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EXIGENCIES OF WAR

With a Brief Biography of President FERDINAND E. MARCOS

CELEDONIO A. ANCHETA
Editor

RICARDO A. ARCILLA
Associate Editor

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AMBETH R. OCAMPO

EXIGENCIES OF WAR

(20th Anniversary World War II Military Liberation Issue)

INTRODUCTION
by
President **FERDINAND EDRALIN MARCOS**
of the Republic of the Philippines

CELEDONIO A. ANCHETA
Editor

RICARDO A. ARCILLA
Associate Editor

MANILA
1965

AMBETH R. OCAMPO

Gleutge april 1985

Ambeth Ocampo

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FOREWORD

Our hero is a man of peace,
Preparedness he implores;
His sword within its scabbard sleeps,
But mercy, how its snores!

—*McLandburgh Wilson*

Twenty years ago the people of this part of the globe breathed a new air of freedom, when the Philippines was liberated from the Japanese military occupation. General Douglas MacArthur returned in fulfilment of his pledge, "I shall return," which he announced immediately after his arrival at Melbourne from the Philippines on March 17, 1942. And on July 5, 1945, after he had returned, he issued a communique announcing that the entire Philippines was liberated, and the Philippine campaign could be regarded as virtually closed; this marked the beginning of a new page in Philippine history.

It should, however, be remembered that before the liberation of the Philippines twenty years ago, the situation here was miserable and gloomy. Under the laws of war, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces in the Philippines on January 3, 1942, after the occupation of Manila a day previous, proclaimed the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration for the purpose of supervising the political, economic, and cultural affairs of the occupied land; that marked the beginning of the military occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese. In the meantime somewhere in Bataan the Filipino-American troops reeled before the smashing assaults of the Japanese invading forces. This heroic defense of Bataan crumbled on April 9 and followed by the fall of Corregidor on May 6, 1942. In so far as the American armed forces in the Philippines were concerned, the war was over, but to the Filipinos the war was on. Many Filipino officers and men refused to follow the order of General Wainwright to surrender; instead they fled to the mountains with their arms and whatever they could bring with them. With the help of the people, they waged relentless guerrilla warfare against the Japanese invading forces. This state of affairs lasted for about three years.

This issue of the *Historical Bulletin* attempts in a modest way to recount some of the heroic defenses of the Filipino officers and men against the superior invading forces — the Japanese Imperial Army — from the days of occupation in 1942 to the days of liberation in 1945. These accounts had been written in blood, sweat, and tears of those who resisted and fought against the Japanese. The present Editors are eye-witnesses and participants in these plights.

The limitation of space will not permit a detailed recount of the different encounters of the Filipino troops with the Japanese forces; the documents presented here have been selected from those which have not yet been published.

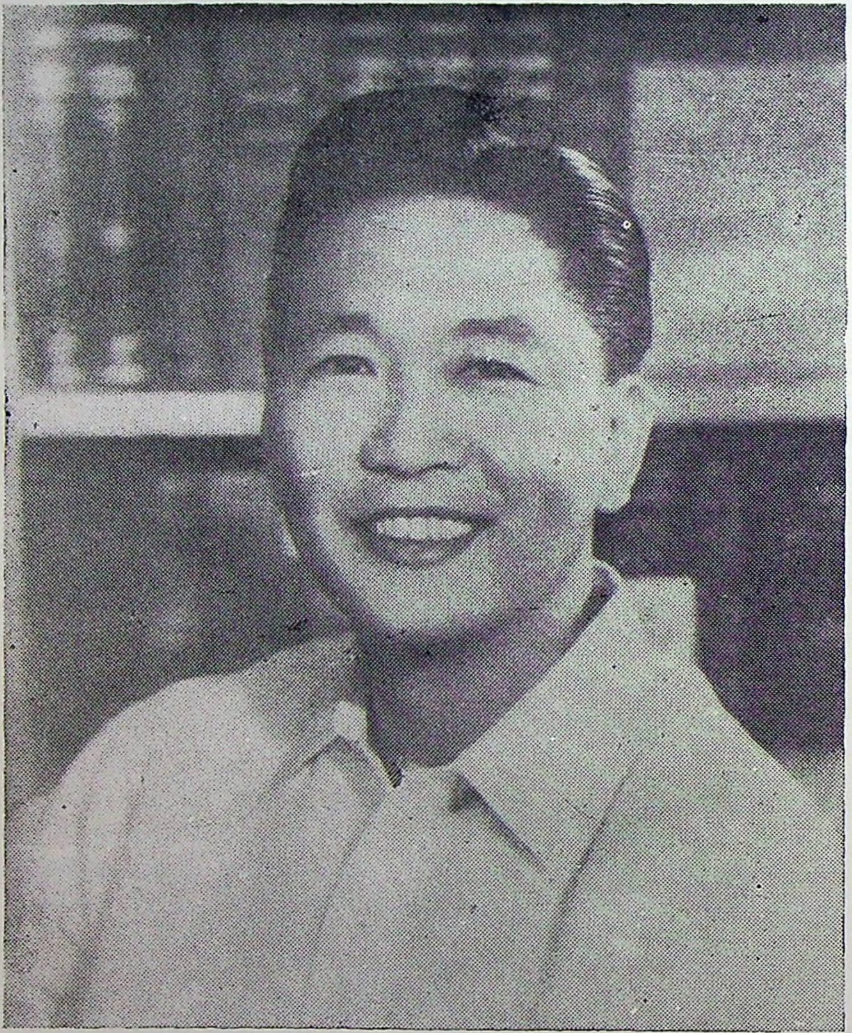
If the publication of these accounts could instill the minds of those who had not been under the *Juez de Cochillo,* to use the popular phrase then, into thinking about the difficulties, hardships, and bitterness experienced by those who defied the Japanese military authorities here, then this issue shall have accomplished something. Men may come and go, but their deeds remain as history. Some of the persons named in these documents perished in action, others have long been dead, but their memories must be kept alive. It was the poet Tyrtaeus of antiquity who once said:

> **A noble thing is to lie dead, fallen in the front ranks,**
> **A brave man in battle for his country.**

Grateful acknowledgment is accorded to Colonel S. O. Sartor for his "Air Commando's in the Philippines," to Regent Encarnacion Alzona for her "Honoring the Heroes," to Professor Leopoldo Y. Yabes for his paper on *Marcelo H. del Pilar,* to Miss Ceferina T. Yepez for her *Sic Et Non* on Jose Rizal, but above all to General Rigoberto J. Atienza, who was then the *Chief of Staff* of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, for allowing the Editors to avail themselves of the records and files of documents and other papers in the Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Philippines without which, the publication of this Liberation Issue of World War II of the *Historical Bulletin* would not have been possible. Also the Editors are very grateful to General R. W. Volckmann, to Colonel R. H. Arnold, and to Captain D. V. Jamison for their participation in this issue of the *Bulletin;* to all our friends and comrades in arms in those years of storm and stress during the Japanese occupation, who have given the Editors directly or indirectly materials that are integral parts of this special issue; to Lt. Col. Ambrocio P. Peña, National Adjutant of USAFIP, NL; to Mr. Osvaldo Galvez and Professor Ricaredo Demetillo of the University of the Philippines who helped the Editors in any form in this publication. Last but not least, to the officers and members of the Board of Governors of the *Philippine Historical Association,* who gave the Editors all the inspiration and encouragement for this number of the *Historical Bulletin.*

C. A. A.
R. A. A.

Quezon City, Philippines
February 24, 1966



PRESIDENT FERDINAND EDRALIN MARCOS
(**Inaugurated** as the sixth President of the Philippines on 30 December 1965)

Office of the President
of the Philippines

INTRODUCTION

This special issue of the Historical Bulletin on the liberation of the Philippines in the last stages of the Pacific War during World War II will, I am certain, illuminate further the drama and heroism that attended the great battles fought in this country.

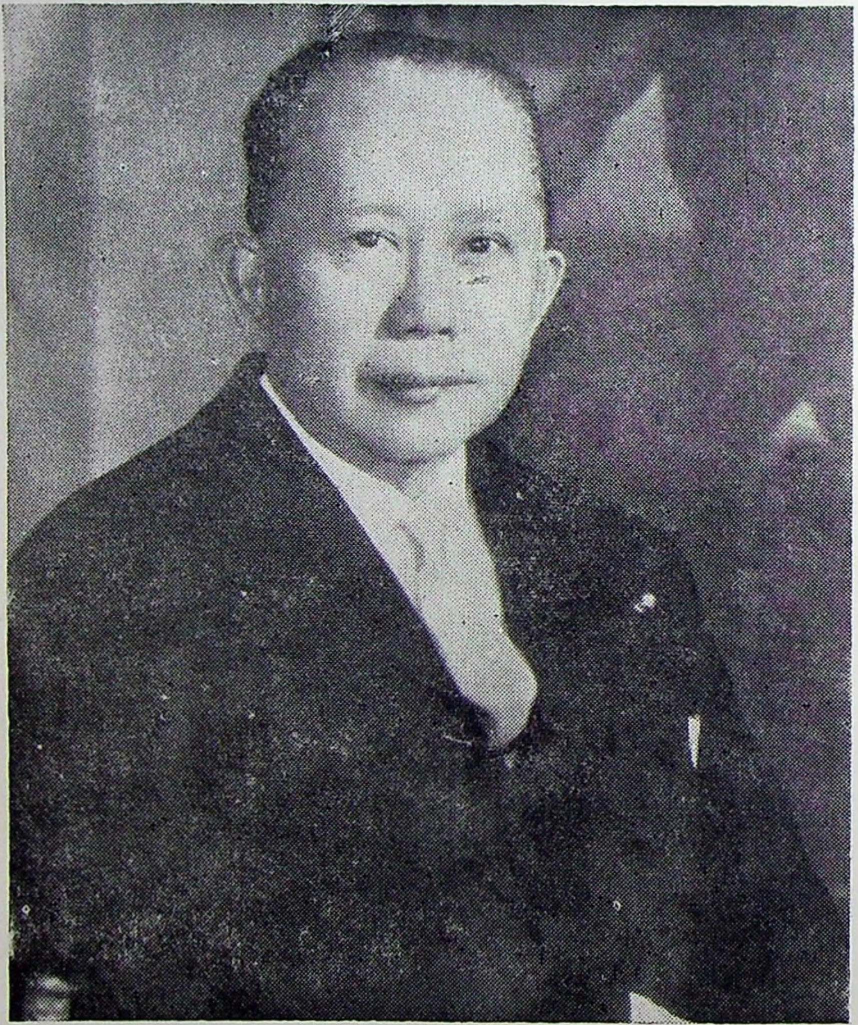
The battle for the Philippines was as much of an epic story of the courage of fighting men as was Bataan. I am privileged to have been a participant in both these phases of the war in this land, and I can say from my experience that in both the siege of Bataan and the liberation of the Philippines, the utmost was demanded from our fighting men.

The difference was that in the latter battles, our forces had the initiative and the greater weight of men and equipment. It was a situation in reverse, and there was an exhilaration in it for our side, for then we could at last exercise what we had for so long yearned to do -- and that is, to pursue the enemy and engage all the elements that enemy could throw at us in a toe-to-toe battle. I am proud to say that our forces, and I do mean the Filipino troops, many of them guerrillas, gave more than an adequate account of themselves. Bataan and Corregidor were avenged, although not in the cruel way that these bastions were beaten down by the invaders.

This special issue, published by the Philippine Historical Association, might well be a commemoration of the liberation of the Philippines. Let it be an affirmation of the Filipino faith in himself, and his loyalty to freedom.

President of the Philippines

1966



General Carlos P. Romulo, President of the University of the Philippines and concurrently Secretary of Education

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
QUEZON CITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MESSAGE

The national history does not merely demand to be remembered or preserved in consciousness. It needs as well constant re-evaluation, so that to our remembrances of events are added the ideas, wisdom, values, and attitudes that later come to us in the form of insights as we recall what actually happened.

The military liberation of the Philippines is an important event in our history. It retrieved to the nation our inalienable freedoms, but in a more significant sense, it also brought with it the wisdom that liberty could be lost in spite of constitutional guarantees and the provisions of law and that its realization can only be achieved if we are prepared to assert the will in the enforcement of legal guarantees and if we do not efface from our consciousness the moral necessity of living by freedom alone.

I welcome this special publication of the Historical Bulletin of the Philippine Historical Association.

February 14, 1966.

PANGKALAHATANG PUNUNGHIMPILAN
SANDATAHANG LAKAS NG PILIPINAS
Kuta Aguinaldo, Lungsod ng Quezon

AGH 13 Sep 65

SUBJECT: Letter of Introduction*

TO: Commanding General, Philippine Army
Fort Bonifacio, Rizal
(Attn: Chief, Hist Br)

1. Bearer hereof is Professor Celedonio A. Ancheta of the University of the Philippines. He sought the permission of this Headquarters to look for materials in any form relating to the History of WW II. He is interested in consolidating records of such materials for publication in a book form.

2. Desire that facilities and the usual cooperation and courtesy be extended to him.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL ATIENZA:

(Sgd.) C P DELA CRUZ
Colonel, AGS
The Adjutant General

---

* Similar letters of introduction were addressed to the Commanding General, Philippine Air Force; Chief of Constabulary; and Flag Officer-In-Command, Philippine Navy.

Officers & members of the Philippine
Historical Association

Dr. G. F. Zaide, President, PHA, with some of the members and Board of Governors of the Association. Among those in the picture are Dean Gabriel F. Fabella, Sr., President Emeritus, PHA; Dean Gloria M. Santos, Prof. J. L. Revilla, Prof. P. D. Dumandan, Director M. S. Miranda, Don D. Alba, Dr. S. Y Orosa, Dean F. Tuason, Prof. T. del Castillo, Prof. M. Garcia, Prof. E. A. de Ocampo, Dr. R. P. Barnes, Colonel C. V. Alba, Prof. G. Armonio and Dr. R. A. Arcilla.

SECTION I — THE ESCAPE

A — DEDICATION

B — FOREWORD

C — THE ESCAPE FROM PANAY TO THE ILOCOS

D — HISTORY OF THE 14TH INFANTRY

General R. W. Volckmann, Commanding Officer of USAFIP, NL and the Author (Picture taken in Manila on 30 December 1965)

DEDICATION

To the —

FILIPINO CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President
NATIONAL COORDINATING CENTER FOR THE STUDY AND DEVELOPMENT OF FILIPINO CHILDREN AND YOUTH
(NCCSDFCY)
312 Quezon Boulevard Extension
Quezon City

FOREWORD

After the Japanese invasion of the Philippines in December 1941 and the subsequent fall of Manila on January 2, 1942, the defending Filipino-American troops retreated to Bataan. The Japanese, advancing from Lingayen, Vigan and Aparri in the north, and from Mauban and Atimonan in the south, had apparently intended to split the ranks of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces. But MacArthur consolidated his fast sagging lines and withdrew into the fastnesses and jungles of Bataan. There the USAFFE troops, without supplies and reinforcements, held out until April 9, 1942, when they surrendered to the superior forces of Japan. The remnants of the army under Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, who took the reins from MacArthur after the latter was ordered to establish command in Australia, escaped to nearby Corregidor island, which was forced to capitulate a month later.

This, in a nutshell, was the epic of Bataan and Corregidor, which now occupy permanent niches in the annals of Philippine history. But the war was far from over — as far as the Visayas and Mindanao were concerned. For, clinging on to their unfailing faith that America would not let them down and steeped in the principles of democracy and freedom which they valued over and above their own lives, the defenders of Visayas and Mindanao continued the "good fight" until they realized the futility of further resistance. And even after the last shot was fired and the last tear was shed, the spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lingered on and another freedom fighter — the dreaded "guerrilla" — was born.

"The Escape" is the story of one of those unknown and unsung heroes of the underground. It may not be ranked with Romulo's "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines" or Javellana's "Without Seeing the Dawn" or Recto's "Three Years of Enemy Occupation," but certainly it, too, provides interesting reading because of its clarity of expressions and simple and beautiful, almost poetic, language, and because it contains the elements of drama and suspense.

Colonel Celedonio A. Ancheta, the author, narrates in vivid prose his and his family's harrowing experiences in trying to elude the Japanese from their mountain hideout in Panay to his hometown, Laoag in Ilocos Norte, where he rejoined the guerrilla movement. With the facility of a college professor (at the University of the Philippines) and the flair for authenticity of a historian (he is governor of the Philippine Historical Association), he tells in detail of his horrible and almost incredible adventure with his wife, three little daughters, househelp and nephew (who was a sergeant in his guerrilla outfit) through the mountains, on land and in the sea, wary all the time of the samurai *sword* hanging over their heads.

In a sense, this book chronicles our country's continuing struggle for independence. It may well be a valuable addition to one's library on that grim and never-to-be-forgotten chapter in Philippine history — the Japanese occupation.

Miguela M Solis

MIGUELA M. SOLIS

Director

National Coordinating Center for the Study
and Development of Filipino Children and
Youth (NCCSDFCY)

THE ESCAPE FROM PANAY TO THE ILOCOS

By Celedonio A. Ancheta
Clark Air Base Branch
University of the Philippines

1. WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Like all people, the sudden outbreak of war in the Philippines on December 8, 1941, caught us totally unprepared. When the bombs began falling at Pearl Harbor and then on Clark Air Base in Pampanga and other points in the Philippines, my family and I were miles and miles away from home. We were then in Jaro, Iloilo where I was professor of history at Central Philippine College[1] and home was Laoag, Ilocos Norte, which we left in 1939. This institution is a Baptist Mission College established in 1905 during the early days of American occupation in the Philippines. In December, 1941, Jaro was a fine and growing college town, quiet but full of life; it was altogether a nice place to live in and my family and I were beginning to regard it as our own native town. But when war suddenly thrust itself upon us, we instinctively thought of home in the Ilocos. Somehow when one is at home, he acquires that feeling of certainty and security which braces him in the face of a future however gloomy it may seem. Thus it was that during the confused days following the Japanese treachery, our thoughts turned back to the sweet security of home.

Stunning as the grim reality of war was, more stunning still was the news that the Japanese had landed on our shores, first at Aparri, then Vigan, Lingayen, and Mauban. Like most Filipinos, we thought that the invaders could not pass. American planes and tanks would stop them in their tracks, our Filipino doughboys would roll the invading hordes back to the sea and send them back running to Japan. Our hopes were high and confidence swelled in our hearts. But the Japanese war machine rolled on. First they overran Northern Luzon, Southern Luzon, then Central Luzon and Manila, and only Bataan and Corregidor remained. The grim reality faced us stark in the face and we trembled.

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[1] It is now Central Philippine University.

History was made. The epic of Bataan was being written in blood and Corregidor became the byword of freemen. But these, too, soon gave way. The enemy moved south: to the Visayas, to Mindanao and to Panay and us. Heretofore we had been hearing only of war, and the hovering planes bringing winged death only served to tell us how terrible this war was, but it needed the Japanese soldier to tell us that it was going to affect our lives more intimately than we thought possible. The Japanese came, but as in all the places they had passed, they did not conquer. They could not conquer. They never did. They were met with hatred and defiance. This was positively so in Iloilo. The hatred against the enemy was universal and deep. I was soon to find out that this was true not only in Iloilo but also in the whole island of Panay and for that matter everywhere in the Philippines. This was why the guerrilla movement was widespread and popular in spite of the seeming invincibility of the Japanese hordes as they swept like tidal waves all over the archipelago.

As I see it, the whole island of Panay was favored as a fertile ground for the growth of a guerrilla organization which later emerged out of the war as one of the greatest of the resistance units, for at least two reasons. First, the island of Panay did not fall to the enemy as easily as did Luzon; and, second, the soldiers stationed in Panay had most of their arms intact. It needed only leadership to weld these scattered soldiers later and forge them into a unified outfit. This was done and the result is already part of the glorious chapters of Philippine history.

Before December, 1941, the Philippine Army had already been calling the reserve forces into active duty. The first orders had already been issued for the first reserves. As a reserve officer I had been waiting for my call where I was in Jaro, Iloilo. I had seen some service with the colors previously. I had held a commission of first lieutenant, infantry, in the Philippine Army since 1936. I belong to the Reserve Officers Service School Class No. 1, 1936. I had been at one time cadre commander at Malitbog and Tacloban, Leyte, and other places in 1936 and 1937. Naturally, during the fateful days prior to the actual outbreak of hostilities I had been waiting for my call to the colors again. I had waited in vain. For when the Japanese invaders first hit the beaches of Lingayen and other parts of Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao were cut off from effective communication with General Headquarters in Manila. At any rate the Philippine Army Headquarters in Iloilo City called me to active duty and I responded to the call immediately on December, 1941 and inducted into the USAFFE.[2] We were, as it were, cut adrift from our mother ship. We had to be on our own then and were left to our own devices. That was exactly the situation in which the whole forces in the Visayas and Mindanao found themselves, regular and reserve alike. But somehow the boys did not despair of their fate and when the first slit-eyed, emperor-worshipping son of heaven showed his hateful face in Panay, all what he found was stiff resistance from the Filipino people. On January 7, 1942, I was promoted to the rank of major by command of Brig. Gen. Cynoweth of the 61st Division and assigned to command the 2nd. Bn. 64th. Inf. But not long afterwards the Philippine Army in the Visayas and Mindanao was ordered by General Headquarters to surrender to the Japanese Imperial Forces sometimes in the month of May after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. I was discouraged and disheartened and so with the rest of the boys; consequently many of us did not surrender. We chose the hills instead of the Japanese concentration camp.

As an officer in the Philippine Army, USAFFE, I thought it was my clear duty to join in a fight against the invaders no matter what the cost was. Of course, the decision to join the resistance fighters was not any too easy to make. I had my wife to think of, and it must be said that no matter how high a man's patriotism might be, yet he would not be human if he did not spare a thought for his wife and little children. It must be remembered that we were strangers in Panay. My wife was of delicate health and we had three daughters of very tender age whose blissful innocence was still unspoiled by the grim realities of a world at war. I must admit that I often thought about all of them. So I made one decision which was to bind our lives together for the last three years. I was fortified in the decision because my wife would not listen to being left behind. She had insistently demanded that if ever I had to leave for the mountains, like most of the guerrillas, they would go along, come what may. So I had to take them along and for the next many months, my family and I had to live the life of the hunted, fugitives from the Japanese, in the dense unexplored malarial jungles of Panay Island. As I look back to it now, I sometimes wonder how we managed to come out of it at all. It seemed not less than a miracle.

During our hiding in the jungles, there were occasional encounters between guerrillas and their pursuers, Japanese and Filipino traitors in the garb of BC's.[3] Everything was done to make the Japanese uncomfortable. There was an ambuscade here and there, a bridge blasted at one point of the highway which fed the Japanese army, a landslide, a few kidnappings and all that sort of thing that made the people think that the guerrillas knew what was happening and that they would not stand for it. But the main concern was to keep away from the Japanese hordes as much as possible. The guerrillas were practical. They were not strong enough to engage a superior enemy in open battle. Besides what good would that do? Kill a thousand Japanese perhaps and bolster the morale of the civilians who secretly supported us. But beyond that, what? More Japanese would come to replace the thousands killed, various punitive expeditions would be sent to the wild jungles, the guerrillas would be dispersed and become for a time disorganized and consequently their intelligence network would be disrupted which was their most important job then. So it was naturally the wise thing to do: hit the Japanese here and there but never engage them in open fight. Thus from 1942 to 1943, the guerrillas in Panay, as everywhere else, just coasted along against that day of reckoning which was nearer day by day. In the meantime, we had to hide and gather as much information as possible.

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[2] United States Armed Forces in the Far East.

In the middle of 1943, the Japanese, in spite of the lies they had been broadcasting to an unresponsive audience that they came as brothers to liberate the Filipinos from the evil tentacles of the American imperialists, realized how futile was their campaign of lies. They found to their dismay and chagrin that falsehood didn't work. The Filipinos were not so dumb. They could see through the Japanese sugar-coated pills of propaganda. The guerrillas, especially showed them their folly. And the Japanese failing to convince by bombast and cajolery, tried force. And so they initiated large-scale "mopping-up" operations in the whole island of Panay, which they said was infested with bandits, referring to the guerrillas. And so the summer of 1943 became the most critical days of the guerrilla movement in Panay.

2. PERALTA'S GUERRILLAS READY[4]

When the Japanese campaign started in September 1943, the guerrillas were already highly organized. They were in constant contact with higher headquarters. We had already gained recognition under the name of AUSA (Army of the United States of

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[3] Filipino soldiers in the Bureau of Constabulary during the Japanese occupation.

[4] Col. Peralta then, and after the liberation he was promoted to Brigadier General.

America.) I was then assigned to the headquarters of the AUSA with the rank of major. I headed the Historical Unit of the AUSA. Twenty-four (24) officers were with me and some seventy (70) enlisted men. To meet the impending Japanese mopping up operation, general headquarters, that is Peralta's guerrillas headquarters, issued the proper orders to spread out all over the island of Panay and the neighboring islands and if possible mix among the civilians in order to avoid the full force of the Japanese operations. I then divided my unit into four groups, each under an officer and ordered them to spread out. I headed one of the groups. So we roamed in the forest in small bands. I issued orders to the other three groups to do the best they could to avoid direct contact with the enemy patrols which ranged through the forests and to keep in touch with me as much as possible. That done, the four groups separated and became small roving bands in the jungles.

3. TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS

My headquarters was set up in a little forest situated in the hollow formed by two mountain ranges. Headquarters consisted of two small shacks constructed in depth up a hill, about three hundred yards distant from each other. These were so concealed that no one could see them from a distance of one hundred yards or so unless he was familiar with the place. My CP[5] was established at the edge of the forest and we arranged a relay system whereby anything unusual observed at the edge of the forest could be immediately communicated to the Headquarters. We had not placed any security guard around the place. There was no time for that and there were not enough men to do the security work. I just had to trust to the concealment of the forest and to depend on God. In the two small shacks of our headquarters were all our worldly belongings together with our official papers. I ordered all these buried against the day when we could go back for them. We were in flight and we could not be encumbered. The necessary order to bury all our things was accordingly given to the men in preparation for immediate movement in the event that the Japanese patrols which were then constantly scouring the mountains and forest in search of the guerrillas should attack. We knew that the Japanese were coming. It might be the morrow, or the day after, or the next . . . it did not really matter which day, but we knew, we had been forewarned of their coming. Yet, strange as it sounds, while we were expecting the enemy any day, when he did show up, we were surprised. They came unannounced.

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[5] Command Post.

4. CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY

It was one of those fine mornings of October 1943, in one of the hills of Sara. It was 7 o'clock. The sun was just rising from its rosy bed in the east. There were dewdrops on the grasses and the birds in the trees still lingered on their perch. The birds were alive, leaping from branch to branch and chirping as if to say to the morning in welcome: "Come, fine morning, thou herald of another day!" In the forest, there was a calm so pervading and a silence so deep! Everything was so ordered that one fathered the feeling of security. So even with the enemy very near and after us, the sylvan scene gave the picture of rest and quiet.

It seemed we were going to pass another uneventful day. Cor[6] and the maid Corazon were just beginning to prepare breakfast and the soldiers, as usual, were in gay mood, inclined to take the day as another opportunity to list in the woods. But it was not another day like the rest. I knew it when Corazon came from nowhere running like mad to the shack where we were and shouting with bated breath, "They are here! The Japanese, they are here!" I refused to be alarmed by the report of the excited girl. We had had many of these alarms before. In fact, these reports had become part of our lives since we went into hiding. This might yet prove to be one of those false alarms. So I called for my nephew Irin,[7] to find out and investigate. Irin quickly moved to the edge of the forest where one of our outposts was located. The sight that greeted his eyes as he came near the outpost was not at all to his liking. He felt for the hidden Cal. .45 revolver under his shirt and moved closer and closer to the outpost. In the meantime, the intruder, who was a member of the puppet Bureau of Constabulary was busy questioning my men at the outposts. When asked who they were and what they were doing in the forest so early in the morning, my men answered that they were civilians who had evacuated the towns along with many others, and that they were there in search of something to eat. The traitor did not believe the story. He raised his gun, aimed at the men, and ordered them to raise their hands and not to make any false move. My men were in a tight spot, indeed. The BC soldier was alone then. There was no chance that my men would shoot their way out. They had one rifle and one revolver which my nephew had. But hordes of Japanese were not far away and the sound of the gun shots would give them away. They preferred to let the BC soldier come closer and then overpower him. The BC came closer and closer. Then three gun shots in succession rent the air. The BC fell forward clutching at his breast. "It is all right, boys. Now let us get the hell out of here and quick!" It was Irin talking as he came out of the bushes where he was hidden as he watched the proceedings. In a moment the Japanese hordes would be there. Everyone had to get out in a hurry.

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[6] Cor for Socorro, my wife.

[7] Irin was a sergeant in my unit.

I was in one of the shacks when I heard the gun shots. Cor was in the other shack fixing the small bundles we were to take along with us, as we had planned to move that day. I knew what the shots meant, for I had ordered my men not to use their guns unless absolutely necessary. My first thoughts were of my small children who were by that time still sleeping, blissfully unaware of the danger that was coming on. Dolores, the eldest, was then only 6 years old; Aurora, was 5; and Asuncion, the youngest, was 3.[8] I ran to where they lay and without much thought I literally scooped the three of them into my arms and ran with them to the thick bushes about fifty meters from the shack. I covered them with thick layer of cogon grass and told them not to make a sound. They never cried. Nor was fear in their faces. They bore it like grown-up men. Brave little creatures!

5. MY WIFE COMES THROUGH

Where Cor was and what she was doing after I had heard the gun shots, I had no way of knowing. I felt very apprehensive about her. I was worried almost to death thinking of the dreadful fate that might befall her. Cold beads of sweat rolled down my face and I felt my heart beat hard against the ground where I lay as I thought of Cor. She could not be far away. She could be among the bushes herself. I had the almost overpowering urge to seek her out right then and there. But what about the children? I could not leave them for even one single second. Left to themselves, the children were liable to cry out and thus give us away to the enemy. What to do? There was not much choice. I stayed with the children, silently praying that Cor would come through.

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[8] Dolores is now Mrs. Quirino Carpio, Jr.; Aurora, Mrs. Augusto Socco, and Asuncion, Mrs. Fernando Gregorio.

I was to find out later that all my apprehensions were unfounded, and that great as my worry about her, Cor's worries about us were much greater. When she heard the shots, Cor left our clothing and the things she was packing and ran towards the shack where she knew our children lay sleeping. The distance from the shack where she was at the time to where we were with the children was about one hundred yards and she had to climb up a hill. While clambering up the hill dire and gloomy thoughts entered her mind. What if her children and her husband were already caught by the Japanese and taken away to certain death? "No!", she kept telling herself, "it can not be!" But she was afraid and it was fear that made her run up the hill towards the shack where she had hoped to find me with the children. She burst into the shack, but we were no longer there. She did not know what to do then. She wanted to shout and cry aloud for us to hear wherever we were, but she feared being overheard by our enemies. With despair clutching at her heart, she made a hurried search of the vicinity for traces of us. But in vain. She crawled from thicket to thicket and peered through the bushes here and there. She had to crawl all the time to avoid being seen.

In the meantime my children and I were buried in a mass of cogon and played dead. We dared not make the slightest noise for fear we might be discovered. About Cor my fears weighed heavier and heavier in my mind as the minutes dragged past. Minutes later, sound of crushing leaves and breaking twigs reached our ears. My heart literally bounded to my throat and froze there. Was this to be the end? Were we to be discovered? I thought the Japanese and their hirelings were about to take us. I hugged my children close as if doing that would shield them from the terrible fate that seemed coming inevitably nearer and nearer as the noise became more and more audible. The sound came nearer, ten yards, five yards, four yards — inevitably, inexorably coming to where we were. The sounds then were so near I could hear breathing and panting, and unable to suffer any longer, I peered through the cogon and there they were within five yards from where we were! Cor and our maid crawling and dragging themselves across the ground. I signalled to them to come to our hiding place. Needless to say, my violent fears subsided and a sort of joy fluttered in my breast. If we must die. then we would die together, I thought. And as if to satisfy my thought, several shots were heard all around us. I could just feel that the forest was alive with Japanese tracking us down like hunted animals. The

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forest was full of the peculiar smell which would give away a Japanese twenty meters away. They were prying into the thick bushes, pumping machine gun bullets where there was the slightest rustle. Bullets whined and sizzled over our heads, the branches of the trees were cut by the bullets and fell right where we lay praying for life. And within a few feet from our hiding place the bushes were sprayed with bullets so thoroughly that when it was over the bushes were mowed down as if cut clean by a giant scythe. How we escaped all this is a source of wonder to me until now. Cor tells me and friends that it was by the grace of God alone that we came through that horror alive. My wife is a very religious woman, by the way, and she believes in the power of prayer. I can still vividly recollect how she and the children and maid and even I prayed and prayed that we might be delivered from our enemies.

But while we believed in prayers, the Japanese did not seem to care. They were still around, methodically and patiently searching every nook and corner of the place. They knew that we were hiding and they were determined to leave no leaf unturned to get us. They were shouting and yelling and howling like yelping dogs sure of their quarry. Oh, the Japanese yell, what is it like? It was something unearthly. It sounds like a devil's, whatever his shout is, inhuman and foreboding of death. I hate that shout and whenever I hear a Japanese shout today I would like to seize him bodily and tear out the tongue from his mouth! We just stayed where we were, unmoving, silent as statues, waiting it seemed for the inevitable which was then only a matter of moments. We prayed for the rains and the winds to come so that in the fall of the rain and in the rustle of the wind our movements might not be detected.

Hours dragged on and the Japanese showed no sign of leaving the forest. On the contrary, they had now taken possession of our headquarters and it seemed that they were to stay there for sometime.

Later on the Japanese caught a man who I believed was one of my soldiers. He was probably caught in the bushes near our CP at the edge of the forest. We could not see the poor fellow from where we were but we could hear quite distinctly that the Japanese, through an interpreter, were grilling him. We could hear every word. I could just imagine the man — his hands tied behind him. He had absolutely no chance to escape. And as was the unholy wont of the Japanese, the captive might have been lashed to a tree. At first the Japanese, in their devilish sort of way, seemed to be easy on the fellow. The first questions were simple and logical enough. The man told his captors that he was a civilian evacuee and stoutly maintained that he had no connections whatsoever with the guerrillas. Then would follow sounds I shall not soon forget, the sound of clubs thudding against flesh and the sharp agonizing shrieks of one struggling for his life. They were mercilessly beating the luckless fellow to death, and in his desperate desire to live he gave out inhuman cries that curdled the blood. I felt a shudder of violent indignation creeping down my spine, but I was helpless — so sickeningly helpless. It seemed ages when the beating finally ceased out of exhaustion not of the victim but of the fiendish Japanese. I could imagine that the tormentors were thoroughly enjoying their sport, for each cry of pain from the victim would be followed by shouts of derision and laughter. I heard one of the Japanese ask the man again. But the man did not answer any more. He was probably smashed almost to death. Then the fury of the heartless invaders broke loose. Blows and more blows rained until we could hear no more than feeble groans and then finally all was still. Then again that laughter. There was a violent thud on the ground. The murderers gloated over their dastardly deed. The laugh was too much for me to bear. I knew it was sheer folly, but I grabbed my gun and started to rise and wanted to wade into that party of murderers. But Cor grabbed hold of my arm and there was a plea in her eyes. She pointed to the children. I stood for a moment dazed and then reason came back to me. I realized that I was mad. Such cruelty was incredible, revolting beyond compare, and it made my blood boil and I was mad for a moment. Then I looked at my children and I thought I recognized a smile in their eyes. I lay down and my eyes became wet. My children knew, in what mysterious way I did not know, the name of the soldier and they whispered that Cardona [9] was gone, and that they would pray to God for the peace of his soul.

6. RESPITE

The Japanese finally left the place at 1:00 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. They probably did not want to be caught by darkness in the forest. When they left, the forest became quiet again for the first time since that morning. That was a narrow escape for us all. My children became hungry and thirsty, but there was neither food nor water around. When told that they had to do without them for a while, they did not complain. Somehow they knew that our predicament was a matter of life and death, and they accepted the fact with a courage and heroism uncommon in little children.

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[9] Cardona was the messenger in my unit.

During the brief moments allowed me for clear thinking, I began to lay plans for our escape from the forest. We had to go out by all means from the place before another day came. We had to move that night. I told Cor about my plan. We would move just after sunset because if the Japanese did not come back that day as sure as the sun shines the following day the Japanese would come in greater numbers. Hence, the necessity for us to leave the place before day-break of the next day. I do not know whether it was implicit trust in me, or trust in God, or for want of a better plan that Cor supported my proposition heartily. But it was certainly encouraging when all hope seemed gone to have someone trust you. It was only for my God and country and my wife and children that I determined to do all to extricate my family from a tight spot.

Two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and we heard Japanese murmurs all around us again. The air was thick with unintelligible talk — one Japanese talking to another. There was bedlam in the place and once more we were very afraid. Then it first dawned upon me that the Japanese only made a pretense of leaving and that they were now guarding all the possible exits from the forests. I saw again my plans of escape falling to pieces. There was no chance to escape at all — unless we could manage to move under cover of darkness, which seemed impossible, burdened as we were with the children. That, however, I decided to do knowing that there was no other way and knowing, too, that death would be the penalty if we failed. So we stayed in our hiding place the whole day from morning to sundown, without eating, drinking, or talking except by murmurs and signs. Through all these trials, I thought of my little children, and repeated over and over again how many times, I do not know, the three-word prayer, "God is Merciful." They were wonderful kids. They endured hunger and thirst and the scorching heat without the slightest complaint and still had a little smile at the end of the day.

When the sun had long set and all was dark and quiet, I stealthily stepped out of my hiding place and crawled slowly toward our shack which was only fifty yards away. I crept slowly by inches toward my goal, straining my eyes to see and my ears to hear anything. In such moments, one could not be over careful. I left Cor and my children praying the simple prayer, "God is Merciful".

They were praying for rain and wind that evening so that our flight would not be easy to detect. I kept crawling, stopping every yard to watch my surroundings. At a distance of ten yards away from the shack I heard a noise. I stopped and pressed my body as close as possible to the ground. I looked and looked and finally saw somebody also moving, crawling toward the hut where I was bound. I thought him a Japanese. In that inky blackness at three yards or less one could not tell whether a crawling thing was a Japanese or not, that is, if there was no wind to waft that peculiar Japanese smell. I was still as death. Nearer and nearer the creeping figure came and then I noticed that he was wearing a white shirt. Soon the shadow gained the shack and went inside. I crept closer to the shack myself half hoping that the man was one of my soldiers because I knew that some of my soldiers used to wear white shirts. Besides his nervous behavior showed quite clearly that he was not a Japanese. So a little emboldened I approached the figure and sure enough it turned out to be my Irin going to the shack for some food and clothing just as I did. I explained to him briefly our situation and then outlined to him my plan to escape. He readily acceded and so gained one more member to my escape plan. We then got hold of a few pieces of clothing and the little food that we could find and took them to where my wife and children were waiting still praying.

7. THE MARCH

It was then about 8:00 o'clock at night. We immediately started on our way as I planned. It was a strange group we made. We were seven in all, Cor, Irin, Corazon, my three children and I. We formed a column each one grasping the other's back so that we might not be separated in the dark. Asuncion, our youngest was however carried by Corazon. This done we moved forward; I led the group. Sometimes Irin went ahead and I stayed behind to check every member of the group on the march. I had the few things we had slung on my shoulder and the little food carried on the other.

My idea was to gain the top of the hill first so we could take a look around us before deciding what route to take. God answered our prayers that night. There was a shower and a little wind, the sound of which rendered our own noise indistinguishable.

All went well so far except for the little disagreement on our plan of escape with Irin who apparently lost sense of direction. I knew that the Japanese were moving from a south to north direction, and with this fact in mind, I decided to move toward the south because in that way we would be moving away from the Japanese whereas if we took the other direction to the north the Japanese would be following and would surely catch up with us at the break of day. Irin insisted that we take the other way because if we go south we will be meeting the Japanese. At last, however, I made it clear to him that there would be less risk involved in meeting the Japanese in the dark unnoticed rather than have them follow us when there was light. All was well after that, except that we were still nowhere in our purpose to escape.

It took us about two hours of groping in the dark before we reached the top of a hill where we sat and observed our surroundings. The night was black and it was showering, but the heavens were bright with stars in some places. As I looked around from our perch on top of the hill the sight that greeted my eyes was distressing, indeed. Dancing specks of light were all around us. As far as I was able to see we were surrounded with three rings of light each ring 300 yards distant from the other. These I knew were lights of Japanese outposts. Beyond the outermost ring of lights were what I believed blazing torches moving ceaselessly from North to South and vice versa. These were probably night patrols of the enemy, doing night duty. These patrols were provided with police dogs whose howls sounded like dirges floating in dusky night. What little hopes we had left for our escape vanished before the scene which presented itself. Japanese outposts all around us so close together a mouse could not possibly pass through them and patrols going about with German police dogs which were remarkably adept at tracking down their quarry. Unutterable despair and gloom surrounded each one of us as we sat there shivering from the chilly blast of the night wind; by then we were wet, soaked to the skin. Yet down-hearted as we were we never completely gave up hope. Cor believed that the comforting hand of God was directing us and that He would surely see us through all this fear and suffering. There was some consolation in the thought, and I can say that in all that wilderness of despair it was the one thought that buoyed up our fast fading hopes.

If my calculations are right, we were at that time about fifty miles north of the town of Dumarao. We were bound for a certain barrio of Dumarao where we knew there were no enemies and where it is reputed that there were some guerrilla officers and soldiers hiding. We hoped we could make it. There must have been a

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path which led to the town, but which we did not know. We could not see any path in the dark. Besides we knew that every path was guarded and so we dismissed the idea of following a path.

We stopped there to decide which way to take and to stop a little as the strain of the night up-hill climb in the darkness was beginning to tell on our endurance. As we settled down for the brief rest my oversensitive eyes espied some dark object moving on the path only fifteen yards away! Perhaps it was only a cat, or a jungle mouse, or just some leaves being blown by the light wind. But the object still continued to move and what is more, it seemed creeping to where we were. I called the attention of Irin to the moving object and we both looked at it for a while. We were immediately convinced, or so we believed, that the object was some Japanese creeping toward us. I then whispered to Irin to creep forward and I followed close on his heels. One way or another we had to choke that Japanese because the path was our only means of flight now. But how were we to do it without attracting the attention of his companions? We did not wait to answer that, we just crept forward to meet the menace face to face. We were not afraid now, we had already gone with the worst. I was without arms, but Irin had my Cal. .45 revolver and that was our only means of protection for the party outside of our bare hands. It seemed interminable until we were only five yards away from the object which was still moving. I then nudged Irin to jump on the thing, whatever it was and try to strangle him before he could utter a cry. But Irin did not do so as I ordered but just inched his way nearer the object. Again, I whispered to him to go ahead and jump, but still he refused to jump as told and instead he got hold of a stick and tried pricking the object. "Fool!" I almost shouted at him. I was then preparing to spring myself when Irin held me back and said that the object was only a big leaf being blown by the night wind! I could not then believe my senses, but the fact that the object did not rush at us or do anything like that finally convinced me that it was not a human being. Upon approaching closer, we found that object was really a giant jungle leaf fallen on the ground and it was swaying in the gentle wind. We moved on after that. We did not stop any more. Even if we would have liked to, we could not stop. On and on we moved, carefully and slowly and as fast as the situation permitted, clambering up slippery wet hills, brushing against thorns that pricked our skins. The ceaseless shower added nothing to our comfort. On and on we went through the trackless jungle. Sometimes we had to blaze new trails, hacking our way through thickets and underbrush. That whole night we hiked always heading South as far it was possible to know which was south. Unfortunately we had no compass. We just look up to the stars in heaven to guide us where to go. In our night march we came by small shacks which were uninhabited; we encountered domestic animals stray and lost, cats mewing and dogs barking perhaps like us wandering in the night. On one occasion a cat came following us purring and mewing. We thought the poor animal hungry and so we gave it food, the last of the cooked rice we had early that morning, thinking that when it was satisfied it would leave us alone. But the cat still followed us. It was a case of misery loving misery. Midnight came and we were still walking, just walking.

Shortly after midnight we came to a small path pretty close to a Japanese outpost. We were about fifty yards away from the outpost. We were unaware of the proximity of the guard until it was too late to turn back, as we would have made noises which would surely have given us up. We just froze in our tracks and hugged the ground not making any noise. We thought at first that the Japanese guard noticed us as he was moving towards us light in hand. But he was merely doing his beat for the night. When he turned his back we moved away quietly, slowly deep into the jungle.

It was 5:00 o'clock A.M. the following morning when we could go no further. Our limbs were numbed with fatigue and our heads were aching for want of sleep.

We managed to hide ourselves in the hollow of a dry creek near a stream and slept there the whole day not so much because we were badly in need of rest as our fear to travel by the light of day. We were fortunate enough to find a resting place which while not affording any comfort still proved a good place to rest. All the time I tried to find out where we were. After a little investigation I found to my infinite surprise that we were only about five hundred yards away from where we started the previous day. The whole night we had been hiking and we had travelled only five hundred yards! Why, we had been going in circles in the darkness. We were still very close to the scene of the shooting the previous day, but that fact could not move us from where we were just then; we were so dead tired and weary even the awareness of danger could not stir us from where we had fallen in sheer exhaustion. We tried to eat a little sugar and spoonful of powdered milk, our only ration but we could not eat. Only the balm of sleep was welcome. And we all went to sleep for how long we did not know. But even in our state we could not fail to hear the trampling of dry leaves and the murmurs of human beings. The Japanese were still hot on our trail. At one time they were only about forty yards from our hideout.

I could just see some Japanese going to a hut on the other side of the stream which was only a few yards away from us. I could clearly hear the Japanese asking the occupant of the hut their way around the forest and whether he saw anything there that day. The civilian answered his interlocutors as best he could and the Japanese finally forced him to show them the way and to carry their packs for them. Five minutes later we heard several shots and then a deep silence. Then I saw a column of Japanese finally crossing the stream just below us. They numbered about a hundred. Apparently they went to our former CP as I expected. They spread and then began raking the woods with machine gun fire; there was shouting and howling like bloodhounds on the scent. The firing lasted up to noontime that day. The Japanese really meant business. We did not hear of them any more in the afternoon of that day.

Just after sunset of the second day we set out again toward the south, towards Dumarao. We went through all over again the ordeals and sufferings of the previous night only on the second night we had little endurance left. It was the determination to live alone that sustained us through. We went on and on up hill, over hill, through thorny under-brush, across creeks in a cycle seemingly endless.

We were then right on the side of a steep hill and there we decided to stop because it was raining and in the meantime we would make sure whether the summit of the hill was not occupied by our pursuers. I think it was about 4 o'clock A.M. that the rain continued to fall and we were drenched to the skin. I tried changing the wet clothes of my little children, but there was not a piece of dry clothes in our bundle and so they had to sleep with their wet clothes on around their little bodies. We just wrapped them with a moist blanket and then the gentle touch of sleep hovered over their tired eyes. To prevent ourselves from rolling down the steep hillside, we had to brace ourselves against trees and roots and in that position tried to snatch a little sleep. But tired as we were we could not get a wink of sleep. Fear of impending capture drove out of our minds any thought of sleep. It was then daybreak of the third day.

We discovered that we came close to two houses on the foot of the hill. At first we believed these were some of the many Japanese outposts around, but they proved to be civilians houses. We were so near we could hear some one ask the tenants if they saw any person near or around that place. We hid ourselves as best we could praying that the enemy might never find us. We decided to hike the early afternoon to cover more distance. By degrees we crept toward the top of the hill dreading that some Japanese might be there standing watch. Luckily there was none and we went down the slope of the hill.

The third day found us still alive. I believed we were then about six miles away from where we started. By then we were so thoroughly hungry and we tried to eat, but there was nothing to eat. The poor little children had for breakfast that day one spoonful of Klim powdered milk and one teaspoonful of Victoria white sugar. The rest contented themselves with one teaspoonful of chocolate powder and a little sugar. That was all we had morning, noon and night. A day previous to that incident at our CP my soldiers were able to get a small bag of Victoria white sugar, a can of Klim powdered milk and a small can of chocolate powder from the QMS[10] of our guerrilla unit. We had no other ration except these for five days. Later we had it for only two times a day. The lack of water added greatly to our misery and we had to depend on the uncertain rain to moisten our parched throats.

We slept little and we were worn out but, thank God, we were still able to drag ourselves towards where we hoped to find shelter and refuge. We forgot our hunger and we were no longer trembling. It seemed too wonderful that we had managed to keep body and soul together through five incredible days and nights. Dumarao, our destination was still nowhere in sight and there still were Japanese garrisons between us and Dumarao. We thought it considerably less risky now and we decided to hike by day in order to move faster. That was during the fifth day of our flight. And the fifth day dawned upon us bruised all over, bare-footed, and in tatters. Our feet were blistered and our bodies were covered with sores caused by the thorns and poisoned vines and the sharp and jagged rocks over which we clambered. My hands were covered with ugly cuts that were now beginning to fester. But as our weariness increased so did our hopes for final freedom. We had already suffered so much and we could not go through any worse.

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[10] Quarter Master Service

At dusk we came down upon a river bank and we were indeed grateful to find for the first time an abundance of water to quench our thirst. We had the chance to wash our ragged garments and to clean our sore bodies. We were so tired and hungry. Our little ration had to last us for one more day. Cor and the maid since then had only one meal a day if you call that a meal. The bank of the river was stony and rugged. We could not find any soft or level spot to lie down. In spite of the situation we got to rest and sleep there for the night. The children slept soundly just the same although sharp stones were piercing our backs. The night was pitch dark. We had no cover except our ragged clothes and the under-brush that camouflaged our location just in case some unwanted individuals happened to pass by the place.

It was showering that morning when we resumed our hike. We were then in that part of the country where the hills were nude enabling us to see a person one thousand yards or more away. Presently we saw two houses perched atop one of the hills and silhoutted against the eastern sky. We could observed some men moving inside those houses. Just then every house we saw seemed peopled with Japanese, and we thought the occupants of the houses were Japanese. We were not so sure and we had to duck again. We swerved to the right in order to avoid the houses and right on the base of the hill we came upon a Japanese garrison which was new and recently vacated. I suspected that the group of Japanese that raided us in our camp came from this garrison. We were then following a path which is on a ridge which we found out later to lead us to the two houses which we tried to avoid. This path was the the only one that led to freedom and it had to pass through those houses. We could not turn right or left now because the hill was very steep; we could not turn back either because we would be going to where the Japanese were for sure, so we were faced with a dilemma. There seemed only one way out and that was to follow the path whatever the consequences or find an alternate path parallel to it, which was just as dangerous, considering that there was little that afforded us concealment then. So I ordered Irin to approach the houses as near as possible to determine who the occupants were and to see if we could go around the houses instead of having to pass through them. We moved in column with Irin going ahead and I and my family slowly following. When we had gone about one hundred yards Irin suddenly stopped and beckoned me to where he was. There was something wrong. When I came upon him he pointed to something the sight of which sent a shudder through my whole body. It was sickening; it was a terrible, horrible nightmare! I shall not soon forget the scene which presented itself in all its ghastliness. There, not far from the path, was a pile of human beings dead, mangled and bloody — all Filipinos, murdered in cold blood. There were men, women, and children in that mass of tangled flesh. Some were without their heads, others had theirs hanging to their neck only by the skin; some were torn limb from limb; and still others were beaten to a pulp or stabbed with bayonets. These, indeed, were mute evidence of the enemy's barbaric and savage habits. I was speechless before such a spectacle of human carnage, such cruelty without parallel. It was insulting to the human conscience. It was war, indeed, but before the gory sight, I stood unbelieving. I bowed in silence and in prayer and from my heart issued forth a voiceless tribute to these unknown martyrs who fell by the godless hand of an inhuman enemy.

We passed by that hideous pile with Cor covering her face and that of the children that they might be spared so horrible a sight.

We passed on until we came quite near the two houses and we were able to observe so many people now but we could not yet make out who they were. Then all of a sudden something rustled in front of us. So we ducked into the bushes again not far from the path. A few seconds later we heard someone whistle, apparently somebody. As I watched through the bushes I saw a man going to the path carrying a stick on both ends of which dangled two baskets. To my surprise he stopped right where we were as if he knew all along that we were there hiding. I was the first to speak asking who he was, and he said that he was a native of the place and was returning to his hut. Upon questioning he gave out the information that the Japanese were no longer in that place, having left the day previous bound north. That was the first good news we had in what seemed ages and it fell upon our ears like exquisite music. He also told us that the people we saw in the houses ahead of us were the owners who had just returned to their homes from their hiding places.

So we hurriedly picked up our bundles and approached the the houses with joy welling in our hearts, for that meant that we no longer had to fear the Japanese, at least, not in that forest. The people were naturally surprised to see us. Our clothes were in rags and we were wet, our faces haggard and lean. We might have looked to them like strange people just come from Mars.

The people regarded us quizzically and no one dared speak to us. But cold and forbidding as were the people, I approached one of the houses and asked for shelter for my family and myself. The night was then approaching; it was six o'clock in the afternoon. I did not receive a direct answer. But soon the people of the house gathered together in huddle and were talking among themselves in tempered tones. I gathered that they were to decide whether to accept us for the night or turn us out. After a few moments, the head of the group told us that the Japanese might come back and if they found us in their house, dire consequences might befell them. My wife asked and pleaded that we be allowed two or three hours rest for the sake of the children. Still the old woman politely but firmly refused to let us stay in the house. She related that the previous day the Japanese went there and made them promise not to accept strangers in their houses under pain of losing their heads. So they were chary of perfect strangers. We could not blame the people for wanting to save their heads; we were trying to save our own, too. As a last desperate effort to enlist the sympathy of the barrio folks, Cor stated that we were civilians who had evacuated there. Most of them did not believe us. They said that I looked like a guerrilla officer and my wife looked like the wife of an officer, she being light in complexion. We did not insist any further. Then one of them related the story of a woman, the wife of the barrio lieutenant. When the Japanese asked her who she was, she naturally told the truth and said that she was a native of the place, being the wife of the barrio lieutenant. The Japanese, nevertheless, did not believe her, because her complexion and mode of dressing showed that she might be the wife of an officer, and on that mere suspicion, the Japanese had beaten her to death. So, they said it might be true that we were civilians, but the Japanese would think differently and in that event not only us but the rest of the people in the place would suffer greatly. Cor then begged some food. We had never tasted rice for the fourth straight day since we began our escape. The people quite readily shared with us what little they had, which was very little, indeed. They indicated that they wanted us to leave the place immediately because a Japanese patrol might show up any time. The patrols had the habit of turning up at odd hours and when least expected. We ourselves were afraid to stay much longer than necessary because they made us feel that their actuations were doubtful. There was the clear indication that they would not hesitate to give us away to the enemy. This family was the only one there so far. The rest of the houses were still deserted. I decided that it was much safer to stay in the open air than with the family. We stayed only a little while longer to dry the clothes of the children. The children by now were sleepy and tired. But there was to be no sleep for them yet. Some of the people there suggested that we stay for the night in the "garreta"[11] which was outside the barrio. This "garreta" used to be a guardhouse. We went to the "garreta", stayed there a few hours, maybe three or four hours, and then left in the early morning because we were quite suspicious of the barrio folks. That night a man offered to guide us out of the barrio, but he did not show up at the appointed hour and so we also became suspicious of him and we left in haste moving in the direction of south. We walked fast. We followed the winding trails through the forest and across the rivers so deep that we had to raise our bundles on our heads in order to cross. In the afternoon we came to another house by the edge of the forest. It was completely deserted except for a dog under the house. We saw green papayas in the yard and we gathered some to eat. I never did like green papayas before, but that day they tasted very good. Then, after a brief rest, we moved on.

We came upon a big barrio. There were many people there. The first question we asked was where the Japanese were and we were pleased to learn that there were none in the barrio because the barrio surrendered to the Japanese the preceding month. We were afraid to be in the barrio as it was already a Japanese barrio and the teniente del barrio [12] had instructions to report to the mayor all newcomers to his barrio, where they came from, who they were, their business, and so on. We rested ourselves a while but were afraid to stay much longer than the time required to drink because we were afraid of fifth columnists who seemed to infest the place. So again we took to our feet and moved on, until we reached the outskirts of the barrio and stopped there by the thick woods. We stayed there three days. The people realized our sad plight and they tried to be kind in several little ways. An old man built a shack for us. It was not much of a shelter; it was made of banana leaves and gave us no protection from the rain. My purpose in staying in the barrio was to gain information about the situation in Dumarao first before proceeding there. I sent Irin on this mission.

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[11] A Filipino civilian guardhouse.

[12] Barrio lieutenant.

It was during these three days in the woods at the outskirts of the barrio that Corazon, showed her unfaltering loyalty. She went about her duties without complaint and there was something in her that enabled her to endure the impossible. During the entire length of our plight she carried our smallest child and never let go of her except the few times that we tried to rest. All this she did in addition to doing the cooking for us at the times when there was something to cook. And now she was trying to keep us alive by stealth. Early in the morning she used to go back to the barrio, cook our food there, and then bring it to us in the woods nearby. She did this morning, noon and night sleeping with us at night and starting out for the barrio in the early morning. I could not help but notice her loyalty to us at these times and I cannot go on without paying tribute to her courage and spirit of self sacrifice for our sake. In the morning of the third day of our stay in that woods, Irin came and informed me that the Japanese intended to mop the place, so, again we had to leave in a hurry. We came upon another barrio in the afternoon. Somehow we learned that the place was already under Japanese control and men were posted there to detect the presence of guerrilleros. Again we were fugitives seeking some refuge. We next came to another barrio where we got hold of some more green papayas which we ate with a relish which I cannot describe. From where we were then Dumarao was only three miles away, so I sent Irin to look for some of our friends in the surrounding barrios of Dumarao. Irin returned with good news. My friends were there, all members of the army. We reached the place in no time. We were so eager to be among friends and comrades again. Everybody wanted to see us and it was my turn to be surprised to find out that some of my men were there and that they had managed to elude the Japanese dragnet spread in the forest for us.

Dr. Collante who was in charge of a stock farm of the government in Dumarao, and Lt. Collante, his brother who was with us in the guerrilla, took us into their home as guests and so we had enough meat to eat and plenty of rice, too. We never knew hunger and thirst again for quite some time to come. Here I settled down to operate again. I tried to collect together the members of my group and I succeeded. We were all together once more and went on with our activity as before. We stayed in the place about a month. Not a single Japanese disturbed us for that period. Then came information that the Japanese somehow had learned of our hiding place and of our activity and they intended to mop the area. Every now and then Japanese patrols reached to within two miles away from our retreat but they never quite found us because our houses were well hidden and there was no sign of any military or underground activity going on. It was just like a normal and peaceful countryside. But we had to leave. There was no telling when the Japanese would find us out, especially when there was talk of an impending mop up.

It was in the early part of November when rumors were thick that our place was already marked by the enemy. Trouble started when some of the guerrilleros cut wires and communication lines in an adjacent barrio. The civilians had to pay the price. Some of them were hanged by their legs and others tortured. The Japanese issued orders that those who did not return to the town to live would be considered guerrillas or bandits and treated accordingly. We had to leave the place again and started for the seacoast because information had it that the coast was not to be mopped up, the Japanese believing that the guerrillas were confined to the hills and mountains. So we left that barrio of Dumarao for a barrio of Barotac Viejo, a town on the coast. The Collantes were with us and together we hid in the houses among the ricefields of Barotac Viejo, about three miles from the town. We found some fellow guerrilleros there who apparently thought the same way I did, and came down the mountains to avoid the Japanese mopping up operations. Hardly had we settled down in the new place when we received a visit from one of the councilors of the town. He professed to be a guerrillero and pretended to be like one but I had my misgivings. It seemed unusual for a councilor to visit us on the day of our arrival. The Collantes held that the place was safe. I thought otherwise. Every now and then some soldiers — guerrilleros went to town strutting in the plaza [13] with their arms showing. Of course a thing like that would not last forever, one could not get away with it all the time, more so when the Japanese were really looking and hunting down the guerrilla force. I decided to quit the place again for a place nearer the seacoast and there have a sailboat ready just in case things got too hot in the town. We left that night and spent the night in some houses. The occupants suspected us and had to leave their houses as if they did not want to be with us. The following morning, Sergeant Pedro Sodusta, one of my men, suggested that we all go to a barrio by the seashore of the town of Barotac Nuevo where his brother-in-law lived, tending a fishpond. The idea immediately appealed to me and so we went. The Japanese had never been there since they had landed. So the town offered a a safe place to stay for a while. It would take us two days to reach the town and there were Japanese moving south along the highway. So I suggested that we take a sailboat and the sailboat we did take. We started in the afternoon and reached Barotac Nuevo at 8 o'clock in the evening.

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[13] Town square

8. AT THE FISH POND

We were immediately taken to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Godofredo Villa, the brother-in-law of Pedro. I assumed the name of Pablo Guiang to hide my identity and so I was introduced to the neighbors by that name. The first two days everything was fine. People believed that I was a former teacher of the Central Philippine College, in Jaro, Iloilo which was true at the outbreak of the war, and that I was never in the Army. But later on they came to know all about us. They did not tell us so directly but everything in their manner and behavior towards us indicated that our real identities were known. However, the people continued to be as kind and helpful to us as could be. I knew that they were with us and for the first time in so many days I felt really safe again. In fact, I found out later that one of the sisters of Pedro was the wife of the Bohol guerrilla leader, Major Ingeniero.

A kind and understanding fellow, Godoc [14] my host was a former bureau school teacher; he had an only child, Inday, a sweet daughter in her teens. Inday was an accomplished pianist and she entertained us often with her sweet music. Throughout the two months we stayed with the Villas, every form of hospitality was extended us. We were treated as regular members of the family. They knew we were without relatives and without means; they continued being kind and generous to us. And I really owed the Villas a debt which can never be repaid in terms of gold. We were accommodated in their house between the fishpond and the seashore. In that place we were able to regain our health which had been impaired by the trials we had undergone. My smallest child who fell ill during our flight became well again, and so was every member of the family. My wife whose nerves were shattered by our nerve-racking experiences was slowly being her normal self. She was still shocked and a little dazed, however; I do not know what to call the illness of Cor, but for want of a better name I call it "Jap-shocked". Whenever she heard any dog howling or any unusual noise she imagined that the Japanese were coming and so she had to run to some corner to hide. That was how much my family was affected by those horrible days in the wilderness. However, owing to the matchless kindness of our host and hostess who did everything in their power to make things "easy" for us, Cor slowly but surely became herself again. And it was good for her and for us because we still had many harassing days ahead.

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[14] Godoc for Godofredo.

All the while I had contact with my unit through a reliable and efficient relay system which I had established. I was also still in contact with the General Headquarters of the AUSA and was still sending regular reports as before.

In the early part of January, 1944, reports reached us that the Japanese were requiring all people in the towns and barrios to register and get their cedula certificate.[15] All townspeople were also ordered to return. My worries again began. Of course I could continue posing as Mr. Pablo Guiang, but I knew that would not go well indefinitely. The Japanese would surely find out and when they did I would be implicating a lot of people, my host and hostess in particular. I did not like the idea of involving them in my own troubles. I had troubled them enough already, and I did not want to add any more to their burdens. They were such exceedingly good and fine people, it seemed a shame to implicate them. To give up to the Japanese was entirely out of the question, so I decided to leave Panay and go to some nearby island and wait for things to cool off a little bit in Panay. I then arranged for a sailboat to take us to Negros and if necessary to Cebu. I was known all around as Mr. Pablo Guiang, but I told the owner of the sailboat who I was so that he could help us in case of necessity and so that we would not pay for the trip. We had nothing with us to pay the owner of the sailboat. I knew guerrilleros were given special privileges by sailboat owners and so I took advantage of it feeling a little bit guilty, however. Guerrilleros had the run of all the sailboats along the coast then and I felt quite at home with the sailboat people. They made no secret of the fact that they were with us. We tried to leave by night so that nobody on shore would notice our departure.

9. THE TYPHOON

The group I found in the boat was composed of guerrilleros all. Some were bound for Manila, for Cebu and the surrounding islands. There were twenty-four of us, some men, some women and children.

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[15] Residence certificate, noy.

We sailed in the early morning at 4 o'clock from Barotac Nuevo. The boat was destined for Bantayan, Cebu, but we hoped it would be touching Negros so we would land there. We had good sailing until the afternoon when there came a strong sea breeze and some rain. It was, or it seemed, just like an ordinary wind a light rain that came and we thought nothing unusual. But by degrees the wind and rain gathered force and violence until we had a terrific wind and rain coming down in torrents. We were caught in a gale of violent proportions. Mountains of waves seemed to swallow our frail craft, our things were thrown about in wild confusion and were tossed from pillar to post. We were completely at the mercy of the elements and all of us had no thought of survival. When our boat was about five miles away from the coast our main mast was torn from its base just as if it were but a matchstick. Our boat from that time on just floated. Control had passed from the boatmen to the capricious and vicious wind and waves. We just sat there trying to keep ourselves from falling overboad and being washed away to the mercy of the angry waves. The men of the boat proved good sailors; they did everything humanly possible to save the boat and the passengers. When the wind finally weakened and the sea became less rough we found ourselves still floating about five miles from the nearest shore. The sailors decided to go ashore, but most of us who were guerrilleros learned of the presence of some Japanese there, so no one wanted to go ashore. I thought of going back to where we came from — Barotac Nuevo. I suggested this to my companions and the owners of the boat and they agreed that it would be much safer and so back to Barotac Nuevo we went to have our boat, which was almost crippled by the storm, repaired there.

It took us a day to reach Barotac Nuevo. Of course, we all felt depressed and low. We went back to the house of our recent host, Godoc, and intended to stay there only as long at it would take to make our boat sea-worthy again. But we could not wait. Rumors came fast, all very discouraging. The Japanese were known to be going from barrio to barrio along the coast and so we lived in constant fear. Godoc did not share with me my apprehensions, but anyone who had gone through our harrowing experiences would, like myself take all precautions. We were again forced to flee.

I was able to engage a small boat. This boat was carrying rice from Barotac Nuevo to Bantayan, Cebu. Exportation of rice from Panay to any other place was prohibited by both the Japanese and the guerrilleros. So I simply told the owner that I was a guerrillero and he would have to take me and my family to Bantayan and he should have no fear. We were off to Bantayan once more.

It was on January 16, 1944 that we left the shores of Barotac Nuevo for the last time. The weather was fine and the sea presented a perfect picture of calm and quiet. In the illimitable expanse of the sea we felt safe. It took us three days of uneventful sailing to reach Bantayan. We had a very close shave, however, when we were only a few miles off the coast of Bantayan. It was very dark then that night and all our lights were off. A Japanese patrol motorboat came roaring past us and we just missed her by few yards. In that darkness it was impossible to notice anything ten meters away. There were Japanese in Bantayan, but nobody there knew who we were and that thought cheered us a little bit. We were reluctant to leave the boat and the owner was afraid to land while the Japanese were around. We went cruising around the island waiting for sunset when the smugglers could operate under the cover of darkness. At about 6 o'clock in the evening two small boats came stealthily to our boat. I thought these were Japanese boats which had noticed our suspicious movement that day. While the boats came nearer my mind became filled with cooked up excuses to explain my presence in the boat just in case the Japanese or their agents were coming. But they proved to be the henchmen of the owners of the boat. They were but members of a gang of smugglers and profiteers, and had come to conduct illegal trade with the owners of the boat.

10. MADREDEJOS

It was at eight o'clock in the evening when we went down from the boat to the town. We were perfect strangers to the place and were it not for the kind help of a fellow passenger in the boat whose acquaintance we made during the voyage, we would have slept in the street that night. This good friend, so we called her then for she was a friend indeed, took a fancy on the children and it was on their account that she did everything to assist us. She took us to a little nipa house where we lodged for the whole length of our stay in the town. The town of Madredejos, Bantayan, was then a very busy little seaport town. When we arrived there, the place was in a very festive mood. Everywhere there were singing and dancing in the narrow streets and in the nipa shacks all along the shore. Everybody seemed happy. For us it was a new experience — this feeling of being lost in a group of people lost in happiness. This was a sharp contrast with the feelings of fear and horror of our past days. For the first time we ceased to feel like hunted creatures. But it was only for that moment; the spectre of dread seemed destined to follow us wherever we went.

The house to which our friend took us was one of those one-room affairs just enough for a family of five and yet on special occasions would be made to accommodate three times that number with the result that sleeping would become a time of torture rather than of rest. In spite of the very obvious limitations of the little nipa ramshackle of a house, the owner — an old woman quite graciously accepted us for the night. And we went to sleep to end another day and the next morning to face the uncertain.

Our stay in the town was not without its own share of excitement and the fears and suspense which then became an established part of our daily existence. We arrived in town without anyone knowing our real identity except our fellow passengers who came to know of our standing even before we knew them.

The morning following our arrival at the little seaport town, we were slightly disturbed by the presence of a Japanese patrol in the town. Upon inquiry I found out from our hostess that the Japanese sent regular daily patrols and that only the previous day her house was raided by a Japanese patrol who confiscated her two cavanes of rice leaving her and her family almost nothing to eat. These sacks of rice were, according to her, bought from the rice smugglers who were having a flourishing business by charging exorbitant prices. Personally, I felt sorry for the old woman, but what worried me most was the likelihood of being found out any time by these frequent patrols. This worry was not a bit allayed by the additional information of the old woman that a day before our arrival there was a case of stealing in the sardine canning factory then under the management of the Japanese and there was much talk of the Japanese instituting a house to house search for the missing article and the culprits. And the house where we were was just a few yards away from the factory. I was deeply worried and did not know what to do—whether to leave the house and where to go from there. I finally decided to leave the house and sought what I thought was a safe place, namely a boat on the sea. I reasoned out that by staying away from the town during the search I would avoid meeting with the Japanese. So I took my family to the seashore and boarded a Chinese sailboat without even asking the permission of the owner. It was strange how one can be made bold beyond one's want when danger seems to encompass him everywhere. And my fear drove me to seek shelter, of all things, in the confines of a Chinese sailboat without even asking anybody for permission to do so. So I found myself and my family in the boat. Naturally enough, when the owner of the sailboat looked over the boat the following morning, he was surprised to find us. I explained that we were passengers bound for Lucena, Quezon, and we came early so as to be sure of an accommodation. The owner said that he was not sailing and he was not going to Lucena and so, "Will you please get out of my boat?" I asked the Chinaman to let us stay over until sunset, which request he quite willingly granted. The following afternoon, however, another sailboat came in. I immediately met the owner and asked for accommodation. The owner was a Spanish mestizo who informed me that they were bound for Lucena after disposing of their cargo which might be in a day or two. I then engaged the boat after which my family and I got off the Chinese boat and returned to the house from which we came that noon because we were informed that the Japanese had already found what they wanted. We stayed in town for two days. On the third day a violent storm visited the place. The storm lasted a day and a night, destroying most of the boats then in port. Luckily the parao [16] which we engaged was spared by the wind and on the sixth day we sailed for Luzon. All this time my intelligence personnel were following me. When I left the town I instructed them to continue working and contact me somewhere in Manila.

11. OUR VOYAGE TO BULAN

Everything was arranged when we left by 5 o'clock in the afternoon. When we sailed the owner of the boat surprised me by telling me who I was. He was probably told by one of my men of my real identity; so he knew all along that I was a guerrillero. Two routes were open to us to reach the coast of Luzon. One was by way of the island of Romblon, which was shorter, and the other by way of the Bicol provinces. The pilot chose the longer route to Bulan, Sorsogon, for information had it at the time that pirates were prowling around the waters between Masbate and Romblon. We arrived at Bulan, Sorsogon, two nights after we had left Bantayan. In Bulan we were subjected to the customary search by Japanese soldiers before being permitted to land. This was my first time to meet face to face a Japanese soldier. Apparently we were found all right for the Japanese did not molest us. We stayed in Bulan for a day and were supposed to leave the next day but the owner of the boat later told us that we could not proceed because the "big boss" had changed his mind. I was kept wondering who the "big boss" could be besides the owner of the boat, who by all signs was the boss of us all in his boat. I found out that there were in the Bicol provinces two rival guerrilla leaders in the persons of the civil governor of the guerrillas and the military commander of the guerrillas. It was told that these two rival groups entertained no liking for each other, and the many killings and mysterious disappearances of people were said to be traceable to their rivalries. One could never tell when one was under their suspicion and being under their suspicion meant terrible consequences. So when I was told that our boat could not leave port upon order of the "big boss", I naturally did not feel safe any more. It might be possible, I thought, that this "boss" was one of the unprincipled guerrilleros who somehow suspected the passengers of the boat. In the afternoon, however, the "big boss" had apparently changed his mind and we were permitted to set sail for Lucena. We dropped anchor off the island of Ticao. We were met by a boat-load of men at the head of whom was a big, burly man whose airs were those of a rough-and-ready sort. These men boarded the boat and roughly ordered every passenger out to the nearby island. The leader of the group explained that we had to stay behind on the island because they needed the boat for something else more important and that we would be picked up by another boat in a day or so. We did not like the prospect of being stranded on a strange island, but we could not do otherwise than comply with the order of the big man who was referred to as the "big boss". One of the passengers, however, approached the "big boss" and told him that he was a merchant from Central Luzon long stranded in Cebu and that he was urgently needed at home and all that sort of thing and "would he please allow him passage?" I think this softened the leader a bit for after that he called in his pilot, talked to him and then later asked those of us who wanted to go to Luzon. There were not many of us going to Luzon and so he consented to take us along and left the others behind on the island. So with joy in our hearts we continued our voyage that afternoon stopping after a few hours in the nearby cove where some of the boarding party went down. We were told that we were going to pick up more passengers. The new passengers were women and children and their presence among us cheered us very much. The presence of women and children in the boat besides my own wife and my children seemed to me a guarantee of protection and it was a guarantee indeed for it turned out that they were the family of the "big boss" who proved to be a guerrillero himself who was evacuating his family to Lucena, Quezon. I found this out from one of the men in the boat whom I happened to meet years back in the University of the Philippines during my student days. When I saw that I was in good company I revealed myself to this new acquaintance. I was not worried any more after that.

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[16] A sailboat.

12. STORM AT BONDOC POINT

The second night after we had left Bulan our "parao" encountered a storm at Bondoc Point, Quezon province. We were informed that this part of the sea was always rough. We were at that place at about 9 o'clock in the evening. The waves were so rough that they destroyed the sail of the boat and, also, water poured inside the "parao" wetting our belongings. I thought that was the end of our adventure. The children were told to lie down flat on their stomachs on the deck of the "parao" and also my wife. Then we were praying to the Lord asking for forgiveness and help from the Almighty. Everybody in the boat was worried.

The sailors who were in charge of the boat seemed not worried about the situation in spite of the destroyed sail (broken rope of the sail). They were able to put back the sail after an hour and the boat was able to move along very slowly towards Lucena. We were able to go through the rough waves up to 12 o'clock midnight. I consider that a very close shave in our life.

At about dawn we sighted sunlight along the seashore. There were fishermen along the Quezon coast. We met with another accident. Upon reaching the coast where we were supposed to anchor, the pilot made a mistake by hitting the wrong point of the beach, so that our boat was grounded and the waves hit the boat and pushed it towards the shore against the reefs. According to the pilot that situation was more dangerous than any we had experienced at Bondoc Point. I asked him why and he replied that the boat might likely be broken into pieces due to the rough rocks that the boat was battling against. We were so close to Lucena but still so far away on account of that accident. We had to wait for high tide in order to extricate the boat from the reefs. The high tide came around 9 o'clock in the morning and we thanked God because the boat was saved from destruction and we were able to locate the mouth of the river through which we entered the port of the town of Lucena, Quezon. We sailed up the river for about two miles until we finally dropped anchor. There were so many people in that port. I supposed most of them were merchants and guerrillas. I was a little bit afraid to land because I was not familiar with the place and, besides, that was my second time to land in a Japanese infested town.

13. LUCENA

We hired a caretela[17] to take us to the railroad station at Lucena. We planned to go to Manila. Because the train was going to leave for Manila the following morning we were forced to stay in a hotel nearby. Near the station and in the restaurant under the hotel there were BC soldiers. My family and I went direct to the hotel and stayed there without getting out until the following morning. I just peeped through the hole in the hotel window and observed what was going on around. The following morning I saw a BC soldier and Japanese soldiers boarding a train full-packed. I supposed that they were going on a campaign against the guerrillas in that province of Quezon. Since we were at Lucena my family and I were trying to adjust ourselves to a civilian way of life in order to avoid suspicion from people and spies around and from Japanese soldiers and from the BC.

My next problem was to board the train. Our clothing was so dirty and ragged compared to what the people were wearing then at Lucena that I did not know what to do, whether to stay for a while in Lucena or proceed. I had to move on because we lacked funds and we had only a little Japanese paper money to keep us probably for a few days in the City of Manila once we would be able to reach that place. I asked somebody to buy a ticket for me and my family to Manila and luckily one of the boys in the hotel where we stayed was able in some way or another to get tickets for us. It was hard to buy tickets and according to them sometimes you had to stay for about a week waiting for your chance to buy a ticket. Of course we bought the ticket in the blackmarket. We finally took the train for Manila.

In the train I seated myself about five meters away from my family to avoid suspicion and I appeared as if I was just a common laborer. I was wearing short pants and a sleeveless *camiseta* without hat and shoes and with my bundled blankets wrapped with rice sacks. I did not intentionally dress that way. Those were my only belongings on earth. The members of my family were a little bit better dressed than I was.

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[17] A horse-rig.

14. MANILA

We arrived at the Tutuban railroad station at about 5:00 P.M. of the same day. We were told to line up at the station preparatory to getting inside the city through the gate of Tutuban station. The women passengers were in one line and the men were in a separate line. There were Japanese at the gate examining and questioning, every passenger passing through the gate. I was worried because they might finally find out that I came from Panay, which was noted for its underground movement. Besides, my appearance would reveal that I had just come down from the hills. Another worry of mine was that the little bamboo *maleta* of my wife had hidden under it a few genuine bills that amounted to more or less fifty pesos. The bills were nicely tacked and sewed under the floor of the bamboo *maleta*. I knew pretty sure that once the money was discovered it would be the end of our adventure and possibly of our lives. When I came to the Japanese porter he asked me in broken Tagalog what I had in my bag. He tried to open my bundle but seeing that I had nothing there because of my willingness to be inspected, he just assigned me to get in without too much ado. Irin too was able to go through without difficulty. You could just imagine that I was relieved about that predicament of mine. To my surprise, Cor, with the children and the maid was able to get through quite earlier than myself. According to her they inspected her bamboo *maleta* but they did not examine it very carefully. She told me that she was also nervous at the time she passed the guard and inspector and that she became white when asked by the Japanese guard what she had in her *maleta*.

Our next problem was to get a hotel for the night. Before we went hotel hunting we tried to call up by phone our relatives who were staying in Manila during prewar time. We were not able to contact them. It was already about 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day when we tried to rent a room in a hotel near the station. When I went to that hotel and asked for a room the hotel manager just simply shook his head. I said that I would like to have a room and he answered in Tagalog that there was no vacancy. So I went back to my family and informed them that there was no vacancy in that hotel. We moved down on Azcarraga[18] street towards Avenida Rizal. Before reaching the junction we stopped and went up to another hotel nearby. The manager was a Chinese. I asked for a room for my family, but the Chinese simply said, "No vacancy," and at the same time stared at me very closely. In my poor attire, I looked like a vagrant in the streets of Manila. I thought that possibly there was a room but the Chinese simply did not like my looks and my clothing. So after that second attempt we all moved again towards Avenida Rizal and tried to get another hotel. I asked the manager for a room and mentioned at this time that I had my family who were waiting in the caretela outside. The manager told me that the rooms were very expensive and that I might not be able to pay. I said that it was all right and I asked him, "How much" and he said twenty-pesos (₱20.00) for one person for every night. I knew the price was very exhorbitant and I knew that that was not the correct price. The manager just simply, I am sure, did not like us to rent a room there. The reason I am sure was because of my personal appearance. I had the suspicion that they thought of me as a tramp or a criminal or one of the dissidents trying to get in touch with people inside the city. It was already around 9 o'clock at night. My children were sleepy and tired and hungry. Well, I had to get lodging for the night. To be sleeping in the gutter or on the sidewalks of Manila would be unsafe for us. Japanese soldiers once in a while passed by and also some BC soldiers. I would always evade meeting them. So I sat down for a while on the pavement in a dark corner and thought of how to get lodging for the night. I thought of an idea: at the next hotel that I approached I would tell the manager that I had some passengers in my caretela looking for a room for the night, and I would try to impress him that I was a cochero.[19] So somewhere in Ronquillo Street, at Universal Hotel, I went to the manager and I asked for a room for a family that I had in my caretela, and the plan worked all right. I told him that there were seven members of the family. Well, I went out and told my family to get down from the caretela and they went to the room of the hotel led by the Chinese manager. I followed him. The Chinese stared at me because I went right inside the room. Well, he thought that I would probably come out after taking our things inside, but I did not come out any more and the Chinese just stared at the room and by and by I heard them conversing in Chinese outside. I knew that they were talking about us, that we might be suspicious characters. Well, I immediately went out and took our little baon[20] of "tinapa" or dried fish and went direct to the counter where the Chinese manager was. I explained to him in my poor Tagalog that I was a merchant and that I was bringing samples of some dried fish that I was trying to sell in Manila. I was trying to interest him to buy the fish. He asked where I came from and I explained to him from Cebu and unluckily we were ship-wrecked on the way and we lost our belongings and also our fish for sale. I showed him that if we could close the contract I would be going back to Cebu to bring dried fish for him. In the next room there was a BC soldier who came out of the room. Sensing that there was something wrong in Denmark he joined us in the conversation. I spoke to him in English in order to be understood better and I tried to make him believe that I was really a merchant shipwrecked and that we were good citizens earning our daily bread in a hard way. Well, he asked who were my companions and I told him that they were my wife, my children, nephew, my maid and myself. After showing them my family I was sure they were convinced of what I told them.

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[18] Now Recto Ave.

[19] Driver of a horse-rig.

The following day my wife went out and bought some second-hand pants for me and a polo shirt so that I could go out on the street and contact our relatives and friends who might be able to help us in our plight. We were short of money. We were paying fifteen pesos (₱15.00) for all of us a night for the hotel. We had practically consumed all our Japanese money. We had fifty pesos in genuine bills which we could not touch. Luckily the following morning I was able to contact our relative staying in Quezon City, the Bustamantes. My relative came to get us from the hotel and took us to his house. I revealed my plight to my relative who understood how I felt and he advised me that I should be very careful of myself and my activities. I told him I would like to leave immediately for Laoag, my hometown. He told me that I had better because I would be safe in Laoag and I could start a new life. Cor was not in favor of our going to Laoag. But I insisted and if not in Laoag, I suggested that we would go to Angadanan, Isabela, her hometown. She was more against that plan because her folks would surely convince me to surrender to the Japanese which I did not intend to do. We finally bought tickets for the trip to Laoag and on the way we followed the same procedure of my not getting near my family during the trip so that people would not be staring at us inasmuch as Cor was more or less a stranger to that region. I said to myself, "When

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[20] Food.

I meet many of my friends, I may, unconsciously, reveal my former connection with the Panay guerrillas." So I tried to be secluded and apart as much as possible from the other passengers. Our trip from Manila to Laoag was uneventful.

15. LAOAG

We arrived in Laoag on February 12, 1944 at about 7 o'clock in the evening. My folks at home were surprised to find us all back safe and sound and they were wondering how we came from Panay to Laoag. I had not revealed my plight to my family except to my father who is now deceased, not even to my sisters and relatives there. They simply knew that I was a mere *maestro* in the Visayas at the outbreak of the war, never called to active duty and never joined the guerrillas. When in Laoag I tried secretly to contact the guerrillas there. I observed conditions until I finally joined the nucleus of the 15th Infantry, USAFIP, NL, contacting Major Simeon Valdez [21] who had his headquarters then in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte. At first the guerrillas under Major Valdez were suspicious of me. I revealed to Major Valdez that I came from Panay, that I was unsurrendered, joined the Macario Peralta, Jr. guerrillas and I was forced to flee from Panay due to the mopping up operations of the Japanese until I finally decided to proceed to Ilocos Norte, my home province where I could just as well join the resistance movement and fight to the finish. (This booklet was originally published in mimeograph form and copyrighted in 1952 with the title *Exigencies of War* and with an *Introduction* by Dr. Roxy Lefforge, formerly President of Philippine Wesleyan College.) •

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

He was never captured, never concentrated, never surrendered to the enemy.

He has six children: Dolores, married; Aurora, married; Asuncion, married; Arturo, 18 days, died during the war in Iloilo; Celedonio, Jr., 20 yrs.; Annette, 17 yrs., youngest.

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[21] Now, Colonel, AFP, (Ret.), and Congressman from the second district of Ilocos Norte.

Appendix A

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

APO 707

Citation to accompany
General Orders No. 361
Headquarters United States
Army Forces Western
Pacific, dated
30 November 1945.

CITATION FOR BRONZE STAR MEDAL*

Major CELEDONIO A. ANCHETA, F-29885, Infantry, Philippine Army. For meritorious achievement in Luzon, Philippines, from 4 July 1945 to 22 July 1945, in connection with military operations against the enemy. As commanding officer of an infantry battalion, Major ANCHETA was assigned to take an objective in the vicinity of Mankayan. As the operation necessitated cutting the enemy's line of communications, where every inch of ground would be bitterly contested, he prepared a quick strike at the enemy's rear. Armed with but shoulder weapons, he maneuvered his forces around the left flank of Japanese troops deployed along a highway, and attacked with such boldness and ferocity that they were forced to abandon their positions. With the initial phase successfully completed, he then moved his forces southward, reducing by cleverly conceived and well executed attacks all enemy resistance in his path, to capture and secure a vital road junction. By his thorough knowledge of military strategy, courageous leadership, and selfless devotion to duty, Major ANCHETA made a substantial contribution to victory in the Northern Luzon campaign.

Home address: Mrs. Socorro Ancheta (Wife),
Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Luzon,
Philippine Islands.

HQ. AFWESPAC
OFFICIAL (SEAL)

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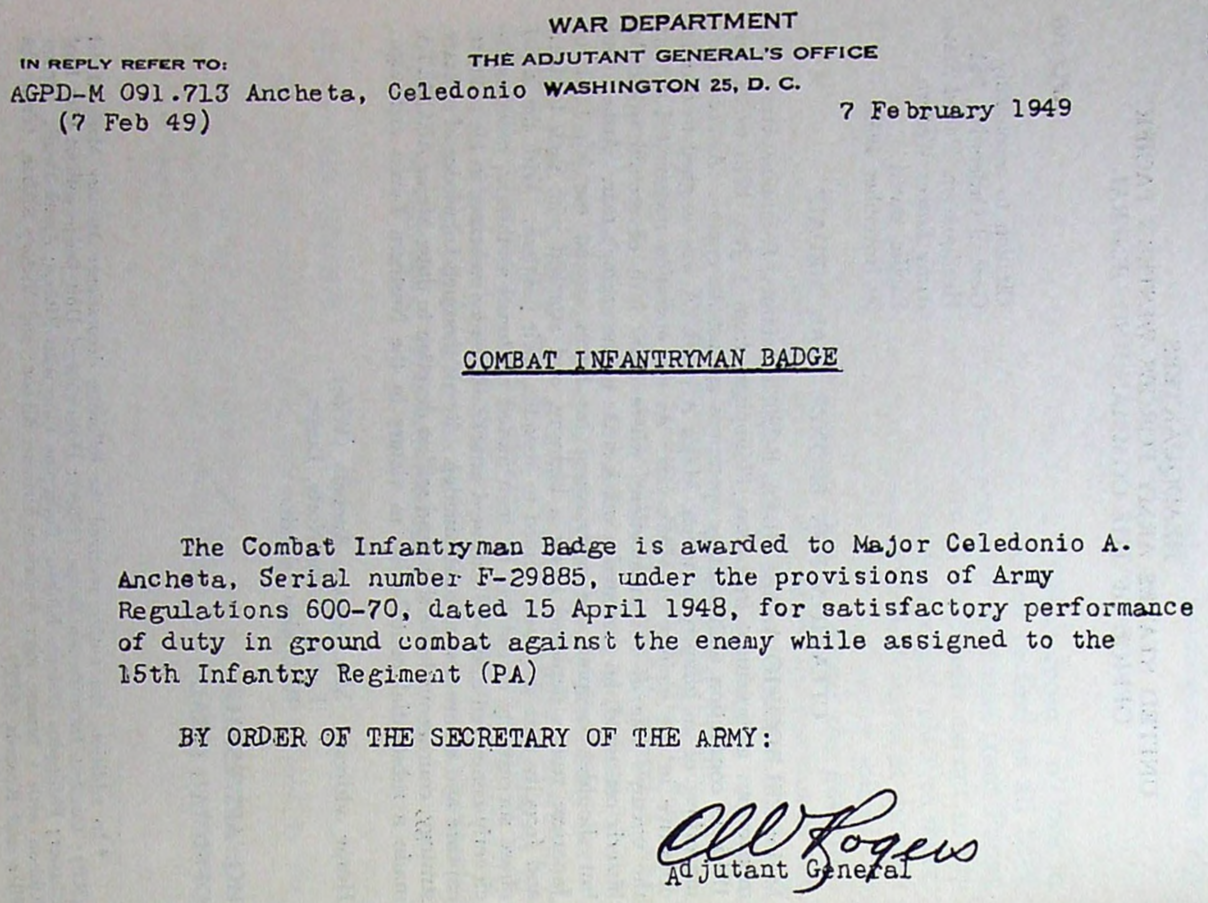
* In addition, the author received the following decorations: Military Merit Medal (RP); Combat Infantryman Badge (USA); Distinguished Unit Badge without Oak Leaf Cluster; Philippine Defense Ribbon; Philippine Liberation Ribbon; Asiatic-Pacific Theater Ribbon with 1 Bronze star; American Defense Ribbon; and Victory Ribbon. (From the Files and Records, AFP).

Appendix B



WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:
AGPD-M 091.713 Ancheta, Celedonio
(7 Feb 49)

7 February 1949

COMBAT INFANTRYMAN BADGE

The Combat Infantryman Badge is awarded to Major Celedonio A. Ancheta, Serial number F-29885, under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-70, dated 15 April 1948, for satisfactory performance of duty in ground combat against the enemy while assigned to the 15th Infantry Regiment (PA)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Adjutant General

Appendix C

PANGKALAHATANG PUNUNGHIMPILAN
SANDATAHANG LAKAS NG PILIPINAS
Kuta Aguinaldo, Lunsod Ng Quezon

AGNR 1 14 December 1964

CERTIFICATION*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that according to records of LT. COLONEL CELEDONIO A ANCHETA 0-29885 INFANTRY (Inactive) available in this Headquarters as of this date, subject officer was born at Laoag, Ilocos Norte on 24 February 1906. He was a Prob 3rd Lt. ROSS for the period 19 June 1936 to 30 September 1936 and ETAD for the period 1 October 1936 to 16 October 1937 (MPSB Proceedings dtd 24 Sep 64; JAG2/LO 754 F'64 & DF fr MPSB dtd 3 Dec 64). He was called to active duty as 1st Lt effective 11 December 1941 (cfm, para 18 SO 237 GHQ AFP s-57) and inducted into the USAFFE on same date with the 61st Division (F23). He joined the guerrilla unit and his name is carried as Major in the approved reconstructed roster of the Regt'l Hq&Hq Svc Co, 15th Inf. USAFIP, NL. Said unit was recognized on 9 Jan 1945 and with a revised date of recognition on 1 Oct 1943 (V/S).

Above named officer was processed on 18 September 1945; assigned 2d Inf Div PA on 15 Nov 1945 (para 32 SO 270 Hq USAFIP NL s-45); assigned 1st Prov Inf Regt, PA on 18 Sep 1946 (para 5 SO 221 HPA s-46); promoted to the permanent rank of Major on 18 March 1948 (GO 571 HNDF s-48); attached unassigned Hq, Camp Murphy and detailed Philippine Military Commission, Manila on 26 May 1948 (para 17 SO 107 HNDF s-48); assigned PGF, AFP on 16 Nov 1948 (para 21 SO 273 HNDF s-48) and reverted to inactive status as Major on 16 March 1949 (para 27 SO 1 HNDF s-49). He was promoted to Lt Colonel while in the inactive status on 18 March 1954 (GO 418 GHQ AFP s-55).

This certificate is issued in connection with the request of subject officer in compliance with RA 3544.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

(Sgd.) RICARDO Y MACAIROG
Captain, AGS
Asst Adjutant General

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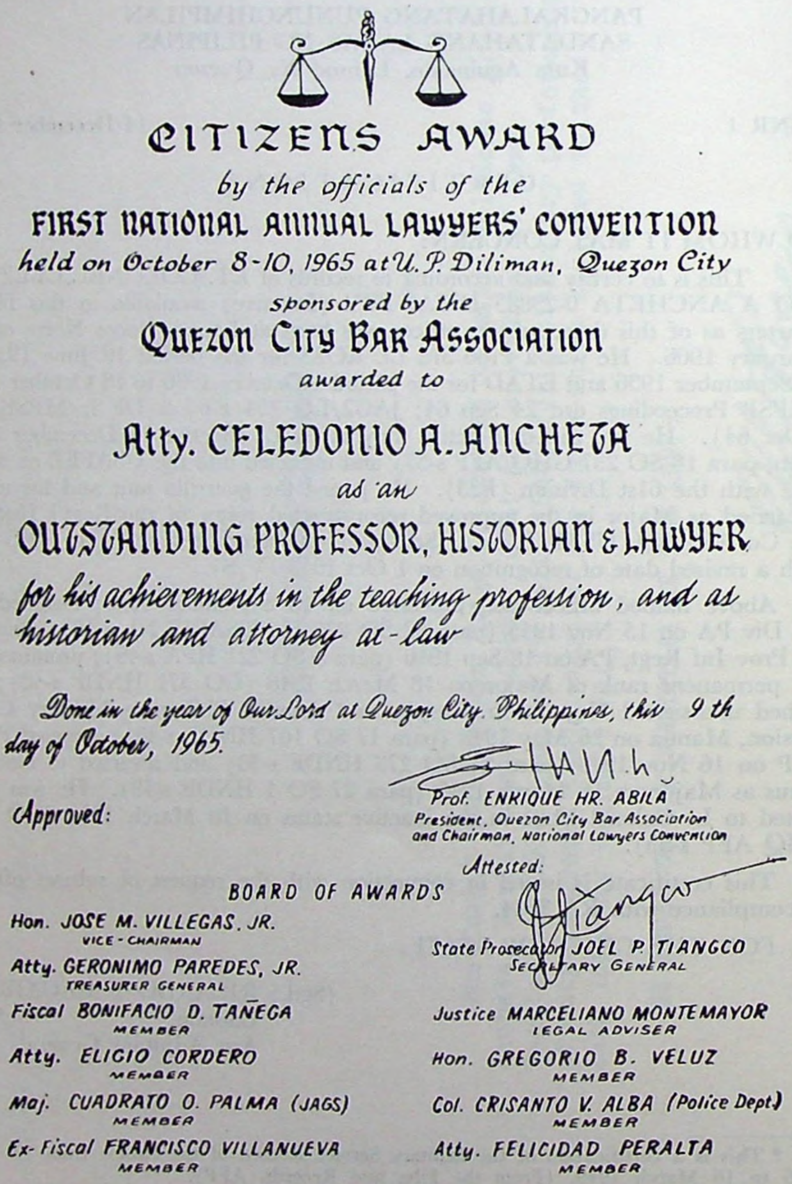
* This is a certification of the Military Service Record of the author from 19 June 1936 to 16 March 1949. (From the Files and Records, AFP).

Appendix D



CITIZENS AWARD

by the officials of the

FIRST NATIONAL ANNUAL LAWYERS' CONVENTION

held on October 8-10, 1965 at U. P. Diliman, Quezon City

sponsored by the

Quezon City Bar Association

awarded to

Atty. CELEDONIO A. ANCHETA

as an

OUTSTANDING PROFESSOR, HISTORIAN & LAWYER

for his achievements in the teaching profession, and as historian and attorney at-law

Done in the year of Our Lord at Quezon City, Philippines, this 9 th day of October, 1965.

Approved:

Prof. ENRIQUE HR. ABILA
President, Quezon City Bar Association
and Chairman, National Lawyers Convention

Attested:

State Prosecutor JOEL P. TIANGCO
SECRETARY GENERAL

BOARD OF AWARDS

Hon. JOSE M. VILLEGAS, JR.
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MEMBER

Atty. ELIGIO CORDERO
MEMBER

Maj. CUADRATO O. PALMA (JAGS)
MEMBER

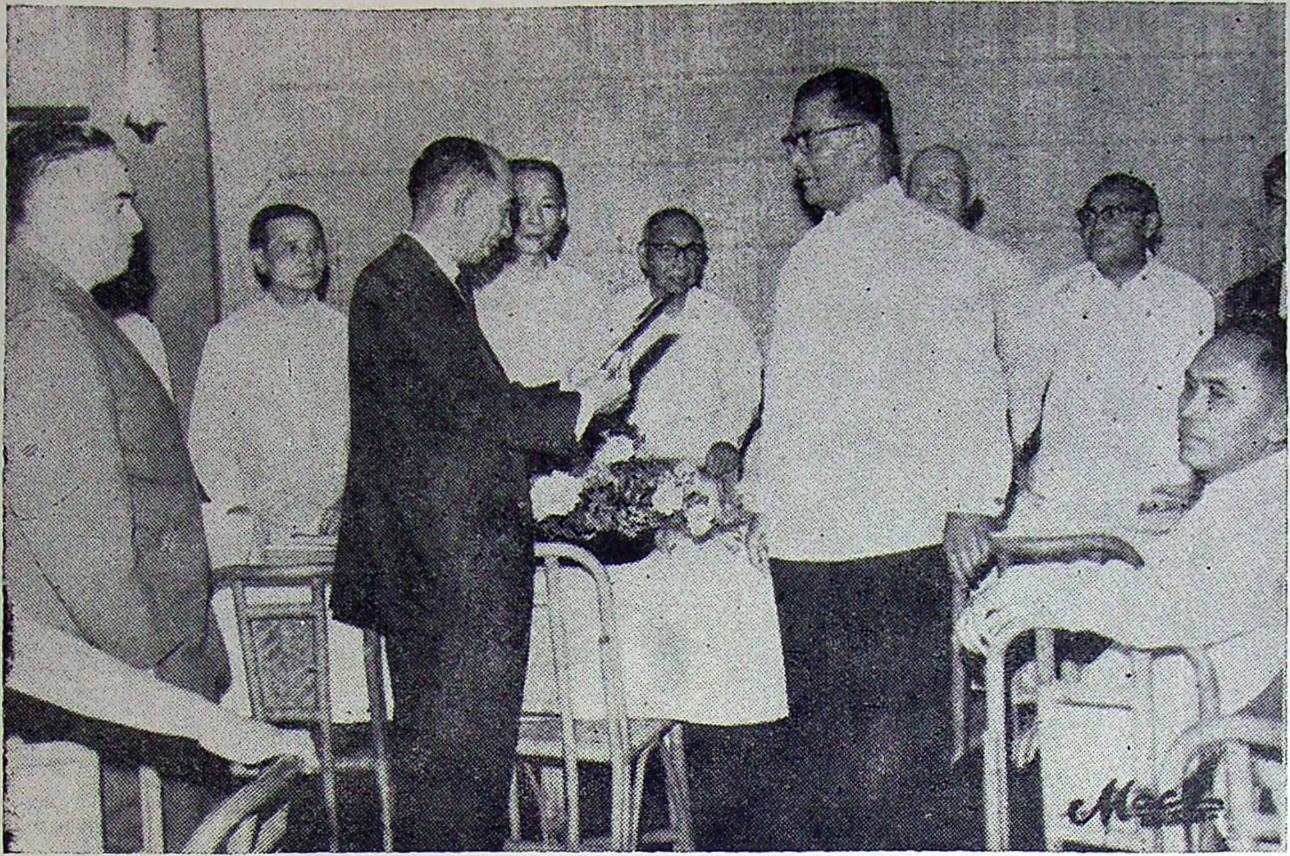
Ex-Fiscal FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA
MEMBER

Justice MARCELIANO MONTEMAYOR
LEGAL ADVISER

Hon. GREGORIO B. VELUZ
MEMBER

Col. CRISANTO V. ALBA (Police Dept.)
MEMBER

Atty. FELICIDAD PERALTA
MEMBER



Dr. Gregorio F. Zaide, President of the Philippine Historical Association presenting the CITIZENS AWARD (Plaque), awarded by the First National Annual Lawyers' Convention to Prof. C. A. Ancheta, during the annual meeting of the PHA.

HISTORY OF THE 14TH INF.*

By Arturo L. Dingcong
Major, Inf., AUS (0-888079)

The 14th Inf. is a group of scattered troops of the USAFFE consolidated in Nueva Vizcaya province on or about the first week of January 1942.

Gathering what was left of the 1st Bn., 71st Inf., 71st Div., Capt. Guillermo Nakar, Commanding Officer of the gallant battalion, withdrew toward Baguio pursued by an overwhelmingly superior enemy force. Finding Baguio already captured and occupied by the enemy, this intrepid warrior proceeded across the Cordillera mountains overcoming all odds and difficulties that are inevitably attendant on jungle trails, and arrived at Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya, about January 8, 1942. Captain Nakar found that Capt. Everret L. Warner and Capt. Manuel P. Enriquez were already trying to organize stragglers from the 11th Division, 26th Cav. (PS), the Headquarters of the 1st Military District who were unable to proceed to Bataan in view of the capture and occupation by the enemy of San Jose, Nueva Ecija, and with a few civilian volunteers who were also mustered or inducted into the service by Capt. Warner. These three gallant leaders undaunted by their being cut off from the USAFFE troops at Bataan, pooled their men together numbering about 800 and formed themselves into a unit which was temporarily designated *1st Provincial Guerrilla Regiment* by USAFFE Hq. Contact with USAFFE Hq was established by radio which was brought down from Hq, 1st Military District, Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio City by Sgt. Jose Cabanero with the help of native cargadores.

This regiment as it will be seen later, was redesignated 14th Inf., USAFFE. The original set up as follows:

Regimental Commander	Major Everret L. Warner
Ex O and CO, Hq. Bn.	Capt. Manuel P. Enriquez
Regt'l Adj. & CO, 1st Bn. ..	1st Lt. Warren A. Minton
CO, 2nd Bn.	Capt. Guillermo Nakar

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* From the Records and Files of the 14th Infantry, AUS, USAFIP, NL.

The location of the different Command Posts were as follows:

Regt'l OP & Radio Station .	Sto. Domingo, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
1st Battalion	Dupax, Nueva Vizcaya
2nd Battalion	Comon, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya

Radiographic contact was made with the General Headquarters of Gen. MacArthur. Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters cognizance of the existence of the *1st Guerrilla Regiment* and the courageous and unique motives which gave its birth, resulted in the promotion of Capts. Warner, Nakar and Enriquez to Major and the commission of Sgt. Jose Cabanero to 3rd Lieutenant about the 3rd week of January 1942. The regiment was made to understand that its principal mission was to harass the enemy and gather enemy information but that it was to preserve its organization by discreetly avoiding direct contact with the enemy. In other words, its mission was combat intelligence. For this purpose the following assignments of sectors were made: Major Nakar and his battalion from Balete Pass to Bato Ferry; Headquarters and 1st Battalion — from Bato Ferry inclusive to Aparri. Itching for action, the 1st Bn. on or about 13 January 1942, raided Tuguegarao, Cagayan. This raid was undertaken in conjunction with Capt. Praeger's 26th Cav. (PS), contingents of the 71st Inf., and few civilian volunteers among them was Francis A. Camp, later on commissioned. The splendid results of this action were the killing of not less than 100 Japs, and the destruction on the ground of 3 Jap planes. General Headquarters, USAFFE, was so pleased with the results that it commended and decorated all the Officers and EM that participated in the raid. There were minor subsequent engagements of the troops but casualties inflicted on the enemy could not be determined in view of the lack of means of verification attendant of hit-and-run tactics. Enraged by these intermittent engagements and fervently desirous to exploit the rich sources of food supplies in the Cagayan Valley, the Japanese Imperial Forces made a determined effort to push thru and destroy the USAFFE forces thereat. This was about the 3rd week of January, 1942, and the 2nd Bn. then under Major Nakar was occupying defensive positions from Bambang to Balete Pass. Then there were reports from Regimental Headquarters to the effect that the Japanese were coming to the Cagayan Valley in two columns, one thru Highway No. 5 and the other thru the Baguio-Kiangan Road. In the last week of January, minor contacts with the feelers of the advancing Japanese columns up the San Jose-Balete Pass road were made by the outpost of the 2nd Battalion. At this time, there was an increase of aerial reconnaissance by the enemy. On or about the 25th of January, 1942, a message from Major Warner was received by Major Nakar, to proceed to Bayombong with all his troops to assume command of the regiment in view of the illness of both Major Warner and Major Enriquez. Major Nakar, seeing the great possibility of hitting the enemy hard from his vantage positions, requested deferment of the carrying out of the order. The order being repeated the next day was ignored by Major Nakar. A third order was received on or about the 27th in compliance of which Major Nakar pulled out his headquarters and men from San Fernando and all the position they occupied and proceeded to Bayombong, leaving only about a platoon under Lt. Januario Longno to cover the withdrawal.

The 2nd Battalion troops arrived at Bayombong in the morning of the 28th and Major Guillermo Nakar immediately assumed command. A brief conference of the Regimental Staff developed to the issuance of an order to move the troops to Isabela. In view of the meagerness of the means of transportation, the available trucks and other vehicles shuttled the troops to Isabela. On the 29th of January, the advance party of the Jap column was engaged by Lt. Longno and his men at Bambang, destroying one truck and one command car and killing 49 troops (Nips). While this engagement was taking place, the movement towards Jones continued. On the same day, Nipponese reconnaissance planes flew over Bagabag where Nakar's troops were still in bivouac. The following day 7 planes bombed Bagabag and Bayombong, hitting the Home Economics building and the market. Fortunately the troops were already far on their way towards Isabela having moved at night on 28th January 1942.

Upon arrival at Jones, Isabela, on or about 2 Feb. 1942, the regimental headquarters was established at Masaya where Major Warner who was then Lt. Col. assumed command, putting back into operation the Radio Transmitter thereat. The 1st Battalion under Capt. Minton who was then a 1st Lieutenant encamped in Sinauangan, the 2nd Battalion under Major Nakar at Daligan. Radio contact with the USAFFE Headquarters was resumed upon which a message was received directing Lt. Col. Warner to cease the use of *1st Guerrilla Regiments* and designated the unit as the *14th Inf. USAFFE.*

Shortage of arms, ammunition, medicine and other supplies was beginning to affect the operations as well as the health of the regiment. In response to radiographic appeal for supplies, two planes dropped on 16 February 1942, a box of ammunition Cal. 30, two pairs of shoes for Lt. Col. Warner and Capt. Minton and an envelope containing a CODE and other instructions. Telephone communication for intelligence purposes was established in the provinces of Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and part of Cagayan under Lt. Ambrocio operated and maintained with members of the Regiment and in some places by volunteer guards.

The 1st Bn. under Capt. Minton which was mostly composed of civilian volunteers spent its time in training its men. The Hq Bn under Major Enriquez sent out a few combat reconnaisance patrols and guarded the Regt'l OP. The 2nd Bn. under Major Nakar was busy harassing the enemy and maintaining telephone communication.

The following important events happened between February 15, 1942 to the fall of Bataan, April 9, 1942:

A — Hq Bn under Major Manuel P. Enriquez;

1. — Maintainance of radio contact with Hq Gen. MacArthur and later Gen. Wainright and sending in important intelligence information gathered by the intelligence and combat patrols.

2. — Recapture of Bayombong and killing of Miyamuto, Japanese Military Administrator for Nueva Vizcaya province on the middle of March, 1942.

3. — Gathering of arms and ammunition from civilians.

B — 1st Bn. under Capt. Minton:

1. — Training of Men;

2. — Collecting of arms and ammunition.

3. — Constructing an airstrip at Palacian, Jones, Isabela.

C — 2nd Bn under Major Guillermo Nakar:

1. — Sending combat intelligence patrols.

2. — Capture of 5 Japs at San Luis, Gordon, Isabela by a patrol led by Lt Fermin Obina, Lt. Bueno, and Acting Officer Ricardo Ambrocio, later on commissioned;

3. — Raids by the men of Lt. Januario Longno, Lt. Mabunga and Lt. Rosario between Aritao and Sta. Fe on the following dates: 30 January 1942, 12 February 1942, 18 March 1942 and 7 June 1942.

4. — Second raid in Tuguegarao under Lts. Obina, Dingcong, Reyes and 24 men on or about March 24, 1942. Result: Jap Guard House was burned, killed and wounded an undetermined number of Japs;

5. — Capture of 1 Jap soldier south of Aparri by Lt. Francis A. Camp in the last week of February 1942;

6. — The killing of the 6 Jap prisoners by Lt. Col. E. Warner and Capt. Minton for attempting to escape during the 1st week of March 1942;

7. — Collecting of arms and ammunitions from civilians.

D — Redesignation of Units, 14th Inf. in the Middle of March 1942:

1. — Regt'l Commander still Lt. Col. E. L. Warner;

2. — The 2nd Bn. became the Hq. Bn. and Major G. Nakar became Regt'l Ex O and CO, Hq. Bn.

3. — The Hq. Bn. of Major Enriquez became the 2nd Bn under Major Manuel P. Enriquez;

4. — The 1st Bn under Capt. Minton (no change);

5. — The Regimental CP moved to Usol, Jones, Isabela;

6. — The 2nd Bn under Major Enriquez moved to recapture Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya;

E. — PROMOTIONS:

As far as I can remember, the following officers were promoted by Radiogram;

RANK AND NAME	TO	DATE	AUTHORITY
Major Everret L. Warner	Lt. Col.	February 1942	Gen. MacArthur
1st Lt. Warren Minton	Captain	10 Feb. 1942	Gen. MacArthur
3rd Lt. Tesoro Reyes	1st Lt.	10 Feb. 1942	Gen. MacArthur
3rd Lt. Januario Longno	1st Lt.	10 Feb. 1942	Gen. MacArthur
3rd Lt. Thomas Acop	1st Lt.	10 Feb. 1942	Gen. MacArthur
3rd Lt Fermin L. Obina	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Arturo Dingcong	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Eulogio Bueno	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Jose Cabanero	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Antonio Castro	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Enriquez Cruz	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Benjamin Perdido	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Julian Perdigueros	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Alfonso Sta. Ana	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright

RANK AND NAME	TO	DATE	AUTHORITY
3rd Lt. Pedro Vea	2nd Lt.	25 March 1942	Gen. Wainright
2nd Lt. Froilan Norico	1st Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
2nd Lt. Froilan B. Parado	1st Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
2nd Lt. Leandro Rosario	1st Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
2nd Lt. Nomeriano Valdepenas	1st Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Lope Cabauatan	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Vicente Carag	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Ulpiano Domingo	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Mariano Evangelista	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Alejandro Futad	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Floro Ramos	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Juan Sabalboro	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Antonio de la Cueva	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Rogerio Diaste	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Roman Licayan	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Juan Coma	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Pedro Mabunga	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Vicente Matias	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Gervacio Reyes	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Joel Senot	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Prescillano Velasco	2nd Lt.	14 April 1942	Gen. Wainright
3rd Lt. Manuel T. Nery	1st Lt.	February 1942	Gen. MacArthur

F — Commissions:

As far as I can remember, the following commissions were made by Radio:

Civ. Dr. Celso Mesa	1st Lt. DC	April 1942	Gen. Wainright
Civ. Dr. Vicente Florida	1st Lt. MC	April 1942	Gen. Wainright
Civ. Dr. Miguel Castro	1st Lt. MC	April 1942	Gen. Wainright
Civ. Ricardo B. Ambrocio	3rd Lt.	5 March 1942	Gen. MacArthur
Civ. Leandro Rosario	2nd Lt.	5 March 1942	Gen. MacArthur
Civ. Francis A. Camp	2nd Lt.	March 1942	Gen. MacArthur
Sgt. Harley F. Heib	2nd Lt.	March 1942	Gen. MacArthur

Capt. Robert H. Arnold, SC (USA) reported and was assigned with the 14th Inf. as S-2 and Signal Officer on 10 April 1942.

As a result of the surrender of Bataan, Lt. Col. E. L. Warner, Capt. Minton and some of the 1st Bn. Officers and Men left on 12 April for Casiguran, Tayabas, after Col. Warner had sent a radiogram requesting Gen. Wainright to send a destroyer to pick him up at Casiguran Bay. Gen. Wainright radioed back directing Col. Warner to stay with his command. This message was sent by rush messengers to Casiguran but Col. Warner, Capt. Minton and other Americans had already boarded a reconditioned Jap launch with the intention to go to China.

Major Guillermo Nakar was promoted Lt. Col. on or about 13 April 1942 and assigned CO 14th Inf. by Gen. Wainright; Capt. R. H. Arnold became the CO Hq Bn; 1st Lt. Obina, Actg. CO and Ex O, 1st Bn and Major Manuel P. Enriquez, CO, 2nd Bn. 2nd Lt. Arturo L. Dincong was assigned Regimental Adjutant and was promoted 1st Lt. on or about 25 April 1942 together with 1st Lt. Edmundo Navarro, Ex. O., 2nd Bn. on same date by Gen. Wainright.

On the fall of Corregidor, no radiographic instructions were received from Gen. Wainright. Our Signal Off. Lt. Jose Cabanero reported that the Radio Station at Corregidor stopped all of a sudden and was no longer on the air. Radio broadcasts from KGEI, San Francisco, commented that the order of surrender of Gen. Wainright which was broadcasted did not sound like the natural voice of Gen. Wainright and further said that if it was Gen. Wainright, he was forced to do it or that he did it under duress. Jap planes dropped surrender leaflets addressed to Lt. Col. Nakar. Lt. Col. Theodore Kalakuka was sent to contact Lt. Col. Nakar in order to make him surrender but Lt. Col. Nakar had already decided to continue the fight and never to surrender. At this time the Hq Bn, less one company was in the Regt'l CP at Quimmallabasa, Jones, Isabela with "A", "C", and 1/2 of "D" Company in around the surrounding barrios of Jones. One company of the Hq Bn under Capt. Alfonso Baguno was in Cabagan, Isabela, the other half of the "D" Co. under Lt. Francis A. Camp was at Tuao, Cagayan, and "B" Company under Lt. Januario Longno was at San Fernando, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya. The whole of the 2nd Bn under Major Enriquez was spread out from Santiago, Isabela to Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya with headquarters near Bayombong.

In view of the scarcity of food, the lack of sufficient arms, ammunitions and medicine, and in order to easily hide the men and at the same time facilitate the gathering and relaying of enemy information for higher headquarters, Lt. Col. Nakar ordered that the Officers and Men not actually needed in the Regt'l CP, be tactically dispersed. Each Officer sent out was given a list of the men under him. The men were instructed to report secretly to their officers at least thrice a week or as often as situation demands. The officers were instructed to submit S-2 information at least three times a week to the nearest contact station. A series of combat station was already in operation in which a contact station did not know where the messages were coming from or where they were going to.

All a station knows is that it will only relay a message to the next station and nothing more.

On 13 May 1942, the Regt'l Staff, Radio Station, and around 70 EM and 10 Off. moved upstream the Cagayan River and established its headquarters in a small clearing about 5 Kms from Domabato, Pinappagan, Nueva Vizcaya on 15 May 1942.

The period from 15 May 1942 to 15 June 1942 was devoted to the setting up of the Radio transmitter and receiver under Lt. Jose Cabanero with the help of Capt. Arnold and Sgts. Lebrojo and Domingo. Officers who were assigned in the gathering of S-2 information were sent out to perfect the intelligence set up as well as the contact and relay station system. In the meantime the units under Lt. Camp in the Cagayan and northern Isabela province and those under Major Enriquez and Lt. Longno in the province of Nueva Vizcaya were destroying bridges and harassing the enemy who by this time had became too free and careless in their movements making him an easy prey to our small mobile patrols.

On 16 June 1942, the Radio transmitter set was set into operation and the delicate task of contacting a friendly station began. After long and careful deliberation on the procedure to be followed and the messages to be sent in order to deny any enemy station from knowing our real identity and location and at the same time positively determine that we are in contact with a friendly station, the following plan was put into action: Our station was given a call name which sounded like a Java word. It was to send a general call and upon contact with another station, it will ask for the time and then give a message asking the name of the wife of an officer whose ASN was so and so (This ASN was the SN of Capt. Robert H. Arnold, USA). It will further request that the word MABUHAY be broadcasted over station KGEI, San Francisco. In the last week of June 1942, contact was made by our Station and the above procedure was followed. The time given by the station was contacted and pointed Darwin, Australia as its location. However, we were still in doubt. But, about two days later, the name of the wife of Capt. Arnold and the word MABUHAY was broadcasted over KGEI in the evening. This was followed by a Radio message from Gen. MacArthur received on 29 June 1942 which partly read as follows:

> "LT. COL NAKAR:
>
> THE COURAGEOUS AND SPLENDID RESISTANCE MAINTAINED BY YOU AND YOUR COM-

MAND FILLS ME WITH PRIDE AND SATISFACTION STOP IT WILL BE MY PRIVILEGE TO SEE THAT YOU AND YOUR OFFICERS AND MEN ARE PROPERLY REWARDED AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME STOP X X X X

MY AFFECTION AND BEST WISHES

MacARTHUR"

In a radiogram, Col. Nakar reported the strength of the regiment which was so far as I can remember 62 officers and 960 enlisted men plus 3 officers and 140 enlisted men of the Philippine Constabulary who were attached.

In one of the first messages from Gen. MacArthur the mission of the 14th Inf. was specified and that was to obtain and transmit intellegence information to GHQ, SWPA. In order to accomplish this end, Col. Nakar asked for ₱5,000.000 to be spent solely for intelligence purposes. This request was approved by Gen. MacArthur. On the strength of this authority, civilian S-2 agents were employed with salaries ranging from ₱50.00 to ₱150.00 per month. However, these agents were never paid on account of the fact that no funds could be obtained locally. Intelligence coverage was expanded to include as far south as Manila and as far north as Aparri. S-2 reports were sent to Gen. MacArthur covering all kinds of information about enemy movements, installations, concentrations as well as the kind of treatment the Filipino and American prisoners of war were receiving in the concentration camp. The men and officers sent out for S-2 work also carried with them a one-page mimeographed newspaper called the "SPIRIT OF BATAAN" and signed MATANGLAWIN (Hawk's Eye). This paper did not only serve as the only means by which the people were informed of the true happenings of the world but also warned the civilian population from aiding the enemy in any form.

On 14 July 1942 a message from Gen. MacArthur was received directing Col. Nakar that he may induct the PA troops under his command into the Army of the United States effective 14 July 1942. This same radiogram contained the pay and allowances of US Army personnel from Pvt. to Colonel. Same Radiogram also had the ASN Block for Officers and Enlisted Men to be assigned to the 14th Inf. AUS which are as follows: For Officers—O-888070 to O-888169; for Enlisted Men — 10626000 to 10626999. This was immediately circulated to the officers and men of the regiment and the officers and men in the Regimental Command Post and vicinity were immediately inducted into the AUS and given ASN. Capt. Fermin Obina and Lt. Julian Perdigueros were delegated and sent out for the induction of the men and officers of the Hq Bn and 1st Bn while Major Manuel P. Enriquez was delegated to induct the 2nd Bn which was at that time spread out in Nueva Vizcaya and eastern Pangasinan. In view of the distance and the difficulties of transportation and communication the induction was slow and delayed specially in the units of the 2nd Bn. Col. Nakar however, in order to be fair to all ordered that all induction be dated 14 July 1942. Because of this he sent a message to SWPA stating that all officers and men were inducted into the AUS on 14 July 1942. Lists of all Officers and Enlisted Men inducted into the AUS with their ASN were kept in the Regimental CP together with the oaths of office for officers.

The present discrepancies in the assignment of ASN for Officers can be traced in this manner: In the first place the officers ASN as was first received by us had only two 8's or only O-88070 to O-88169 (*See Inclosure*). Take my case as an example, I was given ASN O-88079 as a First Lieutenant and was recommended for promotion with the same ASN. When the correction was made to 888070, I was already promoted Captain and another seniority list was made. I was this time assigned ASN 888075. I was therefore using ASN O-888075 until I was given an extract copy of my SO promoting me to Captain wherein my ASN was O-888079. This is true with almost all the officers. The only thing to do now is to inform all the officers to use the first ASN given them adding one more 8 or to reassign serial numbers to officers whose trial numbers were not reported by radio to GHQ, SWPA.

In the last week of July 1942, a radiogram from GHQ, SWPA was received inquiring as to where personnel could be landed to contact the 14th Inf. AUS. This message was answered requesting information as to how the personnel will be landed — by parachute from a plane or by submarine. Meanwhile a patrol was immediately sent to Casiguran, Tayabas to establish an outpost and a reception point to receive the personnel if they will be landed by submarine.

Radiogram was received promoting the following officers effective 2nd August 1942 to rank as follows:

TO BE MAJOR
Capt. Robert H. Arnold

TO BE CAPTAIN
1st Lt. Fermin Obina
1st Lt. Arturo Dingcong
1st Lt. Tesoro Reyes
1st Lt. Januario Longno
1st Lt. Juan Asuncion

TO BE 1ST LT.
2nd Lt. Harley F. Heib
2nd Lt. Nonorio Quines
2nd Lt. Julian Perdigueros
2nd Lt. Eulogio Bueno
2nd Lt. Francis A. Camp
2nd Lt. Benjamin Perdido
2nd Lt. Antonio Castro
2nd Lt. Jose Cabanero

The following civilians who were long serving the unit acting as officers were as far as I can remember commissioned 2nd Lt. in the Army of the United States on or about 9 August 1942:

Hospicio Tabilangan
Mario Gonzalez

One of the last messages received on 12 August 1942 from GHQ, SWPA before the radio station was dismantled due to the reports that the enemy had located the station and was sending patrols to capture it was one which asked for the order of battle of the Japanese Army in the Philippines. This message was never answered. The radio set, after SWPA was duly notified that contact will be resumed on the 27th or 28th of August 1942, was dismantled and together with complete set of records was placed in a big galvanized iron tank was buried in the ground near the edge of the forest. Two other sets of records were oiled and placed in small cans, and buried about 200 to 300 yards inside the forest.

Beginning the first of July 1942, the Japanese Imperial Army after it failed to get any results in inducing Col. Nakar to surrender, launched the most intensive and systematic mopping up operations against the troops of Col. Nakar in the Cagayan Valley. These operations were conducted by infantry troops, Japanese planes and Filipino MP's and Ganaps and was marked with indiscriminate bombing, imprisonment of suspected persons, torture, and atrocities of the highest order. However, the Japs did not gain much headway in the gaining of correct information about the whereabouts of Col. Nakar and his troops. In retaliation of the atrocities committed by the Japs and partly because of the increased obstacles to be overcomed in the securing of valuable S-2 information, our patrols had to fight it out with the Japs resulting to more torture and brutalities and later on during the last week of July some civilians and enlisted men who had a little more knowledge than they should have concerning the 14th Inf. AUS were captured. Lt. Leandro Rosario one of the few officers who were able to visit Col. Nakar in our Regt'l CP at Domabato, Pinappagan, Nueva Vizcaya surrendered to the Japs in Bayombong and was reported to have been very close to the Japs. These events lead to the dismantling of the radio station and the burying of the records as was previously mentioned. On or about 25 August 1942 approximately two companies of Japs occupied Pinappagan, Nueva Vizcaya. Two days before the arrival of the Japs however, Col. Nakar issued orders that no fighting should be done in Pinappagan and that everybody should pretend to be civilians. Lt Jose Cabanero was left near the place where the radio and records were buried and I with Major Arnold, Lt. Heib, two other American soldiers and around 35 EM about half of whom were sick of malaria, encamped about 5 kilometers from our regimental CP. A day before the Japs arrived at Pinappagan, Col. Nakar left for a barrio near Jones, Isabela. His intention was to watch the Japanese more closely in order to be able to determine what the Japs knew about Pinappagan and their plans. On 28 August 1942 the Japs left Pinappagan for Jones but returned two days later with a bigger force and with Lt. Antonio Castro and another soldier by the name Colcol as prisoners. On the 13 of September our old regimental CP was raided by the Japs guided by Colcol. Finding the Camp empty, the Japs burned all the shelters. My group moved out to another secret place known only to 2 or 3 civilians. But one of our contact men by the name of Del Rosario, was captured without our knowledge and after he was tortured, he guided the Japs to our bivouac area on 14 September 1942. Early on the morning of 15 September my camp was raided and after a short encounter between the Japs and our men that covered our withdrawal. Two of my soldiers and I who were sick were surrounded in a thick bush and taken prisoners. Sgts. Pablo Villanobles and Mayoga who were too sick to run stayed behind and fired at the Japs until they were killed. Casualties on the side of the Japs could not be determined.

I was taken to the Jap garrison at Pinappagan and was investigated and tortured as I refused to give any information. Only the people of Pinappagan, Major Arnold, and Colonels Warner and Kalakuka who later on visited me in my cell could tell how I was tortured as a result of my refusal to give out the secrets of the regiment. On 17 September 1942 Lt. Leandro Rosario arrived at Pinappagan with Col. Ide and a regiment of Japanese soldiers. Rosario delivered speeches telling the people that they should cooperate with the Japs and reveal the secrets of the 14th Inf.

An important fact here has to be mentioned as it was responponsible for the capture of Col. Nakar, the radio, the records, and the surrender of some of the officers and men. This fact was that Lt. Rosario founded the town of Pinappagan and his words were very much respected by the people. However, the people tried hard to keep the secrets of the 14th Inf. until Lt. Rosario and the Japs gave out an ultimatum that all will be killed if no one will tell the truth about the radio and Col. Nakar. The people softened and with the squealing of an Aglipayan priest by the name of Castillo the radio was located and dugged out by Lt. Rosario and the Japs on or about the last week of September 1942. The capture of Col. Nakar in a cave near Minuri, Jones, Isabela on 29 September by the Japs with the help of Sabaluca, (Chief of Police of Jones) and 300 Ganaps followed. Lt. Rosario once boasted to me in my prison cell that he was going to get a medal from the Emperor for the capture of Col. Nakar and his radio. Lt. Rosario and his co-spies who received medals for the capture of Col. Nakar and the radio did wear their medals but they all disappeared before the US Army returned to the Philippines, giving them a chance to assert that they were not spies, traitors nor collaborators.

The other two sets of records buried in the forest were according to reliable information also found by the Japs in one of their excavation patrols to our CP in which Colonels Warner and Kalakuka were present. The Japs in these excavation patrols used 200 to 300 civilians with an equal number of Japs and with crowbars and sharpened sticks combed the vicinity of our old CP for buried records, supplies, and valuables. They did this for almost two weeks and at the end of this period, they got practically everything except the buried can where the radio tubes, crystals, codes, and other important parts of the radio set were placed. This can was later on accidentally dug out by civilians about 2 years after but the contains were already decayed.

On 23 October 1942, all the Japs in Pinappagan moved down to Jones, Isabela with all their prisoners namely: Lt. Colonels Warner and Kalakuka, Lieutenants Zeigler and Antonio Castro, the two soldiers who were captured with me, Judge Catalino Valbuena of Pinappagan who was our S-2 agent and who never squealed in spite of the severe torture he received from the Japs, and myself.

Judge Valbuena and the two soldiers were bayoneted on the way 5 kms north of Pinappagan and before we reached Jones, Lt. Castro and I were taken each by four Japs their rifles with fixed bayonets to the Cagayan River. When the Japs were about to bayonet me, I broke loose and ran. I heard four shots and then I dived to the river and swam with the current downstream. I successfully evaded the Japs and Ganap guards on the way and reported back to the camp of Major Arnold the following day 24 October 1942 at Pinappagan, Nueva Vizcaya. From 24 October 1942 to September 1944, Major Arnold commanded the remnants of the 14th Inf., AUS who were hiding and had never surrendered between Jones, Isabela and Pinappagan, Nueva Vizcaya. This group consisted of 8 officers namely: Major Arnold, Lts. Harley F. Heib, Leonardo Galima, Gervacio Reyes, Enriquez Cruz, Pedro Vea, Benjamin Aviles, myself and about 60 enlisted men. This group under Major Arnold was always busy evading the enemy. This was because in the rosters that the Japs were able to capture, they could tell that there were many more officers who were not yet accounted for including Major Arnold, Lt. Heib, and Pvt. Mangemelli all Americans. The enemy which sometimes reach as many as 800 Japs and Ganaps were always busy patrolling Jones and Pinappagan until August of 1944 when the last garrison of Japanese and BC soldiers was pulled out of Pinappagan. In this extended mopping up operations Japs suffered much as many died of malaria and equipment and supplies were destroyed or lost especially when they had to cross the rivers during floods.

Units of the 14th Infantry under Lt. Joaquin Dunoan fought the Japs in the Mallig region of Isabela until the middle of 1943 when it had to suspend its operations due to lack of arms and ammunitions. Lt. Francis A. Camp in Cagayan also carried on the fight until he was captured sometime in 1943. The 2nd Bn. under Major Manuel P. Enriquez continued defying the Japs in eastern Pangasinan and Nueva Vizcaya. When Maj. Enriquez surrendered to the Japs at Baguio on 13 April 1943, Capt. Romulo A. Manriquez who had joined the 2nd Bn. and was at this time the Ex. O., assumed command of the 2nd Bn. The 2nd Bn. under Manriquez continued the fight and grew into a little less than a regiment so that when Col. Russell W. Volckmann organized the USAFIP, NL command, the 2nd Bn., 14th Inf. AUS became the 14th Inf., USAFIP, NL.

In January, 1944 Major Arnold received a massage from Col. Volckmann requesting him to report to Col. Volckmann's Headquarters. Major Arnold, however, was not able to get out of Pinappagan due to the presence of large enemy troops still around Pinappagan and Jones. In the first week of October 1944 situation eased up and Major Arnold seeing the need for more men, inducted around 40 men into the Army of the United States. These men were picked in recognition of their loyalty and the great sacrifice they had made for the preservation of the 14th Inf., AUS.

Sometimes in the middle of October, 1944 Maj. Arnold left our unit in Pinappagan and Jones in order to confer with Col. Volckmann as to who should command the 14th Inf. Maj. Arnold's intention was to get back the command of the 14th Inf. inasmuch as he was the most ranking officer left after Col. Nakar was captured. The outcome of the conference was however, the assignment of Maj. Arnold as CO, 15th Inf. USAFIP, NL and the incorporation of the remnants of the 14th Inf. AUS which were under me at that time into the 14th Inf. USAFIP, NL on 28 October 1944. From hereon the activities of the remnants of the 14th Inf. AUS who had joined the 14th, 11th, 66th, and 15th Inf. Regt's. of USAFIP, NL can be gathered in the battles that these regiments fought in the liberation of the Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan and Ilocos Provinces of Northern Luzon.

The 14th Inf., AUS lost its identity with the organization of the USAFIP, NL as the scattered officers and men could no longer be grouped together in view of the presence of spies and Japs, the need for immediate action, and in order to avoid friction among the different regiments to which officers and men of the 14th Inf. AUS had joined. In my humble opinion the officers and men of the 14th Inf. AUS under Col. Guillermo Nakar had made a worthy contribution in the organization and successful operations of the various units of the USAFIP, NL command under Col. Volckmann especially in the 14th, 11th, and 15th Infantry Regiments.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Major Arturo L. Dingcong, as of 13 March 1945 was CO, Hq and Hq Battalion. He commanded a reinforced composite battalion in the significant battle of Panupdupan, in Kiangan, Mt. Province in the month of April-May 1945 where he inflicted heavy damage on the enemy.

(Inclosure)

COL. NAKAR reads
12 July 1942
cps/jgm

G-1

ALL OFFICERS PHILIPPINE ARMY YOUR FORCE APPOINTED OFFICERS ARMY US IN PA GRADES NOW HELD EFFECTIVE ON DATE OF ACCEPTANCE STOP ALL THIRD LIEUTENANTS APPOINTED SECOND LIEUTENANTS STOP YOU MAY ENLIST ALL PA SOLDIERS YOUR FORCE IN ARMY US IN GRADES NOW HELD IN PA STOP ASSIGN SERIAL NUMBERS TO OFFICERS WITHIN BLOCK FROM EIGHT EIGHT ZERO SEVEN ZERO TO EIGHT EIGHT ONE SIX NINE AND TO ENLISTED MEN WITHIN BLOCK FROM ONE ZERO SIX TWO SIX ZERO ZERO ZERO TO ONE ZERO SIX TWO SIX NINE NINE NINE STOP MAKE AND RETAIN CAREFULLY FOR RECORD A LIST OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN SHOWING SERIAL NUMBER AND DATE OF ACCEPTANCE OR ENLISTMENT FOR EACH STOP MONTHLY PAY OFFICERS AS FOLLOWS: SECOND LIEUTENANT ONE FIVE ZERO DOLLARS FIRST LIEUTENANT ONE SIX SIX DOLLARS SIX SIX CENTS CAPTAIN TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS MAJOR TWO FIFTY DOLLARS LIEUTENANT COLONEL TWO NINE ONE DOLLARS SIX SIX CENTS COLONEL THREE THREE THREE DOLLARS THREE THREE CENTS STOP SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES AS FOLLOWS: LIEUTENANTS CAPTAINS AND COLONELS WITH DEPENDENTS ONE DOLLAR FORTY CENTS PER DAY MAJORS AND LIEUTENANT COLONELS WITH DEPENDENTS TWO DOLLARS TEN CENTS PER DAY COMMA OFFICERS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS SEVENTY CENTS PER DAY STOP FOLLOWING MONTHLY RENTAL ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS WITH DEPENDENTS: SECOND LIEUTENANT SIXTY DOLLARS FIRST LIEUTENANT SEVENTY FIVE DOLLARS CAPTAIN NINETY DOLLARS MAJOR ONE HUNDRED FIVE DOLLARS LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND COLONEL ONE HUNDRED TWENTY DOLLARS STOP NO RENTAL ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS WHILE ON FIELD DUTY STOP PAY ENLISTED MEN PHILIPPINE SCOUTS SAME AS US ARMY EFFECTIVE JUNE TWENTY FOUR.

MACARTHUR"

4 — Message from Nakar to MacArthur reads:

"TO : GENERAL MACARTHUR 15 JULY 1942

FROM: VCJC

OFFICERS OF FOURTEENTH INF PA ACCEPTED COMMISSION IN USA AND EM OF THIS REGIMENT ALL ENLISTED IN USA AS OF JULY FOURTEENTH COMMA NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY TWO STOP ACCEPTANCE AND PROVISIONAL PAPERS ARE KEPT IN RECORD AND WILL BE FORWARDED TO THAT HQS AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE STOP REQUEST INFORMATION IF WE RETAIN DESIGNATION AS FOURTEENTH INF ARMY US QUERY.

SIGNED NAKAR

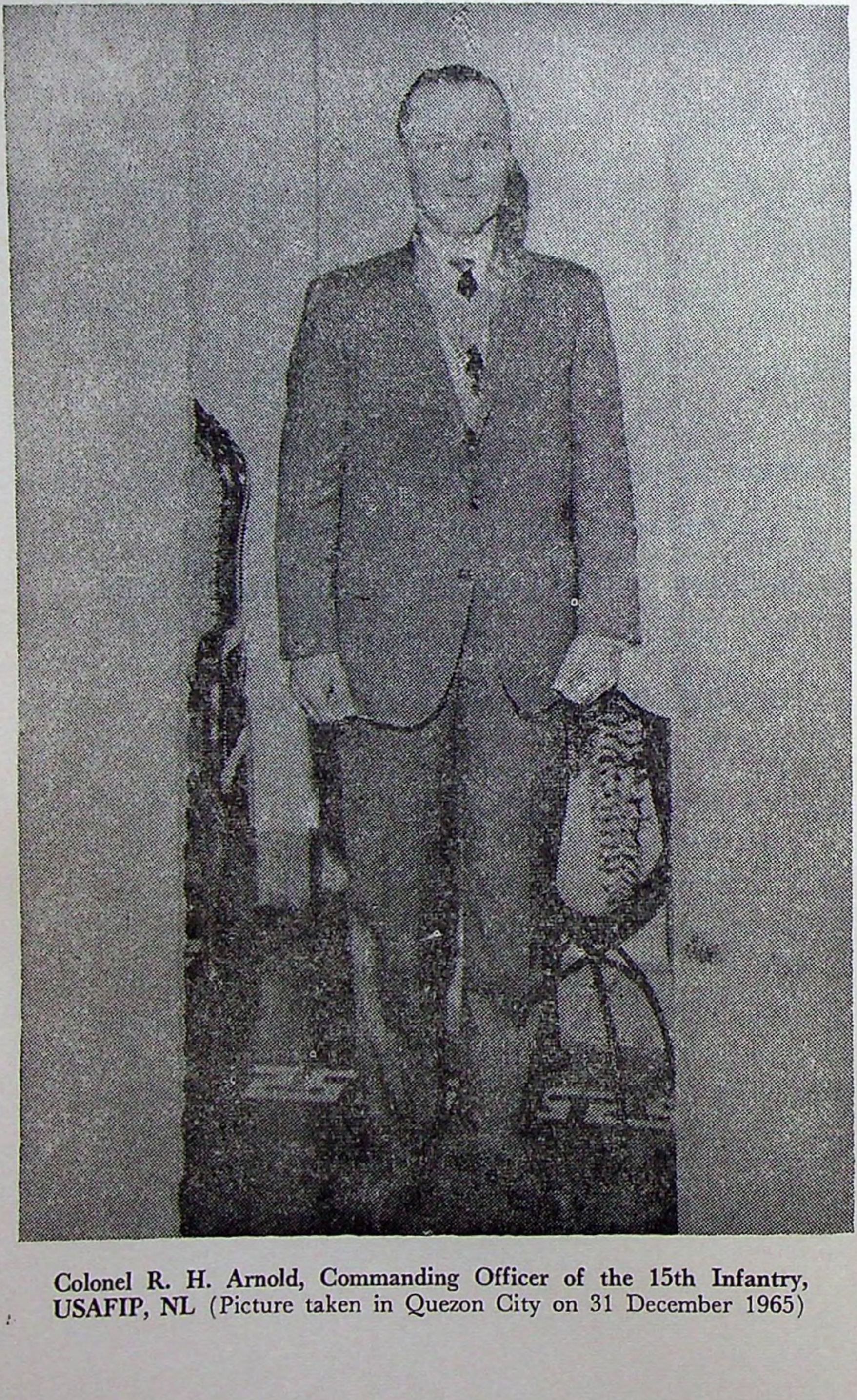
WILSON"

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

GORDON H. SIMMONS
1st Lt. FA

SECTION II — THE "GOOD FIGHT"

- A — HISTORY OF THE 15TH INFANTRY
- B — AIR COMMANDOS IN THE PHILIPPINES
- C — THE BATTLE OF SAN MATEO
- D — THE BATTLE OF BESSANG PASS



Colonel R. H. Arnold, Commanding Officer of the 15th Infantry, USAFIP, NL (Picture taken in Quezon City on 31 December 1965)

HISTORY OF THE 15TH INFANTRY *

I. *ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION*

A. *Original Unit*

1. *Designation:* The 2nd Bn., 12th Inf., PA, was the parent organization of the 15th Inf., USAFIP, NL. This original unit had Ilocos Norte as its sector of operation. It belonged to the North Sub-Sector of the Third District, USAFIP, NL under a Commanding Officer. The C.O. of this District was vested with authority to detail such officers, enlisted men and other personnel from the 121st Inf., USAFIP, NL as cadres to the 15th Infantry, in order to hasten the rapid organization and growth of this infant unit.[1]

The first and highest military representative of the USAFIP, NL to the 15th Inf., was Lt. Col. John P. O'Day, then a Captain. Designated as Commanding Officer of this unit, Capt. O'Day started with a handful of men in a traditional guerrilla attire. The nucleus of this unit grew out of the selected elements of the "K" and "M" Companies of the 121st Inf., PA. Likewise the C.O. of the USAFIP, NL designated Gov. Roque B. Ablan, (deceased) the supreme guerrilla leader of Ilocos Norte, as the Executive Officer of this organization with a nominal-temporary commission as Captain, subject to approval by Higher Headquarters.[2]

The initial combat efficiency of this unit found a lucky star in the hands of Capt. Perfecto R. Doña, then a young Lieutenant, who was made the Commanding Officer of this crack unit under the only caption of "K" Company. As a Company Commander, Lt. Doña had the influence of this organization felt far, near and wide among the populace of the Mountain fastnesses of the Cordilleras of Ilocos Sur, Abra, and Ilocos Norte. Starting with only seven arms of assorted kinds its early operations against the Japanese and BC's through harassing depredations behind enemy concentrations, installations, movements, and the like, this unit won for itself an enviable reputation. It commanded not only the respect and reverence for this unit which ultimately won the genuine sympathy and support of all loyal Filipinos, but also spread awe and fear among its enemy. Before the much awaited landings of arms and ammunition from the U.S. Armed Forces arrived, this "7-armed guerrilla unit" grew into a "300-armed strong" with arms ranging from the Japanese "pik-pok" to the Japanese 37 mm AA guns.

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* *The Intelligence Section,* Loo Valley, Mt. Prov. 5 Sept. 1945, (Regt'l. Headquarters, 15th Inf.)

[1] G.O. No. 15, GHQ, USAFIP, NL, 29 Aug. 1944.

[2] G.O. No. 17-A, GHQ, USAFIP, NL, 14 Oct. 1944.

The constant abuses exercised by the enemy among the people of the "organized communities of the puppets" found a response of relief and succor from this guerrilla unit. The organization began to expand through adherence of other scattered guerrilla units in the whole province of Ilocos Norte and its mission of liberating from a small mountain barrio to another became a reality. As its spheres of action and influence spread, the liberation of bigger communities like Nueva Era, Banna, Dingras, Piddig and Solsona became eminent.

As early as 23 October 1944 this infant 15th Infantry became conscious of its stage of development. An early need for a bivouac area was felt. This unit finally made a happy landing in the Municipality of Piddig as its original birth place — where loyal hearts breathed free air, and where the colors — the Sun, the Stars and Stripes — waved their message of resurrection from the hills of Bataan and Corregidor to the mountain fastnesses of the Cordilleras and the Sierra Madres of Northern Luzon.

Through the fiery and sturdy spirit of the pioneering officers and men of this unit, a call to arms as a "manifesto" to all scattered elements of the guerrilla units in the whole province of Ilocos Norte and Northern Ilocos Sur and Abra was issued. The response to this call to arms was both spontaneous and instantaneous. Elements with loyal hearts, of no less than 449 Officers and Enlisted Men strong assembled in the liberated towns of Dingras, Piddig, and Solsona as early as 23 October 1944. Unit after unit from Batac, San Nicolas, Sarrat, and other nearby towns showed up until by 3 December 1944 its formal organization patterned in accordance with the T/O, PA, 1941, was organized in the following priority:

(1) Hq & Hq Bn., 15th Inf., PA
(2) 1st Bn., 15th Inf., PA
(3) 2nd Bn., 15th Inf., PA
(4) 3rd Bn., 15th Inf., PA

2. *Date of Formal Organization:* On this memorable day, 3 December 1944, at about 6:00 in the morning, these officers and enlisted men were inducted formally into the USAFIP, NL. On the occasion of the visit of Lt. Col. Barnett (then a Major, and C.O. of the 121st Inf., PA, USAFIP, NL) on the same day, all these

officers and enlisted men who were then undergoing combat training in the Training Camps of Solsona, paraded under natural camouflage of leaves and vines to attend the ceremony for its induction. There this bunch of “rugged, ill-clothed, ill-fed, and ill-sheltered ‘bandidos’ ” became the backbone of the 15th Infantry. The rebirth of one of the well-organized, well-disciplined, and well-trained guerrilla forces in North Luzon who for one and for all has pledged an open defiance against the back and the face of the common enemy, has unfolded and formally assumed the responsibility of a mission — the Liberation of the Motherland.

3. *Organization of the 15th Infantry:* Coincidentally when the 15th Infantry was organized in Piddig, Ilocos Norte, the first baptismal of fire and blood of the enemy took place at dawn of 4 Dec. 1944 when no less than 300 Japanese and BC's from Laoag attempted to fan out the light of existence of this infant unit by raiding our position in the vicinity. Right there on the spot of its birth the 15th Infantry demonstrated its combat value when our handful of armed men inflicted a casualty of no less than 30 Japanese and BC's killed, with several cartloads of wounded. We sustained only one officer[3] killed in action in this encounter. On the very spot of its birth was demonstrated the first frontal attack against a well organized enemy. Since then the “guerrilla unit” known as the 15th Inf., PA, has become not only a powerful weapon at the back of the enemy but also an efficient frontal combat unit. Thus the faint weak-light of an infant battle cry became a big conflagration of lightning and thunder in a real theater of war.

4. *Authority for Organization:* After the formal induction into the service of all officers and enlisted men of the 15th Infantry, this fighting unit started on the organization of its compound elements. G.O. No. 17-A of the GHQ, USAFIP, NL, dated 14 Oct. 1944 as amended by G.O. No. 17 dated 23 Oct. 1944, gives the authority for this organization.

5. *Sources from which Personnel was Obtained:* (a) The survivors of the 2nd Bn. of the 12th Inf., PA, Ilocos Norte, constituted the nucleus of the 15th Infantry, although the first tangible elements of its combat units came from the 121st Infantry headed by Capt. O'Day and Lt. Doña.

(b) Ex-USAFFE men, unsurrendered.

(c) Ex-USAFFE men, captured but paroled.

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[3] Lt. Luna Purugganan

Ambeth Ocampo

(d) Ex-Service men.

(e) Reservists.

(f) Guerrillas unsurrendered or commissioned.

(g) Civilian volunteers.

(h) Bolomen.[4]

(i) Members of Submarine-Landing Parties.

(j) To hasten the rapid organization of this unit, transfers from one unit to another of officers and enlisted men from other units of North Luzon was authorized.[5]

(k) Surrendered P.C. (Puppet) who reported for duty and were loyal.[6]

B. *Changes in the organization*

1. *The Original Regimental Command.* A formal change in the supreme command of this regiment took place on 4 Dec. 1944, coincidentally on the same date of its first frontal encounter with the enemy, when Capt. J. P. O'Day was relieved as C.O. of the 15th Inf., PA, by Lt. Col. R. H. Arnold, then a major. Under this new command the 15th Inf., PA, metamorphosed from the fiery spirit of a guerrilla unit to assume the high dignity of a real army principled on the human elements of military discipline, actuated by modern Articles of War, and guided by high and democratic idealism. Capt. O'Day was assigned as the Executive Officer of the same unit.[7]

2. *Regimental Staff.* The original line up of the Regimental Staff of this new Command was as follows:

(1) Regt'l S-1 — Capt. Pedro J. Bitanga
(2) Regt'l S-2 — Lt. Jose V. Valera
(3) Regt'l S-3 — Capt. Harley I. Heib
(4) Regt'l S-4 — Capt. Aurelio Albano

The Regimental S-1 and S-2 members of Capt. O'Day's staff remained the same. Lt. Pedro Alviar as S-2 and Lt. Apolinar B. Quetulio as S-3 of Capt. O'Day's staff were relieved by Lt. J. V. Valera and Capt. H. T. Heib respectively for the new Regimental Staff line up.

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[4] G.O. Unnumbered, HQ 121st Inf., dated 28 Sept. 1944, amended by G.O. Unnumbered, Hq 2nd-3rd Districts, dated 22 Oct. 1944.

[5] G.O. No. 15, GHQ, USAFIP, NL, 29 Aug. 1944.

[6] G.O. Unnumbered, Hq 517-B, dated 1 Sept. 1944.

[7] RHQ S.O. No. 103 dated 23 Dec. 1944.

3. *Original Battalion Commanders.* The following Commanding Officers of the Battalions constituted the original unit commanders of the 15th Inf., PA:[8]

(a) Hq. Bn. — C.O., Major Celedonio A. Ancheta. (This position was vacant up to March 1945 when Major Ancheta was appointed).

(b) 1st Bn. — C.O., Major Simeon Valdez

(c) 2nd Bn. — C.O., Capt. Perfecto Doña. (Capt. Doña was later relieved by Major Heib, then a Captain.)

(d) 3rd Bn. — C.O., Major Gaudencio Sillona, then a Captain.

4. *Original Company C.O.'s.* The following original Commanding Officers of the different Companies of the four Battalions of the Regiment were as follows:

Hq. Bn:
Medical Co. — C.O., Capt. Juanito Duque
Hospital Co. — C.O., Capt. Trajano Bernardo.
Combat Co. — C.O. Lt. Cirilo Belen.
Signal Platoon — C.O., Lt. Justino Maulit.

1st Bn:
"A" Co. — Lt. Manuel Borja
"B" Co. — Lt. Estanislao Soria
"C" Co. — Lt. Andres Valencia
"D" Co. — Lt. Emilio Escobar

2nd Bn:
"E" Co. — Lt. Jacob Quirante
"F" Co. — Lt. Julian T. Bayag
"G" Co. — Lt. Dominador S. Lapus
"H" Co. — Capt. Cornelio Barañgan

3rd Bn:
"I" Co. — Lt. Julio V. Acosta
"K" Co. — Lt. Angel P. Medina
"L" Co. — Lt. Jesus Azcueta
"M" Co. — Lt. Domingo S. Guzman

5. *Original Service Units* —

(a) *Message Centers and Relay Stations:* All District Commanders of the USAFIP, NL, units were given authority to establish and maintain Message Center and Relay Stations between the General Headquarters and their respective subordinate units in accordance with definite specifications enumerated in S.O. No. 14, GHQ dated 28 Aug. 1944.

RMC No. 4 was created for the 15th Inf. effective 9 Nov. 1944, as per S.O. No. 119, GHQ, 9 Nov. 1944. Lt. Cristino R.

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[8] RHQ S.O. No. 103, dated 28 Dec. 1944.

Dulay and Cpl. Conrado Cargamento, both of RMC No. 1, were thereby transferred and attached for duty to take charge of RMC No. 4, as Officer-In-Charge and Code Clerk respectively. This unit though attached for duty with the 15th Inf. remained under the direct operational control of the GHQ, USAFIP, NL, which ultimately became a part and parcel of the Regiment to which it was attached, by virtue of S.O. No. 23, GHQ, USAFIP, NL, effective 4 Feb. 1945. This service unit has as its trusted mission to transmit messages relating to matters other than Intelligence work when such messages have been personally approved by the C.O. of the 15th Inf., PA. The Officer-In-Charge of the RMC No. 4 was given the option to determine matters relative to location, adequacy and safety of his equipment.

The expansion of the activities of this unit necessitated an increase of technically trained personnel. To meet this situation the following additional personnel were ordered transferred and assigned to the 15th Inf., PA, as per S.O. No. 132, GHQ, dated 19 Dec. 1944:

To FEN, 15th Infantry, (PA):

T/5 Saladino, Selmo (AUS)
Pfc Moscoso, Anselmo (AUS)
Cpl Cargamento, Conrado
Pvt Medrano, Demetrio (AUS)
Pvt Yaranon, Leopoldo
Pvt Flores, Santiago

S.O. No. 136, GHQ, 16 Dec. 1944 assigned Pvt. Roman Somantac to the RMC No. 4. T/Sgt. Manuel Librojo was assigned to the same unit by S.O. No. 40, GHQ, 22 Dec. '44

Radio Sub-Station SPV was transferred from the 121st Inf., PA, to the 15th Inf., PA with the following enlisted men as per S.O No. 42, GHQ, 25 Feb. 1945: Pvts. M. Esperanza, V. Ramando, S. Flores, M. Susa, and L. Yaranon.

Land communication in the 15th Infantry during its infancy was rather slow and risky but in spite of all its handicaps it worked out successfully and very efficiently. Before the landing of the much awaited American Army to help the guerrillas liberate the oppressed Filipinos, land communication was done by the "runner system". Bolomen and enlisted men were assigned as runners.

On the other side of theater of operation the Japanese through the aid of the puppet military mayors organized what they called a "Neighborhood Association" which was purported to help the Japanese catch or spot on guerrillas. These neighborhood associations underwent organization and built "garretas" (small shacks) as sorts of guard houses where guards stayed during the night and even during the day. These "garretas" were built in every suitable place where the guerrillas were supposed to pass when they went on missions. These "garretas" came in very handy on our side, as guerrillas, because the guards in those garretas except a very limited few, if any, didn't really work for the Japanese. Instead these guards became our bolomen and served as our guards and runners who did very efficient work without being detected by the Japanese. This system, however crude, saved the guerrillas from being caught unaware by Japanese patrols. It was through these loyal guards that ex-servicemen, volunteers and loyal civilians, except of course collaborators, were secretly called to join in the fight against the Japanese. Intelligence work was also done by these loyal guards.

Communication under Signal Officer, 2nd Lt. Justino Maulit, assisted by T/Sgt. Apolonio R. Flores and T/Sgt. Manuel Librojo who came later, was then limited to runners and radios only. This went on couple of months when finally about the early part of March, 1945 in Abra, the telephone came in and made more efficient communication between and among our units. At the birth of the telephone section the Signal Platoon expanded in personnel. Linemen, telephone operators and switchboard operators were recruited and trained.

In the middle part of April 1945 in San Esteban, Ilocos Sur, communications became very heavy due to heavy operations. Lt. Maulit was relieved by Lt. Teodoro B. Roque as Signal Officer, the former having been transferred to the Finance Service. 2nd Lt. Severino F. Quilenderino, who was sent by GHQ became Junior Officer of the Signal Platoon and later became Signal Officer relieving Lt. Roque. T/Sgt. Manuel Librojo was appointed Acting 2nd Lieutenant and became Junior Officer of the Signal Platoon.

Lt. Quilenderino and Lt. Librojo assisted by T/Sgt. Flores and S/Sgt. Escobar are now working on further improvements of Land Communications to cope with the fast movements of the fighting units.

(b) *Medical Units:* On 7 Oct. 1944 the Medical and Hospital Companies for the 15th Inf. in accordance with specific Table of Organization were created, as per S.O. No. 93, GHQ, 7 Oct. 1944, as amended by S.O. No. 120, GHQ, 11 Nov. 1944, and by S.O. No. 135, GHQ, dated 15 Dec. 1944.

For the Officers and other personnel of the above units, the following Medical, Dental and ANC Officers were transferred and assigned to the 15th Inf., PA, effective 26 Dec. 1944:

Capt Juan Duque (MC) Hosp Co, fr 7th Dist, USAFIP, NL;
1st Lt Aurelio Malvar (MC) Med Co, fr 11th Inf.;
1st Lt Saturnino Nolasco (DC) Hosp Co, fr 2nd Dist., USAFIP, NL;
2nd Lt Ester Gines (ANC) Hq Hosp Co, Hq Bn, USAFIP, NL;
2nd Lt. Jacinta Rabago (ANC) 2nd Hosp Co, 121th Infantry (2nd Dist., USAFIP, NL);
2nd Lt. Primitiva Gachola (ANC) Hq Hosp Co, Hq Bn, USAFIP, NL.

c. *Finance:* Lt. Justino Maulit was assigned as Agent Finance Officer as per S.O. No. 65, GHQ, 27 March 1945. He was later designated as Class "A" Agent Finance Officer as per S.O. No. 102, GHQ, dated 11 May 1945, and later assigned on 6 June '45 as Life Insurance Agent, as per S.O. No. 120, GHQ, 6 June '45.

d. *Chaplain:* 1st Lt. Osmundo Calip was assigned as the Regimental Chaplain of the 15th Inf., PA, as per S.O. No. 63, GHQ, 25 March 1945.

e. *Court Martial Officers:* Lt. Dominador S. Lapus was designated as the Summary Court Martial Officer of the 15th Inf., PA, as per S.O. No. 73, GHQ, 12 July 1945.

The following Officers were designated as Special Court Martial Officers of the 15th Inf., PA, as per S.O. No. 60-a, GHQ, 28 June 1945:

President, Capt. Laureano Labasay; Members, Capt. Apolinar Quetulio, 1st Lt. Andres Valencia, 2nd Lt. Benjamin Carpio, 2nd Lt. Julian Chua.
Trial Judge Advocate, 1st Lt. Angel Medina; Defense Counsel, 1st Lt. Antonio Albano.

C. *Subsequent Changes*

After the nucleus of the different units in the regiment had been established the rapid organization to its full strength was made possible through subsequent internal changes within the regiment. These changes were made in accordance with the T/O for each unit. To conform with the present set-up of the different units in the organization, the present lineup of Staff Officers and Commanding Officers are hereby enumerated:

1. *Regimental Staff:*

C.O., Hq Bn. — Capt. AURELIO S. BUENO who formerly held the following positions successively:

18 Dev. '44 to 12 March '45 — 1st Bn. S-3 Officer;
13 March to 28 April — C.O., Combat Co., RHQ;
29 April '45 to 5 July — Regt'l S-3 15th Inf.;
4 July '45 to date — C.O., Hq Bn, 15th Inf.

Regimental S-1 — 1st Lt. JUAN E. VALEROS
25 Oct. '44 to 31 Oct. — S-3, Prov. Bn., 15th Inf.;
1 Nov. to 30 Nov. '44 — Actg C.O., Prov. Bn., 15th Inf.;
30 Nov. to 31 Dec. '44 — Asst. Regt'l S-1, 15th Inf.;
1 Jan. '45 to 15 April — Exec.-Adj., 2nd Bn, 15th Inf.;
16 April to 5 July '45 — Adj., 3rd Bn., 15th Inf.;
6 July to date — Regt'l S-1, 15th Infantry

Regt'l S-2 — 1st Lt. DOMINADOR S. LAPUS
23 Nov. '44 to 1 Dec. — J.O., "B" Co., Batac Unit, admitted in the Prov. Bn., 15th Inf., PA at Solsona;
2 Dec. '44 to 25 Dec. '44 — E.O., 2nd Bn., 15th Inf.;
26 Dec. to 18 April '45 — C.O., "G" Co., 2nd Bn., 15th Inf.;
19 April to 30 June '45 — Asst. Regt'l. S-3, 15th Inf.;
(20 May to 23 May — was assigned C.O., Indadangan Command, composing of elements of "C" Co, MP Bn, and 1 company of 121st Inf. in the Indadangan-Bilis Sector attached for operational purposes to the 15th Infantry. A platoon of "E" Co, 2nd Bn, reinforced by 1 squad of the Combat Co. 15th Inf. was the original unit to which the above elements were attached.)
1 July '45 to date — Regt'l S-2, 15th Infantry.

Regt'l S-3 — Capt. APOLINAR B. QUETULIO
Dec. 1944 to Jan. 1945 — Actg. Regt'l S-3, 15th Infantry;
Jan. 1945 to May — S-3, 2nd Bn, 15th Inf.;
May '45 to 30 June — E.O., 2nd Bn., 15th Inf.;
1 July '45 to date — Regt'l S-3, 15th Infantry;

Regt'l S-4 — 2nd Lt. JAMES HEIMAN BIERLY, Jr. (13153755)
23 Nov. '44 — Landed from U.S. Submarine "GAR" at Santiago Cove, I.S.; met by Major Barnett; assigned to 66th Inf.; established Weather Station at Atok, Mt. Province;
December 1944 — Assigned to 121st Inf. at Bagulin, L.U., and then to Burgos, I.N.; set up Weather Station and Training Center for Filipino Observer; set up Weather Station at Buao, Cagayan, and Lagangilang, Abra;
April — Assigned by Col. Arnold as Actg Bn S-4, 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry;
July — Assigned Regt'l S-4, 15th Infantry, to date.

Due to the exigencies and expansion of the activities of the different Staff Sections of the Regiment, the following Officers have been assigned as follows:

Asst. Regtl S-1 — Actg 2nd Lt. Pedro Lorenzo
per RHQ S.O. No. 75, dated 14 July 1945;
Asst Regtl S-3 — Actg 2nd Lt. Marcial Sabas
per RHQ S.O. No. 75, dated 14 July 1945;

Asst Regtl S-3 — Actg 2nd Lt. Dominador Amor
per RHQ S.O. No. 75, dated 14 July 1945;

Asst Regtl S-4 and Officer-In-Charge, Regt'l Service Station at Cervantes — Lt. Norberto R. Alcaraz;
21 Dec. '44 — Joined 15th Infantry, per RHQ S.O. No. 104 dated 21 Dec. '44;
Assigned to Training Camp until 20 March
20 March '45 — S-2, 1st Bn, 15th Inf. until —
17 April 45 — E.O., Regtl Combat Co, 15th Inf.;
27 April '45 — Actg Regtl S-4, per S.O. No. 48;
14 July '45 to date — Asst Regtl S-4, and Officer-In-Charge, Regt'l Service Station at Cervantes.

2. *Bn. Staffs and C.O.'s:*

1st Bn Staff:

C.O. — Captain Felix B. Pedro
18 Dec '44 — Joined 15th Infantry, USAFIP, NL;
30 Dec '44 to 15 June — E.O., 1st Bn., 15th Inf;
15 June to date — C.O., 1st Bn., 15 Infantry.

E.O. — Lt Melchor A. Acosta
Jan '45 to 1 March — Atchd to 1st Bn, 15th Inf:;
1 March to 2 July — S-3, 1st Bn, 15th Inf.;
2 July to date — E.O., 1st Bn, 15th Infantry.

S-1 — 2nd Lt. Julian Q. Chua
30 Dec '44 to 1 March '45 — S-1, 1st Bn, 15th Inf.;
1 March to 4 May — C.O., Hq Co, 1st Bn, 15th Inf.;
14 March to 4 May — C.O., Hq Co, & Asst S-1, 1st Bn;
4 May '45 to date — S-1, 1st Bn, 15th Infantry.

S-2 — (vacant)

S-3 — (vacant)

S-4 — Lt. Constantino A. Cid
12 March '45 to 18 July '45 — S-2, 1st Bn, 15th Inf.;
18 July to date — S-4, 1st Bn., 15th Infantry.

2nd Bn. Staff:

C.O. — Major Celedonio A. Ancheta
12 March '45 to 29 April — Regtl S-3, 15th Infantry;
29 April to 4 July '45 — C.O., Hq Bn, 15th Infantry;
4 July '45 to date — C.O., 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry;

E.O. — 2nd Lt. Benjamin Carpio
12 March '45 to 9 April — S-2, 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry;
9 April '45 to 24 June — S-2, S-3, E.O., 2nd Bn;
24 June to date — E.O., 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry.

S-1—-Lt. Lawag Fonacier
1 May '45 to date.

S-2 — Actg 2nd Lt. Filologo M. Macagba (M/Sgt)
8 July '45 to date.

S-3 — 1st Lt. Fermin B. Sumagit
9 July '45 to date

S-4 — 2nd Lt. Santiago B. Barangan
1 July '45 to date.
Hq & Hq Co. — C.O., 1st Lt. Nemesio B. Cuesta
12 March '45 to date.

3rd Bn. Staff:

C.O. — Major Gaudencio Sillona
22 Nov. '44 to date
1 July '45 — Designated Second-In-Command, 15th Infantry, per RHQ S.O. No. 62, dated 1 July '45.
E.O. — Capt. Laureano Labasay
22 Nov. 544 — Joined 121st Infantry, USAFIP, NL;
15 March '45 — Transferred to 15th Infantry;
24 March to 8 July — C.O., "L" Co, 3rd Bn, 15th Inf.;
8 July '45 to date — Assgd Actg E.O., 3rd Bn, 15th Infantry, in addition to his duties as C.O., "L" Co, 3rd Bn, per Bn S.O. No. 35
S-1 — 1st Lt. Domingo S. Guzman
18 Dec. '44 to 1 Jan. '45 — C.O., Abra Detachment of the 15th Inf.;
1 Jan. '45 to 30 June — C.O., "M" Co, 3rd Bn, 15th Inf.;
1 July to date — S-1, 3rd Bn, 15th Infantry.
S-2 — 1st Lt. Avelino S. Serna
5 March '45 to 7 April — Atch. to Hq & Hq Service Co., Hq Bn., 15th Infantry, as BM In-Charge;
7 April to 28 April — S-5, 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry;
19 April to date — S-2, 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry & Censor Off.
S-3 — Lt. Teodoro M. Taluban
4 Dec. '44 to 6 April '45 — S-2, 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry;
6 April to date — S-5, 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry & S-2;
19 April — Held as Bn. S-2 & Assgd. S-2.
S-4 — Lt. Esteban P. Factora
1 May '45 to date
C.O., Hq & Hq Company & Asst. Bn., S-4 — Lt. Ciriaco Galang
24 April '45 to date.

3. *Company Commanders:*

"A" Co. — Actg. C.O., Lt. Simon R. Melecio
Dec. '44 to 9 Jan. '45 — J.O., "A" Co., 1st Bn;
9 Jan. '45 to 12 Jan. — J.O., "B" Co., 1st Bn;
12 Jan. to 14 April — J.O., "A" Co., 1st Bn;
14 April to July — J.O., "C" Co., 1st Bn;
July to date — Actg. C.O., 1st Bn; 15th Inf.
"B" Co. — Act. C.O., Lt. Pedro Aloot
Joined USAFIP, NL, 121st Infantry — 1 June '42;
Trfd. to 15th Infantry — 16 March '45, asgd. J.O., "B" Co., 1st Bn, until 10 July '45;
10 July '45 to date — Actg., C.O., 1st Bn, 15th Infantry.
"C" Co. — C.O., Lt. Andres Valencia
16 Oct. '44 to Dec. '44 — Post Commander, Naguindayonan Training Camp, Piddig, Ilocos Norte;
Dec. '44 to date — C.O., "C" Co., 1st Bn., 15th Infantry.

"D" Co. — C.O., Lt. Anacleto Apaoan
  Joined USAFIP NL — 22 Nov. '44;
  Dec. '44 to 1 March '45 — J.O., "A" Co., 1st Bn;
  1 March to 5 July — E.O., "D" Co., 1st Bn;
  5 July to date — C.O., "D" Co., 1st Bn., 15th Inf.

"E" Co. — C.O., 1st. Lt. Julian Bayag
  31 Dec. '44 to 12 March '45 — C.O., "E" Co., 2nd Bn.;
  12 March to 27 June — E.O., "E" Co., 2nd Bn.;
  27 June to date — C.O., "E" Co., 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry.

"F" Co. — C.O., Capt. Cornelio Barañgan
  31 Dec. '44 to 12 March '45 — C.O., "H" Co., 2nd Bn.;
  12 March to date — C.O., "F" Co., 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry.

"G" Co. — C.O., 1st Lt. Larry G. Soliven
  27 Aug. '44 — landed from submarine "Stingray" at Caunayan Bay, Bangui, Ilocos Norte;
  4 Dec. '44 — atchd to GHQ, USAFIP, NL per radiogram from General Courtney Whitney;
  Dec. '44 — atchd to 15th Infantry as Demolition Officer, and later as Asst. Rget'l S-3 15th Infantry;
  16 May '45 to date — Assgd C.O., "G" Co., 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry.

"H" Co., — C.O., 1st Lt. Jacob F. Quirante
  31 Dec. '44 to 18 March '45 — C.O., "F" Co., 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry;
  12 March to date — C.O., "H" Co., 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry.

"I" Co. — C.O., 1st Lt. Julio V. Acosta
  2 Oct. '44 — Joined USAFIP, NL;
  26 Jan. '45 — Asgd. to "K" Co., 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry, as C.O. of that Company, to date.

"K" Co. — C.O., 1st Lt. Angel P. Medina
  18 Oct. '44 — Joined USAFIP, NL;
  26 Jan. '45 — Asgd. to "K" Co., 3rd, Bn., 15th Infantry, as C.O. of that Company, to date.

"L" Co. — C.O., Capt. Laureano Labasay
  28 Jan. '44 to 2 Jan. '45 — 121st Infantry, USAFIP, NL, asgd. Informer and Liaison Officer;
  15 Mar. '45 to 24 Mar. — Asgd. to 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry.
  24 March '45 — Asgd. C.O., "L" Co., 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry to date, per S.O. No. 12.
  8 July '45 — Asgd. Actg. E.O., 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry, in addition to duties as C.O., "L" Co., to date.

"M" Co. — C.O., 2nd Lt. Timoteo D. Comines
  15 Sept. '44 — Joined 121st Infantry, USAFIP, NL, through Lt. V. Diana;
  19 Dec. '44 — Joined 15th Infantry; Asgd. E. O., "M" Co., 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry;
  26 Jan. '45 — Asgd. J.O., "M" Co., 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry;
  1 July '45 to date — C.O., "M" Co., 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry.

4. *Other Service Units:*

(a) *Signal Platoon* — After the skeleton of the Message Centers and Relay Stations had been fully established, this unit has the present lineup of personnel:

C.O. — 2nd Lt. Manuel Librojo
22 Dec. '44 — T/Sgt. Librojo asgd. to 15th Infantry, USAFIP, NL GHQ S.O. No. 140; Construction Chief, Signal Platoon until 24 June 1945;
24 June '45 to 29 July — J.O., Signal Platoon;
29 July '45 to date — C.O., Signal Platoon;

J.O. — 2nd Lt. Severino Quilenderino
31 March '45 — Cpl. S. Quilenderino (SC) commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and assigned tol 5th Infantry as J.O. Signal Platoon until 15 June; 1945; GHQ S.O. No. 140;
15 June '45 to 29 July — C.O., Signal Platoon;
29 July '45 to date — J.O., Signal Platoon.

Experts attached to 15th Infantry from AUS;

T/5's Saladino, Selmo and Pfcs. Moscoso, Anselmo and Pvts. Medranc, Demetrio were assigned to the 15th Inf. on 3 Dec. 1944, per GHQ S.O No. 132.
15 Dec. '44 — Pvt. Medrano promoted to Pfc.
Pfc Medrano promoted to Cpl. S.O. #2, RHQ

(b) *Medical Units*

C.O. — Capt. Juan Duque (MC)
9 Oct. 1944 — Joined USAFIP, NL;
29 Nov. '44 — C.O., Medical Co., 15th Infantry, per RHQ, S.O. No. 1;
25 Dec. '44 — Transferred to Hospital Co., 15th Inf. GHQ S.O. No. 142;
1 Jan. 1945 to date — C.O., Medical Co., 15th Inf.

J.O. — 1st Lt. Antonio A. Albano (MC)
Joined USAFIP, NL
29 Nov. '44 — S.O., Hospital Co., 15th Infantry, GHQ S.O. No. 1;
1 Dec. 1944 — Commissioned 1st Lieutenant (MC)
12 Jan. '45 — J.O., Medical Co., 15th Inf;
1 Feb. to date — E.O., Medical Co., 15th Inf.

1st Bn., Surgeon — 1st Lt. Jose Madamba
20 Oct. 1944 — Joined USAFIP, NL;
29 Nov. 1944 — Assigned Surgeon, Hospital Company 15th Inf.; RHQ S.O. No. 1;
22 Dec. 1944 — Assigned Medical Co., 15th Inf.;
Jan. 1945 to date — Bn. Surgeon, 1st Bn., 15th Inf.

J.O. — 1st Lt. Clodualdo Estalilla
22 Oct. 1944 — Joined USAFIP, NL;
29 Nov. 1944 — Surgeon, Hospital Co., 15th Inf.;
1 Dec. 1944 — J.O., Med. Co., 1st Bn., 15th Inf. to date.

2nd Bn., Surgeon — 1st Lt. Eulogio Ladores
  20 Oct. 1944 — Joined USAFIP, NL;
  29 Nov. 1944 — Assigned Surgeon, Hospital Co., 15th Inf.; RHQ S.O. No. 1;
  1 Dec. 1944 to date — Assigned Bn. Surgeon, 15th Inf., RHQ S.O. No. 140.

J.O. — 1st Lt. Eugenio Mendoza
  22 Nov. 1944 — Joined USAFIP, NL;
  29 Nov. 1944 — Surgeon, Medical Co., 15th Inf.;
  1 Dec. 1944 to date —J.O., Med. Co., 2nd Bn., 15th Inf.

3rd Bn., Surgeon — 1st Lt. Julio Abadilla
  14 Sept. 1944 — Joined USAFIP, NL;
  29 Nov. 1944 — Surgeon, Hospital Co., 15th Inf.;
  22 Dec. to date — Bn. Surgeon, 3rd Bn., 15th Inf.

J.O. — 1st Lt. Benedictu Cu
  9 Oct. 1944 — Joined USAFIP, NL;
  29 Nov. 1944 — Surgeon, Hospital Co., 15th Inf.;
  1 Dec. to date — J.O., 3rd Bn., (MC)/GHQ S.O. No. 140.

(e) *Finance Section*

Lt. Nicomedes Corpuz
  11 Nov. 1944 — Called to ADY 15th Inf.;
    —In-Charge, New Orleans Training Camp;
    —Actg. Mess Officer, Prov. "D" Co., 1st Bn., 15th Inf.;
  March — S/Sgt., Finance Section, 15th Inf.; to date, Finance Officer, 15th Inf.

(d) *Regimental Chaplain*

Lt. Osmundo Calip
  25 March 1945 — Joined USAFIP, NL
  Assigned Regt'l. Chaplain to date.

(e) *Hospital Company*

C.O. — Capt. Trajano V. Bernardo — 29 Nov. 1944 to date.

Capt. Jesus Valdez — Assigned to Hospital Co., 15th Inf.; GHQ S.O. No. 8, dated 14 Jan. 1945.

1st Lt. Filomeno Adiarte — Assigned to Hospital Co., 15th Inf., GHQ S.O. No. 8, dated 14 Jan. 1945.

1st Lt. Marcos Rosales — Assigned to Hosp. Co., 15th Inf. GHQ S.O. No. 8, dated 14 Jan. 1945.

1st Lt. Aurelio Malvar — Trfd. from Med. Co., 11th Inf., GHQ S.O. No. 142, dated 26 Dec.

1st Lt. Amando S. Villanueva —

2nd Lt. Salud Borja — Trfd. from 2nd Hosp. Co., 121st (ANC) Inf. (2nd District, USAFIP, NL) to 15th Inf., GHQ S.O. No. 142, dated 26 Dec. 1944.

2nd Lt. Primitiva Cachola (ANC) — Trfd. from Hq Hosp. Co., Hq Bn., 15th Inf., GHQ S.O. No. 142, dated 28 Dec.

Smbith R. Ocampo

2nd Lt. Ester Gines (ANC) — Trfd. from Hq Hosp. Co., Hq Bn., 15th Inf., GHQ S.O. No. 142, 26 Dec.

2nd Lt. Felicidad Mina (ANC) — Trfd. from 2nd Hosp. Co., 121st Inf., to 15th Inf., GHQ S.O. No. 143, dated 27 December 1944.

2nd Lt. Jacinta Rabago (ANC) — Trfd. from 2nd Hosp. Co., 121st Inf., to 15th Inf., GHQ S.O. No. 142, dated 26 Dec. 1944.

2nd Lt. Petronila Sarmiento (ANC) — Trfd. from 2nd Hosp. Co., 121st Inf. to 15th Inf., GHQ S.O. No. 143, dated 27 Dec. 1944.

(The Hospital Company is already directly under Headquarters, USAFIP, NL)

(f) *Court Martial Officers*

No Change.

(g) *Ordnance & Service Platoon*

C.O. — 2nd Lt. Rizal C. Fabian
10 Oct. 1944 — Joined 15th Inf., USAFIP NL;
29 No. '44 — C.O., Hq & Hq Service Co., 15th Inf./GHQ S.O. No. 1;
23 Jan. '45 — Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant (PA)/GHQ S.O. No. 13;
December 1944 to date — C.O., Service Platoon, Hq & Hq Serv. Co., 15th Inf.

5. *Ordnance Service Section*

This unit was originally composed of only seven men, viz.: Lt. R.C. Fabian — In-Charge; Sgt. T. A. Madamba, Sgt. Jose Mercado, Pvts. Emilio Asuncion, Sofronio dela Cruz, Mariano Roflox and Blas Neri. The transformation of Japanese's ammo cal. 30.3 for the use of our rifles and the manufacture of "paltic" guns were our first projects.

Salvaged Japanese airplane machineguns were transformed into effective commissioned weapons. Type after type of salvaged enemy arms were brought to the Ordnance for repair, and through the ingenious efforts of the Officer In-Charge, the weapons of the enemy were commissioned to bark at their own owners at "D" Day and in subsequent engagement under their new and more superior masters. At the start of the campaign up to the arrival of more superior U.S. weapons, this regiment had placed under effective commission 45 Japanese machineguns ranging from 20 MM to 50 AA guns with more than 14,000 rounds of salvaged ammunitions for these guns.

Imagine the initial movements of the 15th Infantry to its bivouac areas for operations. Foot troops moving across rough and untrodden paths found the USAFIP, NL, narrow trails brazen into wider paths good enough for native sledges, drawn by native animals like cows and carabaos. "Cargadores" suppplemented these crude means of transportation. As the superiority of our forces began to be felt by the enemy the use of carts in third-class roads replaced our initial means, until finally as our forces gained supremacy of the National Highways. Salvaged enemy trucks, automobiles and jitneys came into use. In short, the relative progress made in our means of transportation was apparently running side by side with the progress of our tactical operations. The demand for more of this modern type of vehicles is justified by the speedy gains being made by our fighting units from one area of operation to another. The progress achieved on this line is a credit to the Ordnance Section of this Regiment.

6. *Early Transportation Service in Marches to New Stations*

Hiking was the only possible means of travel of the 15th Infantry Units in their initial operations. This means was resorted to, due both for convenience and for security: — for convenience, because no other means of transportation was suited to untrodden paths across rough and pathless country; and for security, because the highways and the nearby barrio roads were still under the control and influence of the enemy under the conspirations of spies and collaborators.

As new trails were blazed, which became popularly known as USAFIP trails, movements began to be aided with native conveyances like sledges, and carts drawn by native carabaos and cows. These conveyances were supplemented by "cargadores". The use of horses also came in vogue. There was a time when the 15th Infantry, in the words of an officer, was transformed from "A foot infantry outfit to a cavalry unit". Horses were extensively made use of which otherwise would have fallen into enemy hands and used against us. In fact, most of those horses were recaptured from the enemy.

Improvements and all sorts of possibilities in all endeavors and missions of the 15th Infantry were the primordial slogans of every soldier of the 15th Infantry. The word "impossible" was out of its men's vocabulary. With this spirit, the 15th Infantry was able to emerge triumphantly out of all difficult situations.

As the superiority of our forces began to be felt by the enemy, the use of carts in third-class roads replaced our initial means, until finally our forces controlled nearly all the National Highways of Ilocos Norte. By all means, carts were then the most important facilities in the transporting of soldiers to other places of objectives as well as in the delivery of arms and ammunitions. When the

Japanese in Ilocos Norte were driven out, some salvaged enemy trucks, automobiles and jitneys came into use. This means of transportation was limited in its path as it ran only in the National Highways of Ilocos Norte, for the carrying of supplies and for other emergency. After Ilocos Norte was declared liberated, those captured facilities in some way or other enabled smooth movements of our troops in short distances only depending upon the conditions of bridges and roads. It must not be forgotten that carts were also used more often on account of destroyed bridges and in roads where trucks were not possible. In short, the relative progress made in our means of transportation was apparently running side by side with the progress of our tactical operations.

The demand for more of these modern types of vehicles was justified by the speedy gains being made by our fighting units from one area of operation to another. This was felt at Tangadan, Abra, when the Japanese realized no more alternative to halt our advancing and superior soldiers, leaving behind their trucks and automobiles in the said area, during their southeastward retreat. At that time, transportation is not much of a problem except in cases when supervision on these vehicles becomes more of a liability than an asset in the hands of inexperienced Motor Pool personnel and officers. Everything seems settling to normalcy of fast speed. Modern ten-wheeler trucks, amphibians and jeeps have speedily come, and are giving signs that the old days are back again when the world will again become smaller due to science which this war is fighting for.

II. *TACTICAL OPERATIONS*

A. *Pre-Campaign Activities*

1. *Psychology of Intelligence Information of the Local Theater of War:* What has puzzled many an observer at the start of the Japanese Puppet Regime in the Philippines was the way civilian population has found an easy and speedy adjustment with the new war situation. To conform to the much abused Nippongo slang: "Mariit maraki parejo haraga", corrupted literal translation: "Big and small have the same prices", social distinction prevalent during pre-war days was temporarily extinguished to assume a mask of social-educational-and-political conventionalism and pseudo-equality.

Under this hypocritical air of the so-called "New Order" it was indeed difficult to distinguish between a laborer and a professional, a collaborator and a counter-intelligence agent. Indeed in those hectic days, before our guerrilla activities have gained sensitive proportions, one had to assume what he is not — to be a comedian in a land of make-believe. Under this atmosphere our intelligence work sought cover under the guise of an intelligence agent incognito — once a patient "Jack-of-all-trades" then a genuine intelligence informer.

2. *Criteria of Effective Intelligence Work:* Gathering intelligence information was the primary function of guerrilla activities in all parts of enemy occupied territories. To handle this matter effectively and intelligently, agents of this service were oriented on the fundamental criteria of effective intelligence information, viz: (1) Accuracy of information; (2) Secrecy and effectiveness of conveyance; (3) Reliability of source; (4) Correct timing; (5) Precision of execution; (6) Effective means of demolition and observation of results.

3. *Initial Intelligence Section of the 15th Infantry:* To handle this matter intelligently and efficiently, the GHQ assigned Lt. Eulogio Guiriba to handle this matter for the 15th Infantry, P.A. Detached from his former assignment with the 121st Infantry, P.A., as Asst. G-2 Officer, USAFIP, NL, he was assigned to the 15th Infantry. Lt. Guiriba was given the delicate mission to organize the 15th Infantry Intelligence Section and to set up an intelligence net-work covering the entire Ilocos Norte without delay.

Under his leadership, the original Intelligence Section of the 15th Infantry was organized. In conjunction with the signal and message center activities and the regimentation of our civilian population thru the WAS and Bolomen Organization, the Intelligence Officer of the 15th Infantry, PA, started to work. SS agents in all towns and barrios of the province, and the adjacent provinces in the USAFIP, NL, sectors were aligned to start and wage militant and vigilant intelligence work for the information guidance, and disposition of Higher Headquarters. Thus the prelude to our "D Day" missions net-work of our anticipated major operations was laid out.

4. *Intelligence work within the Zones of Action of the 15th Infantry Sector:* For purposes of coordination, the area of operation of the 15th Infantry was divided into three sectors, viz: (1) The 1st Battalion Sector — All the Northern towns of Ilocos Norte comprising Bangui, Burgos, Pasuquin, Bacarra, Laoag including Gabu, Sarrat, Vintar and Piddig; (2) The 2nd Battalion Sector — All the Southern towns of Ilocos Norte comprising San Nicolas,

Batac, Paoay, Currimao, Pinili, Nueva Era, Banna, Dingras, and Solsona; (3) The 3rd Battalion Sector — All the northern towns of Abra north of an imaginary line drawn from Bangued to Baay.

5. *"D DAY" Missions for the 15th Infantry, PA:* The "D Day" mission for the 15th Infantry was embodied in S.O. No. 129, GHQ, USAFIP, NL, dated 4 December 1944. The missions that would be carried into effect upon receipt of specific orders were embodied in G.O. No. 9, GHQ, USAFIP, NL, dated 27 June 1944. January 9, 1945, was the designated "D Day" of the 15th Infantry

Lt. Larry Soliven, (AUS), a member of the Landing Party headed by Lt. Jose V. Valera, alias "Captain Joe" was made the Chief Demolition Officer. Assisted by Capt. P. Doña and several officers the former C.O. of the 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry, PA, with support of a few number of shoulder weapons of assorted kinds, the following feats were immediately accomplished:

(1) Proper Road Blocks on possible highways of approach of enemy movements;
(2) Large scale demolition of bridges;
(3) Large scale demolition of wire communications;
(4) Construction of Booby traps;
(5) Burning of supply dumps;
(6) Some other demolition activities.

6. *Landing of Arms and Ammunitions — an Intelligence Feat of the 15th Infantry:* A feat of intelligence achievements in the sector of the 15th Infantry, PA, was recorded by the AUS, 1st Reconnaisance Battalion, Special Unit, APO 500, attached to Allied Intelligence Bureau, headed by 1st Lt. Jose V. Valera, alias "Captain Joe", with some other members, viz, Fred, Larry, Relp, Asuncion, Stanley, Salad, Mos, Small Larry, Lelong, Teddy, Tagalog, and two others whose names were forgotten. This outfit made a secret landing by the Submarine "Stingray" at 2100 o'clock on 27 August 1944, at Caunayan Bay, Bangui, Ilocos Norte.

This outfit carried specific intelligence missions from the GHQ, SWPA, with direct instructions from General MacArthur to the GHQ, USAFIP, NL, area of operations.

7. *Description of Landings:* Rhw Submarine "Stingray" submerged at Caunayan Bay at 0500 o'clock on 27 August 1944, with members of the Intelligence Reconnaissance Party headed by "Captain Joe." This unit was spotted by enemy surface craft and was depth-charged and bombed three times by an enemy plane at 1500 o'clock on the same day.

The submarine came to the surface at 2100 o'clock and began to unload to the shore, 1000 yards from the submarine, various military equipment, such as radio sets, arms, ammunitions, secret documents, foodstuffs and other sundry supplies.

"Captain Joe", true to what a real leader is expected to do, headed the first landing batch in a rubber boat to the shore for reconnaissance and beach security. No indication of Japanese or enemy presence was detected. The second boat followed and came ashore about 500 yards from the first landing boat. The third boat came ashore about 100 yards from the second. The first boat returned for the second trip but was punctured by coral reefs and was not able to cross for more loads. The second boat proceeded to the submarine and it almost capsized three times due to big waves, but finally succeeded in reaching the submarine. On its way back to the shore, a convoy of 8 enemy ships and 2 destroyers were sighted about 1000 yards away from the submarine. The submarine was not detected as the convoy by-passed it and the unloading of the cargoes was resumed. A few minutes later Japanese sailboats passed by the sea space between the submarine and the shore. One member of the party, under cover, scouted the boats and discovered Japanese in them. The boats later landed about 500 yards from the reconnaissance Party landing place. Evading the notice of the enemy in the immediate vicinity, unloading continued until 1600 o'clock of the following day, after which the Captain of the submarine decided to sail away with some remnants of the cargoes unloaded.

The party was met by two boys, and thru them, the members of the outfit were able to contact the barrio Lieutenant of the place. The barrio Lieutenant gave immediate orders to hide the landing supplies and equipment among the trees and bushes 10 yards away from the shore.

8. *Evasion of Enemy Patrols* — At 1800 o'clock the same day, the supplies and equipment were disposed of, and immediately a warning was received that the Japanese who landed nearby started beach patrolling. Sixteen of the 36 Japanese who landed, now accompanied by two boys and the Barrio Lieutenant, went to scout the shores and later established a perimeter of defense about 100 yards from the shore. The two boys and the Barrio Lieutenant continued misleading the Japanese patrols, until after four days of evasion, the Landing Party moved to the nearby hills six kilometers from the starting place. The party spent the subsequent

days in hiding in the mountains until a radio contact was established with the GHQ, SWPA.

9. *Initial Contacts with Friendly Elements* — During the duration of one month and a half of hiding, this party made several contacts with friendly elements from Laoag and Vintar. Personalities first contacted were: Capt. Juanito Duque (MC) PA, Sgt. Perfecto Flores of the guerrilla unit, and later, through them, the 121st Infantry elements headed by Lt. Col. O'Day then a Captain. Through Captain O'Day's leadership this party headed towards Piddig and reached the Hq of the 15th Infantry, PA, on October 18, 1944, after three days of hiking.

10. *Attached for Duty to the USAFIP, NL:* On 3 December 1944, one day before the Japanese's raid of Piddig, this party headed to Camp "V", GHQ, USAFIP, NL, in compliance with Radiogram instructions from General Courtney Whitney, GHQ, SWPA, by command of General MacArthur.

On December 1944, some members of this first landing party, including "Captain Joe" was attached for duty to the 15th Infantry, USAFIP, NL.

11. *Subsequent Landings of Other Submarines:* Through the other elements of the 15th Infantry units operating in Ilocos Sur, subsequent submarine landings were made in Santiago Cove. Various other landings of supplies, ammunitions and arms, including medicines, were made by P.T. boats along the ports of Badoc and Currimao. Lt. Schniber, an aviation reconnaissance officer, was the first American of the regular Army Division from SWPA Air Corps who landed in Gaang vicinity at 2330 o'clock on January 1945, with a party headed by the C.O., 15th Infantry and Capt. Doña, the C.O. of the 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry.

On 12 February 1945 another landing of supplies and equipments including foodstuffs were made in the Sta. Maria Air strip at Solsona. Other subsequent air drops were made at Lagangilang, Abra.

B. *Raids*

1. *Prelude: The Bombing by Allied Planes* — 18 October 1944, remains in the history of Ilocos Norte as the first open show of defiance against the enemy. Several waves of the U.S. allied fighting planes bombed Gabu Airfield including its concomitant installations from 0900 o'clock to 1400 o'clock that day. The exact details of the havoc done on enemy installations in all areas were

not available on local records, but since then it became a common knowledge that the damage done to the enemy on that day was a more serious repetition in the reverse order of the "Pearl Harbor" debacle.

2. *Subsequent Open Hostilities after the "D Day" Missions of the 15th Infantry:* Demolition of the famous Tipcal Bridge that holds the National Highway Junctions—one leading to Batac and the other to Currimao-Paoay-Balacad Road took place at 2200 o'clock 12 January 1945. Demolition party was headed by Capt. P. Doña, C.O. of the 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry and Lt. Larry Soliven (AUS) as C.O. of the Demolition Platoon, and assisted by Lt. Jose Ibalio as J.O., a member of "G" Co., armed men support headed by Lt. Bayag and assisted by Lt. Sacro, C.O., and E.O., respectively of "E" Co., 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry, PA, armed men picked out from "C", "F" and "E" Co's.

Demolition of the Carasgas Bridge at Batac took place at 2300 o'clock January 1945. Demolition party was headed by Lt. Ibalio and assisted by Sgt. E. B. Macagba, S-2 Agent of the 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry, and supported by armed men headed by Lts. Bayag and Sacro.

Demolition of the Mabusag Bridge and Darat Bridge — was made at 0430 o'clock 14 January 1945, by the same party aforementioned.

3. *Surprise Raids on the Gabu Airfield:* The Gabu Airfield after the bombings made by the Allied Air Force still continued to be a serious menace and threat to the security of the guerrilla activities of the 15th Infantry. The C.O. of the 15th Infantry therefore gave the order that measures should be taken to eliminate, once and for all, the said enemy position.

In compliance with the order, the Intelligence and Combat Units took immediate measures, to wit:

At about midnight on 24 January 1945, a raid conducted by Maj. Simeon Valdez with armed men under his command in the 1st Bn, 15th Infantry, P.A., assisted by Sgt. Macagba, an S-2 Agent, with approximately 500 bolomen under Alfredo Duldulao, C.O. BM from Balacad, Balatong, Sta. Rosa, Suba and Calayab, was the first of a series of attempts to destroy the airfield. As a result of the raid the burning of 280 drums of gasoline and 4 ammunition dumps of the enemy caused big fires all over the Zamboanga and Daragdag sectors of Gabu. The enemy failed to come out in open engagement. Our troops and bolomen retired towards morning taking with them booties comprising of radio and photographic equipments, airplane and MG accessories, and assorted tools.

The second raid upon Gabu was made in the night of 26 January 1945 by S-2 Agent Macagba with the aid of Alfredo Duldulao, C.O. BM, with 70 from Balacad, Balatong and Sta. Rosa. The raid was timed well and as a result 1-2EB plane, 1-2EB transport, 1-1EF plane, 2 army trucks and 350 drums of gasoline went up in flames.

The third raid was conducted again by S-2 Agent Macagba with the assistance of several other S-2 agents, 2nd Bn, with Alfredo Duldulao and his bolomen. They burned the Japanese quarters along the runway and 50 drums of gasoline, took away from the field 1 complete airplane radio set, 2-20MM Mgs, 4-45 Cal. MGs and plenty of assorted ammunition. On the same occasion the party ambushed 9 Japanese at Cabungaan and killed 8 of them.

Sensing danger ahead, the Japanese decided to evacuate the field. Japanese from Laoag and San Nicolas moved over to Gabu to join in the mass evacuation made on 13 February 1945. A force of approximately 1100 Japanese moved out after burning all their quarters, gasoline dumps and big guns which they could not transport along with them. Following their heels came a big number of BCs and prominent Filipino collaborators, a grim evidence of the waning power and authority of Japanese domination in Ilocos Norte. They established their headquarters along the Balacad-Paoay highway. Gabu was then but ashes and silence.

4. *The Badoc Garrison Raid:* After making a successful ambush at the Badoc Ferry on the afternoon of 5 January 1945, Lt. J. F. Quirante with Sgt. Pedro C. Oducayen and a handful of men of "H" Co., 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry, P.A., decided to follow-up their advantage and raided the enemy garrison of Badoc. They entered the town under cover of darkness and crept up the garrison gates only to find the post empty — the enemy 200 strong fled to Laoag in the darkness of the night. Without any enemy resistance whatsoever, Badoc was occupied by the raiders at about 0200 o'clock January 6, 1945. The Garrison was burned to the ground and the stars and stripes waved once more over the town.

5. *The San Nicolas Japanese Garrison Raid:* The raid on the San Nicolas Japanese Garrison which took place at dawn on January 1945, was made by Lt. J.F. Quirante with the assistance

of picked men of the 2nd Bn, 15th Infantry, and C.O. Isaac Piedad and his men of the crack company of the San Nicolas Bolomen.

The enemy jumped out of their entrenchments when the garrison proper caught fire from the kitchen which was set on fire with gasoline by Boloman C.O. Isaac Pieded. Taking advantage of the position of the enemy, Pfc. John Flor of the Headquarter Bn. rushed upon the enemy and killed 7 of them. After a brief exchange of shots the enemy withdrew towards the Gabu Airfield. After completely razing the garrison to the ground, our troops retired without any casualty towards Barrio Pili of San Nicolas.

6. *The Raid on the Japanese Batac Garrison:* Capt. P. Doña who led the attack on the Japanese Garrison of Batac placed his men at strategic positions on the eastern and western approaches of the garrison, and then waited for Lt. Larry Soliven, C.O. of Demolition Platoon, to set on fire the gasoline dump 70 meters from the enemy garrison. At about 0530 o'clock 16 January 1945, 70 drums of gasoline went up in a sudden flare of light. Lt. Soliven, under cover of darkness and protected by the guns of Lts. Galang and Garganta with their men, had succeeded in igniting the gasoline dump.

The Japanese jumped to their feet and out of the dugouts under the Gabaldon Building entrenchments and returned the fire of our MGs placed at the house west of the bridge on the highway. This was under Lt. F. Daga. The engagement lasted for approximately five hours when our troops ran out of ammunition and retired to wait for the supply. Taking advantage of the respite the Japanese slipped out by way of a back trail towards San Nicolas to join their companions thereat.

When our troops returned they found out that the bird had flown and found only blood patches on the garrison floor — mute witnesses of an undetermined enemy casualty. One EM killed on our side was the price paid for the occupation and liberation of the Batac Area.

7. *Japanese's Counter Attack at San Mateo: The First and Last Major Set-Back of the Enemy in Ilocos Norte* — In compliance with orders from the C.O. of the 15th Infantry, which were issued immediately after the receipt of orders from GHQ announcing "D-Day", the 1st Battalion of the 15th Infantry was concentrated in the southern part of the sector of the 1st Battalion in and around Bacarra, Vintar, Laoag, Sarrat and San Nicolas. At the

same time the 2nd and the 3rd Battalions executed demolitions in their battalion areas from Laoag south to Vigan. From the information obtained about the enemy, it appeared that a large part of the enemy forces in the Laoag-San Nicolas area might attempt to move eastward and inland toward the Laoag Valley. By the 18th of January 1945, a large number of the enemy had concentrated on the east side of the road junction from Laoag to Sarrat. Anticipating a movement inland, our forces blew up the San Mateo Bridge between Laoag and Sarrat and stationed themselves in the general area of the San Mateo Bridge.

At day break of the 19th of January, the Japanese garrison from Laoag began moving from Laoag eastward in the direction of San Mateo Bridge on the West to Sarrat. At 6:30 A.M., Lt. Emilio Escobar, C.O. of Co. "D" opened fire on the advancing Japanese when they were only within a few meters from his front line. On the initial burst, his company was able to kill 16 Japanese and 6 Filipino spies outright. The Japanese immediately deployed for the attack. Lt. Estanislao Soria, C.O. of Co. "B" immediately disposed his men to meet the anticipated attack. In about 10 minutes the Japanese started a furious attack. Our lines were heavily pounded by Japanese mortar fire but on orders from Lt. Soria none of his men fired but waited patiently for the first onslaught of 300 Japanese. When the enemy was only 50 meters away, the men of Lt. Soria opened fire. In addition to the fire of 64 rifles, he employed 2 Japanese 20 MM guns, 2 Japanese 50 caliber machineguns, 1 Japanese light machinegun, 3 automatic rifles and several thompson sub-machineguns. With this fire power, the enemy onslaught was checked and at least 60 Japanese died on this futile and disastrous attempt.

The Japanese threw themselves three more times at our line but to no avail. Their weapons in our hands however produced marvelous results. Finally, at 10:00 A.M. the Japanese were able to encircle Lt. Soria and Lt. Escobar. However, Captain O'Day, Executive Officer of the 15th Infantry, who was in complete charge of operations during this engagement, had held Co. "A" in reserve so that at this critical moment he was able to throw Lt. Borja and his Company into the battle. When Lt. Borja attacked the Japanese from the rear, the enemy was completely surprised and in fact had even mistaken Co. "A" men for friendly troops. The counterattack was initiated by the discharge of several rifle grenades directly on the Japanese positions. A few minutes later, an assault was ordered. The Japanese gave ground and fled to the nearby hills. Lt. Borja completely broke the Japanese encirclement of our troops, and caused the Japanese at least 40 killed and many more wounded.

The battle went on in other sectors of the front, however, and by noon the Japanese had thrown every available soldier and marine into the battle from the Laoag-San Nicolas Area. Still they were not able to dislodge our men. Our Japanese 20-mm and .50-caliber machineguns were so effectively utilized that they completely demoralized the enemy. During the battle the Japanese threw themselves 14 times at our line in units of not less than 300 at a time, but each time they assaulted our positions, they were stopped and thrown back. The final and greatest enemy assault took place at 6:00 P.M. when 800 Japanese threw themselves at us for the final assault. 170 Japanese shoulder weapons responded gallantly to this mad onslaught. Intensive firing lasted for half an hour and the enemy was completely stopped. However, since it was already dark, order was given to our forces to withdraw, which they did with some reluctance. The little Japanese fire that remained ceased immediately and the Japanese themselves withdrew.

During the course of the battle, our men burned sugarcane fields where the Japanese were seeking cover. When it got too hot for them they leaped out like jack-rabbits, only to find themselves stopped by our rifles and submachineguns. At one point of the battle the men of the Combat Battalion, Regimental Headquarters Co., discovered some Japanese snipers in a groove of mangoes. They were able to drop 10 of them from the trees.

Near the end of the day at 5:30 P.M. January 19, 1945, the 81-mm mortar had been put into position so as to shell the Japanese concentrations. The first shell although not a direct hit got about 4 or 5 of the enemy. The second shell landed in a group of at least 40 Japanese, 3 of whom were blown 30 feet into the air. The third shell hit the barrio where the Japanese were cooking and blew up three houses.

The total number of Japanese killed or wounded in this encounter was 282.

Our casualties were one man killed outright and one officer and five enlisted men wounded (one of the latter died later as the result of injuries sustained in battle). In connection with the above, it should be noted that the guns of the Combat Co. other than the 81-mm mortar were attached to the companies participating in the battle.

On the following day, a radiogram was received from GNL ordering the 15th Infantry to be prepared to block the retreat of the enemy towards Cagayan. In order to accomplish the mission, Field Order No. 1, the 15th Infantry Headquarters, was issued to the C.O.'s of the 1st and 2nd Battalions. As an additional measure, the E.O. Captain O'Day supervised the mining of the roads north and east of Laoag and announced that should the enemy decide to move north, south or east, the battalions of this organization were prepared to stop them and harass them and to follow them to Apayao or Cagayan, if necessary.

C. *Regular Campaign Activities*

1. *The Ilocos Norte Campaign:* Elements of the 15th Infantry were in their respective bivouac areas before D-Day and were ready for action against the enemy. The elements of the 1st Bn. were assigned to their respective sectors with its Bn. CP at Barot. The elements of the 2nd Bn. were deployed at Baay along the National Highway and at Cadacad Pila trail junction. The 1st Bn. was given a mission to harass enemy movements and concentrations, to prepare ambush for them and and if possible inflict the maximum casualties on the enemy. The 2nd Bn. in addition to the mission entrusted to the 1st Bn. will establish security and block the eastward movement of the enemy through the National Highway to Baay and block his infiltration to the Regimental CP at Raralpan with the important mission of safe-guarding our radio station.

On January 10, 1945, the Commanding Officer, 15th Infantry, thru the Executive Officer, issued fragmentary field order to all Company Commanders to assemble at Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, to close in on the enemy who were then concentrating forces at Laoag, the capital of Ilocos Norte. Intelligence information reports showed that the Japanese were bent on getting out of Laoag by way of the Sarrat-Laoag road through Piddig and Solsona and then to Cagayan via Apayao with the intention of joining their forces. The 1st Bn. was given the primary mission to block the route of escape of the enemy at all costs.

It was on this occasion, January 18-19, 1945, that the famous Battle of San Mateo was fought (the exact detail of this battle has been discussed in the preceding section). This battle stands foremost as the first and last counter-attack of the enemy in Ilocos Norte and the major set-back of the enemy in this province.

On February 10, 1945, the C.O. of the 15th Infantry sent a surrender ultimatum to the Commanding Officer of the Japanese Imperial Forces at Laoag. Simultaneously with this demand, the entire 15th Infantry minus the 3rd Bn. was ordered to surround Laoag and San Nicolas along strategic position, 3 kms. east of Laoag and San Nicolas in a semi-circular line of defense from the San Nicolas-Dingras highway to Sarrat-Laoag highway, thousands of Bolomen with their spears supported our main line of resistance. The enemy sensing that he has been surrounded finally decided to withdraw south of Laoag.

With the withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from Laoag, the elements of the 1st Bn. immediately seized all places north of the Laoag river and harassed the enemy from the rear, while at the same time elements of the 2nd Bn. intercepted the enemy on his southward movement.

(a) *The Occupation of Laoag*

Our forces entered the town of Laoag at 1210 o'clock, 13 February, 1945, marking the liberation of the capital with the Philippine and American Flags hoisted once and for all at the Provincial Capitol Building. On the next day, the whole vicinity was fully secured and a Military Government was established. Immediately after the occupation of Laoag, elements of this Regiment moved fast to stop and eliminate the enemy entirely.

On February 15, 1945, elements of "A" Co. deployed southwest of San Nicolas at barrio San Lorenzo, while "B" Co. elements out-flanked the enemy at the right. At 2130, February 5, 1945, the retreating enemy was engaged by our forces at Balacad road for an hour. The enemy numbered four hundred (400) which constituted the advance guard of the enemy. Our troops inflicted no less than 100 on the enemy while none on our side. While the elements of the 1st Bn. have continually pounded the enemy at the back, the elements of the 2nd Bn. provided the frontal and flank attacks.

(b) *Battle of Nagbakalan-Paoay Lake*

This battle was engaged by elements of "G" Co. in a frontal combat with a Machine Gun Platoon and two AA Japanese Guns attached from the "H" Co., of the 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry.

The deployment of this unit was a real ambush for the retreating enemy. The terrain and the lake served as a trap. Directly West of the lake at the curve of Balakad road, 1000 yards north of barrio Nagbakalan, is a range of mountains that gradually falls from a low basin northeast of the road curve and this mountain spreads about 200 yards west and then curves to the north again to form a shapelike amphitheater. Along the west side of the road are bamboo and wire fences running north to south of that highway. The lake at the east of the road served as natural barrier. Along the lake shores east of the road are small huts. Within this vicinity north of the road curve are scattered bamboo grooves. We opened the fences to serve as gates in going to the basin with bamboo grooves.

Our men occupied the knolls of the mountain range in a semicircle formation. Our one 50-caliber Japanese MG was emplaced at the road curve east of the road under a "Damortis tree". Another 20-cal. MG was emplaced at the knoll of a hill commanding the grounds of the basin through the road and towards the lake shores. Our men dug in foxholes and spent the night in them. Two Japanese AA guns were emplaced at a hill, 250 yards directly east of the Nagbakalan school building.

In the morning of 18 February, 1945, our patrols stopped the enemy from crossing east of Paoay Lake by means of rafts in an attempt to outflank us at the right and attack us from the right and the rear.

In the afternoon of the same day at 1830 o'clock, our position in Nagbakalan was fired upon by "AA" 37mm guns from Suba. This was of no effect and our troops were ordered not to return fire.

Our advance Intelligence patrols north of our line have reached the Balacad-Suba-Bingao road junction and reported Japanese moving towards the junction.

At 2030 o'clock, 18 February 1945, our patrols returned and reported an encounter with Japanese advanced guards moving south along Balacad-Paoay road. The C.O. of "C" Co. ordered the 37 AA guns fire towards the Balacad-Suba junction at 0400 o'clock, 19 February 1945. After 30 minutes the Japanese fired their 37mm guns and their 50 cal. MGs toward the Nagbakalan school building, 250 yards west of our AA gun emplacements. Our troops opened fire. At daybreak, the enemy was in the basin of the shape-like amphitheater, at a distance of only from 25 to 30 meters from our line. Our troops have the advantage of terrain position, and torrential volume of superior fires from both the enemy and our troops were audible. The enemy sneaked across the road to take advantage of cover in the huts. Our 50 cal. MG cut them short until our gun went out of commission and gave way again for the Japanese influx to the right. Group after group of the enemy penetrated towards the lake until many of them were visible under the huts. Our 2 37mm guns made direct hits of those huts until several houses were set on fire. Our AR supported our MGs which got out of commission got plenty of the enemy at the bank of the lake. This encounter lasted up to 1230 o'clock when the C.O. decided to withdraw his men for failure of the ammunition supply to reach him on time.

One hundred Japanese were accounted killed in this encounter. It was verified that Capt. Ombra of the notorious Laoag Kempi and one Japanese Admiral were with those killed in this encounter.

On our side, 1 EM-KIA, 1 EM-MIA, 2 EM wounded, three BM WIA; 1 BM-KIA. Our men captured 1 MG, 1 Enfield Rifle and 1 TG.

(c) *The Battle of Lawa Bridge — Paoay Poblacion:*

In the morning of 20 February 1945, "G" Co. elements deployed again along the south bank of Lawa creek. The area has a plain terrain, but mostly covered with bamboos at both banks of the creek and sugar plantations up to 100 yards north of the line.

At 0630 o'clock, our advanced patrols scouted the enemy emplacements about 150 yards north of us taking advantage of the curve of the road and camouflaged with sugar cane and the canals along the highway.

At 0700 o'clock, the enemy opened fire. Our troops retaliated with MG fires. Our 37mm guns at Sideg supported our troops. The Japanese had their artillery pieces mounted on carts. Our 50 cal. MG put one of these pieces out of commision. The enemy started to give us volleys of 37mm guns mortar, BAR and MG fires. At 0930 o'clock, a squad from "E" Co. reinforced "G" Co. The elements of "G" Co. gained higher morale at the news of the coming reinforcements. The fight continued. The enemy tried to break through by crossing the creeks on poles, as swimming rudder. The rest tried to break through the left flank, but were repulsed by TG and Carbine rifle fires. At 1130, the enemy continually pounded with their mortar fires. At 1200, the enemy succeeded in setting fire at the houses at the rear of our troops. The scorching fires proved disadvantageous to our men in well dug in position. So they have to withdraw to a new position. At 1800 o'clock, elements of "E" and "F" Co's reinforced our position and the encounter was kept up to 1630 o'clock, 21 February 1945. Some of the elements of "E" and "F" Co's withdrew before dawn. At 0500, the "G" Co. was ordered to withdraw for a change of position.

In this encounter, 50 Japanese were accounted killed. We captured 2 BARs. On our side, 1 BM KIA; 1 BM WIA and 1 EM WIA who later on died in the hospital due to wounds sustained in action.

(d) *The Battle of Tipcal*

This was the first time that the 2nd Bn. elements held a coordinated action in a frontal attack against the enemy. In compliance with a F.F.O. of the C.O. of the 2nd Bn., the elements of this battalion had the following positions south of Tipcal Bridge. Elements of "E" Co. occupied the position 100 meters west of Highway #3 up to the seacoast; "F" Co. — 100 meters west of Highway #3; "G" Co. occupied and defended 100 meters east and west of the Tipcal Bridge including the bridge.

Our troops had sufficient time to dig in. At 1230 o'clock 22 February 1945, the enemy fired their 20 cal. and 50 cal. MGs towards "G" Co. positions at the bridge. A furious exchange of fires issued in all directions, Japanese in large numbers tried to outflank our men along the beach taking advantage of anchored boats as cover . Our .50-cal. MGs prevented the enemy from crossing the Tipcal Creek at the right flank. At 1430 o'clock, acute shortage of ammunitions was felt in all sectors of the elements in combat. At 1530, the enemy began to shower torrents of mortar and 37mm gun fires. In view of the shortage of ammunition, no other recourse was left but to withdraw again, until at 1230 o'clock our troops changed position and deployed at Mabusag River.

The enemy casualty was 150 Japanese KIA; on our side 4 EM WIA for the whole Bn.

(e) *Mabusag River Battle*

In the same afternoon of 22 February 1945, elements of the 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry, assembled at Pinili to renew the attack against the fast retreating enemy. Early the next day, 23 February 1945, elements of this Bn. deployed at high grounds east of the Highway #3 and northeast of the concrete bridge, while "G" Co. had the frontal position again south of the bridge and west of it following the south bank of Mabusag River, with patrol units reaching as far as the seacoast.

At 1630 o'clock of the same day, our position at the bridge was the target again of artillery fire coming from a high ground north of the barrio school building, 1200 yards north of the bridge. There were sporadic firings from the Japanese, but our troops did not return fire until after 0600 o'clock, 24 February 1945, when ordered to shower fire toward the 33 advancing groups of Japanese infiltrating the lines of "E" and "F" Co's positions. The Japanese rushed by groups and when at about 80 yards from our positions, they cracked up only to meet their death traps in our front positions. The enemy outflanked our troops from the right and broke through the "F" Co. line under heavy fires from both sides. This encounter lasted up to 1630 o'clock when our troops again changed positions. Eighty (80) Japanese were accounted killed in this encounter. On our side: 1 Officer and 4 EM KIA, 1 Officer and 5 EM WIA. We lost several arms in this encounter.

(f) *Our Last Line of Defense — Nagrebcan, Badoc*

At 1630 o'clock, 24 February 1945, our troops assembled to reorganized at Balvaldes, Badoc, as our last defense line in Ilocos Norte for these retreating Japanese. At 1530 o'clock, the next day, our troops moved towards Nagrebcan at the Sinait-Badoc boundary to intercept the fleeing Japanese. The main body passed 45 minutes ahead of our troop's arrival at the place. This event however closed the first chapter of the 15th Infantry operation in the USAFIP, NL, sector. Thus on 25 February, 1945, Ilocos Norte was for the first time in three and a half solid years declared liberated from the Japanese.

2. *The Abra Campaign:* A few days after the liberation of Ilocos Norte, a F. F. O., dated 1 March 1945, was issued by the C.O. of the 15th Infantry, ordering the 1st and 2nd Bns. to proceed immediately to Lagangilang, Abra. After their arrival thereat, they were given the mission to destroy and end for good the enemy domination in the province of Abra.

While a reorganization of the two Bns. was taking place, patrols were sent out to determine the enemy strength, arms, entrenchments and other fortifications.

It was definitely found out that there were 2500 Japanese, well entrenched in tunnels, pillboxes and foxholes and in positions favored by difficult terrain in the Tañgadan-Pidigan-Bangued

Areas. They were armed with 37mm guns, mortars, TGs, MGs, automatic rifles and rifles. It was also ascertained that Gen. Araki with Cols. Matsubara and Sugiki was in direct command of the whole unit.

There were several minor encounters between our patrols and those of the enemy before the "all out offensive drive" went into effect on March 29, 1945.

Both Bns. commenced the offensive by attacking the enemy in all directions. With Bangued as our major objective, the 1st Bn. launched its attack upon the enemy south of Highway No. 6 and the 2nd Bn., north of the same highway.

The plan of operation was that the 2nd Bn. was to operate mainly to harass and block all enemy reinforcements from the Tañgadan-Pidigan Area to Bangued, while 1st Bn. was to drive toward Bangued by way of the Casamata Hill.

(a) *The Fall of Casamata*

The first day of the fight was extremely furious and bloody and heavy casualties were suffered on both sides. With "A" Co. as spearhead and "B" and "D" Cos. on his left and right flanks, the 1st Bn. units tried to advance up the Casamata Hill. They were checked in their advance by heavy enemy MG and mortar fires in the first days of the advance. They were pinned down in their positions for a few days, so that the C.O. of the 1st Bn. detailed an officer (Lt. Legaspina) with a squad of men to go and snipe upon the MG nest emplaced so strategically that was holding up the advance of our troops. Lt. Legaspina and his men cautiously crept up the hill and maneuvered for a position of advantage. Undetected by the enemy they suddenly fired upon the MG emplacement at a distance of 50 yards. Caught unawares the enemy fled leaving behind their MG and several dead. With the capture of the MG nest, Cos. "A", "B" and "D" advanced swiftly towards the top of the hill, meeting only slight enemy resistance. As Lt. Legaspina was about to turn the captured MG towards the fleeing Japanese, a fatal sniper's bullet, unfortunately, hit him through the breast causing instantaneous death.

(b) *The Liberation of Bangued*

This marked the beginning of the end of Japanese tyranny and fraud in Bangued. Not much time was spent by the 1st Bn. in the liberation as the occupation of Casamata Hill give them entire command of Bangued proper. Thus on April 4, 1945, Bangued fell to the hands of the 1st Bn. units.

But the operation was not yet ended with the liberation of the provincial capital. Pidigan, San Quintin, Tañgadan, Supacan and many other minor areas were still infested with Japanese. These positions still offered a threat to the occupying forces. And with the occupation of Bangued, the guarding of the Peñarrubia-Villaviciosa-Pilar Road, the Bangued-Peñarrubia Road up to the Sinalang Bridge Junction, and Bangued itself was necessary. The occupation units were then divided and so assigned that all possible points of enemy approach were guarded.

The following disposition of troops was therefore made: Co. "A" went to rest at Peñarrubia and guarded the Peñarrubia-Villaviciosa-Pilar road, Co. "B" went to Agtangao to guard the Bangued-Peñarrubia Road up to the Sinalang Bridge Junction and Co. "D" garrisoned in Bangued to defend it at any cost. Patrol after patrol were sent out by these Cos. but no enemy contact was made.

On 6 April one platoon of Co. "A" was sent to Silag in accordance with F.F.O. of the 1st Bn. C.O. to harass and attack the enemy position in Nagdaiñgay, Bangcag and Induyong and other areas in the vicinity of Pidigan. Co. "B" with the 81mm took position at the junction of the Bangued-Pidigan and Bangued Peñarrubia roads to prevent any enemy movement along Highway No. 6. One platoon was also sent out to Palao to act as outpost and to harass the enemy positions up to Nagtalabungan.

(c) *The Push Southward*

The engagement at Marasoso was the next fight for the 1st Bn. units. On 12 April Co. "D" occupied Cautit and the following day one platoon of this company engaged the enemy at the Marasoso Hills. They were greatly outnumbered and their firepower so inferior to the enemy's that 2 platoons was necessarily sent out to reinforce them. In spite of this reinforcement the lines of the enemy seemed impregnable. Another platoon was again sent out. Furious fighting ensued the whole day until the elements of "D" Co. finally occupied the eastern slope of the hills of Marasoso. Maapgad Hill of the Marasoso Range was also subsequently occupied. With the loss of these high commanding grounds, the enemy was so handicapped that they were forced to retreat towards the highest peak of the range, where they established another line of defense. "D" Co., 2 platoon of "A" Co. and whole of "B" Co., jointly launched their final attack towards Marasoso on 16 April. The whole Marasoso Range was occupied the following day when the 3rd Platoon of "A" Co. occupied Manabo hill.

The Japanese then retreated to Cosocos and Naglicsaban. Our forces pursued the enemy up to Pagaoay in spite of heavy cal. 50 MG fires. The enemy was again forced to withdraw as they were threatened by the left flank movement of our troops. Fighting went on furiously until the Japanese retreated and were never again contacted by the pursuing units.

At 0500 of 22 April some 50 Japanese were in Kimmanser and Kimmatocong raided the CP and kitchen of Co. "D", but were forced to retreat after a heavy reception fire. Reports were received that Japanese were seen in Kimmanser. A unit was sent out to contact them. Heavy fighting ensued until 1230 of 22 April when Co. "A" succeeded in driving out the Japanese from that place and pursued them up to Manabo. General mopping up operations then followed.

The 2nd Bn units, on the other hand, did excellent progress against the enemy in the Lañgiden-Pidigan-Suyo Area in coordination with the operation of the 1st Bn units. They were able to clear this area without much difficulty and loss of lives, despite heavy enemy MG and mortar fires from enemy vantage positions. After driving out all enemy remnants in Lañgiden they extended their patrol jurisdictions up to Caugan, Quisia and Mabongtot, all north of San Quintin. These areas were all gradually cleared of Japanese after only slight enemy resistance.

On April 19th "F" Co. completely occupied Dayos Mountains after three days of continuous and heavy fighting. Japanese in those mountains retreated towards Banglayan but were again driven out by the same unit after more than an hour of furious fighting.

On 24 April, 150 Japanese armed with three light MGs were encountered by elements of the 2nd Bn. in Cadacad, Kasilagan, and Madangdangla Mountains. A heated encounter ensued and the enemy was forced to retreat in the direction of Kagutongan.

At 0500 o'clock on April 24, 1945, a group of Japanese approximately 300 in number and armed with mortars, MGs and automatic weapons launched a surprise attack upon the SWP of "F" Co. Taken completely by surprise, outnumbered and overwhelmed the said platoon retired leaving behind plenty of food supplies, clothing and ammunition.

(d) *The Enemy Moves Out*

On 26 April, patrols of "E" Co., 66th Infantry, attached to the 15th Infantry, which was sent out to contact elements of "F" Co. in the vicinity of Kagutongan found that the enemy has already moved out eastward in the direction of Manabo.

On the morning of 27 April, intelligence reports to the effect that the Japanese forces at the Tañgadan Fortifications have already evacuated by moonlight the preceding night, was received. Their direction of movement was towards the east — probably with the intention of going to join their comrades in Cagayan or Bontoc.

In anticipation of these movements on the part of the enemy, elements from the different Bns. of the 15th Infantry were placed at strategic positions to check their movement. The enemy approximately 2500 in number found her way blocked. Dividing her forces in three groups, to wit: the AG composed of around 500 men, the main body of 1500 and RG of 500, the enemy shifted her direction from east to southeast and struck the trail towards the Luba-Angaki-Cervantes line.

When the enemy reached the hills and trails east of Villaviciosa our troops resorted to guerrila tactics in harassing the enemy. The enemy was ambushed, raided and pursued. Harassed and mercilessly battered the enemy was puzzled — the guerrilla fighting tactics of our troops baffled her. She tried to get out of the hills and trails, where fighting men sprung out from every nook and vale, as fast as possible. Tired and weary in spirit, sick and hungry, the retreating forces of the enemy were day by day routed and hammered. Group after group were severed from their companions and annihilated. The sick were left behind and surrendered. Hundreds of dead bodies littered the hills and trains.

On the 6th of May, in the vicinity of Luba, Co. "E" of the 66th Infantry and Co. "E" of the 15th Infantry, succeeded in driving a wedge which cut the RG from the main body. This RG composing approximately 300 heavily armed men was believed to be the crack troop assigned to cover the retreat of Gen. Haraki and Cols. Marsubara and Sugiki.

This unit tried to break thru to rejoin the main body and a spirited encounter ensued. Although armed with MGs and automatic weapons, the enemy proved no match to the well seasoned and experienced jungle fighters of the 15th Infantry. They were broken and battered and only about 20 of them were able to get thru and escape from that trap of guerrilla fighters.

From then on, from the hills of Luba to the mountains to the border of Abra Province, the enemy was a sorry sight — retreating and trying to shake off a grim and determined enemy which stuck at her heels and hit and weakened them day by day.

On 12 May 1945, the last of the retreating enemy crossed over the border of Abra. Behind them, in the wake of their retreat, was left the corpses of approximately 1800 of their comrades. Abra had at long last been liberated.

3. *Northern Ilocos Sur Campaign.* On the 25th of February 1945, the last batch of the enemy retreating from Ilocos Norte was harassed by elements of the 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry, between the last barrio of Badoc and Barrio Sta. Cruz, Sinait. After the surprise clash, the enemy retreated to the poblacion of Sinait. In the night of the same day, the entire Province of Ilocos Norte was liberated.

An order to assemble the elements of the 1st and 2nd Bns. was issued at once recalling the units pursuing the retreating enemy to an assembly area in the vicinity of Labot, Badoc. During the course of reorganization a FFO of the C.O., 15th Infantry, ordered the elements of the 1st and 2nd Bns. to proceed immediately to Abra in order to pursue the enemy going to that Province from the South. Under the same order, "G" Co., 2nd Bn. was detached and ordered to bivouac at the road-trail junction between Badoc and Sinait. Its mission was to prevent at any cost the infiltration of the enemy into Ilocos Norte, and to harass it in its movements and activities and inflict the maximum casualty on the enemy.

Around 430 Japanese survivors, including civilians, were able to retreat from Ilocos Norte to join their comrades in the vicinities of Sinait, Lapog and Magsingal Areas. According to intelligence information the enemy was distributed in Northern Ilocos Sur as follows: 80 Japanese were garrisoned in the Cabugao Elementary School; 50 in the Cabugao Institute; 200 in Turod Patac; 70 in Salomague Port; 200 in the Cabaroan Garrison; 150 in Tumedtedted-Lipit area; 1200 between Nagsincaoan, Solvec, Callagep and Magarang Garrisons. An estimated 100 Japanese were reported at the same time in the vicinity of Lapog concentrated in the following places: Sungulang, Borobor, Darao, Moraya, Malammin, Tapao, Cacaldingan and Ortuc.

(a) *Our Operations in Northern Ilocos Sur*

On March 7, 1945, "G" Co. moved from Paciencia, Badoc, via Marnay and the Poblacion of Sinait to the Barrio of Teppang. On March 9, 1945, a platoon of "C" Co. was attached for duty with "G" Co.

Elements of "G" Co. deployed on the Northern side of Teppang River from the sea coast to the USAFIP trail about 3000 yards east of the National Highway. The following morning this Co. was ordered to bivouac in Balaywak, a barrio, 1700 yards north of Cabugao. When the main body of the marching troops reached Pogos, Sinait, the combat patrols headed by Sgts. Lusod and Jose made the first physical contact with the enemy. When they were about 200 yards from Balaywak, they were met by heavy MG, TG and rifle fires. In the course of this encounter, our Combat Intelligence Unit discovered enemy positions in well entrenched dugouts on top of Padual Hill where 50 cal. and 37mm Japanese AA guns were emplaced. The marching troops unable to proceed to Balaywak, instead, deployed towards the east near the USAFIP trail, where the enemy emplacements were discovered weaker. After two hours encounter with the enemy, the unit proceeded to Zapat Sur and bivouacked there for the night.

On March 9, 1945, a strong combat patrol headed by Sgt. Lozano was sent to the direction of Fadual via Repaac, a barrio of Cabugao. A much bigger encounter with the enemy took place. Japanese foot patrols numbering about 50 were contacted and harassed by our troops and an encounter for 3-½ hours took place. With no casualty on our side, 15 Japanese were accounted killed in this encounter.

On the same day, the position of "G" Co., was maintained as follows:

1. The 1st platoon was redeployed from Zapat Sur to the National Highway;
2. The 2nd Platoon along the USAFIP trail;
3. And the 3rd Platoon covered a gap between the sectors of the 1st and 2nd Platoons.
4. A strong combat patrol under Cpl. Eco and a reinforced squad headed by Lt. Garganta was sent to the vicinity of Caellayan, Cabugao.

In the barrio of Tabon, southwest of Caellayan, a concentration of 80 Japanese were encountered. In this encounter, we sustained 1-KIA and 1-WIA. The enemy casualty was 8 killed.

The enemy retreated leaving behind several baskets full of foodstuffs, 3 horses and 1 cow.

On March 10, 1945, the Japanese counter-attacked. Our men headed by Lt. Garganta and Cpl. Eco, camped at Bio Camp to ambush Japanese food patrols. They were attacked by Japanese and UNs at 0500 o'clock by a group of approximately 200. TG, mortar and rifles fires were rained at our troops. One platoon under Sgt. Lozano was ordered to reinforce the patrols under Cpl. Eco, but they were intercepted on their way by the men under Cpl. Eco who were forced to withdraw to a neighboring barrio in view of the superior number of the enemy. They therefore deployed in Barbacbac along the USAFIP Trail ready to meet the advancing enemy. The encounter lasted up to 1200 o'clock the same day, after which the enemy was forced to retreat with a casualty of 5 Japanese and 4 UNs killed.

At about 2330 o'clock, 11 March 1945, intelligence information was received to the effect that approximately 150 Japanese, heavily armed, were seen moving towards the north along the National Highway #3 in the vicinity of Sinait. Immediately upon receipt of the information, the C.O., "G" Co. dispatched a platoon of his command under Lt. Tabangin to rush and give support to the 1st Platoon of "C" Co., as per FFO, dated 10 March, of the C.O. of the 15th Infantry Units operating in Northern Ilocos Sur, to deploy south of Balaywak to block any enemy passage along the National Highway #3 to the north and to defend at any cost any advance towards Barrio Bessang.

The supporting platoon of "G" Co. arrived south of Balaywak to reinforce the 1st Platoon of "C" Co. The enemy which cut through moved northward towards Sinait, and were pursued for strategical reasons.

The three remaining platoons of "G" Co., advanced northward along the USAFIP trail. The enemy burned houses of Sinait, Ilocos Sur, before proceeding northward to Badoc, Ilocos Norte. One of the platoons headed by Capt. Concepcion east of the National Highway, another headed by the C.O., "G" Co. and Lts. Clemente and Espejo blocked the National Highway north of Sinait, and the third headed by Lt. Ibalio cut across the National Highway and took position west of the road.

As it resumed its way towards the north along the National Highway, the enemy found itself pocketed. As it tried to force its way northward, the platoon, which was blocking the road and who up to the last minute reserved its fire, opened a withering fire upon the enemy which was forced to retreat towards Cabugao with an undetermined casualty.

By order of Capt. C. I. Concepcion, C.O., 15th Infantry Units operating Northern Ilocos Sur, a FFO was issued ordering the troops to advance 900 yards north of Cabugao proper. From that new position, Lt. Espejo with two platoons attacked the enemy position in the town of Cabugao. Numerous enemy equipments were captured including some arms and ammunitions. The Japanese were forced to abandon the town. Our troops also withdrew for strategic reasons and returned to their former deployment sector where they stayed up to March 31, 1945. The enemy after being reinforced returned to the Poblacion of Cabugao again.

On 31 March, 1945, a three dimensional attack was planned as follows: The 1st Platoon headed by Lt. Espejo was to capture and occupy Salomague; the 2nd Platoon led by Lt. Ibalio and the Special Weapons Platoon headed by Lt. Tabañgin and 3rd Platoon under Lt. Clemente were to occupy and secure Turod Patac. "C" Co. elements were entrusted with the mission to provide the left flank guards of "G" Co. to stop the enemy from out-flanking our positions in the three objectives, namely: Salomague Port, Cabugao Poblacion and Turod Patac. At the same time "C" Co. was ordered to harass the enemy and cut off the enemy from sending reinforcements from Tumedted and Magsingcaoan Garrisons to Turod Patac. A coordinated attack was scheduled from 1500 o'clock up to 1130 o'clock, at which time our troops would have to dig in and then resume the attack after the scheduled air strike had done its mission. At 1350 o'clock, our troops pushed on the drive to their respective objectives. At 1730 o'clock 2/3 of Cabugao was already taken by our troops. The C.O., "G" Co. with Capt. Concepcion, directed the operations in the town proper. In these encounters, we sustained 1-KIA in Salomague, 3 WIA in the Poblacion of Cabugao, and none in Turod Patac. Under cover of darkness, enemy reinforcements arrived from Nagsingcaoan Garrison and finally at 0300 o'clock on April 1, 1945, our troops were ordered to withdraw due to shortage of ammunitions.

(b) *Salomague Falls*

Our troops resumed position in Bessang Sur and continued to send stronger combat patrols simultaneously to the same objectives until finally on April 4, 1945, Salomague fell into the hands of our troops. They captured in the encounter four 37 mm guns, several Japanese rifles and several drums of crude oil and plenty of Japanese sundry supplies and equipment.

A PW captured in this vicinity revealed that the Japanese positions in Northern Ilocos Sur was being maintained due to an anticipated landing in Salomague Port of reinforcements and supplies from Japan. Upon the fall of Salomague, intelligence information revealed a weakening morale on the part of the enemy.

After the security of Salomague by the 1st Platoon, harassing combat patrols to Cabugao proper were sent from two directions, viz: one from the direction north of Bessang Sur another from the west coming from Salomague. Coordinated attacks on the Poblacion and Turod Patac were scheduled for 9 April, 1945. The spearhead was headed by Lt. Espejo from the west and another platoon led by Lt. Ibalio from the east. At the same time, a 3rd platoon came from the north following the National Highway from Bessang Sur. The 3rd platoon under Lt. Clemente with the reinforced platoon from "C" Co. pushed towards Turod Patac from the east. The assault was made at noon of the same day. At 0430 o'clock, the poblacion of Cabugao and Turod Patac fell into our hands.

(c) *The Drive to Vigan*

After securing Cabugao and Turod Patac, the Co. CP was transferred from Repaac to Bessang Norte. In the night of 9 April, a strong combat patrol was sent to observe enemy positions. At midnight, it was reported that the Japanese from the Solvec-Nagsingcaoan-Tumedted Garrisons were heading towards Lapog. These patrols encountered the rear guards of the retreating enemy at Lapting. On the next day, it was reported that the enemy had moved towards Magsingal.

A reinforced platoon of "G" Co. headed by Lt. Espejo was dispatched to pursue the enemy. A physical contact was made and several rifles of different makes were captured. The company moved to Lapog to deploy north of Lapog River on April 12, 1945. From that position, combat patrols led by Sgt. Carasca and Cpl. Gabut were sent to determine the enemy number. A physical contact was made with the enemy at a barrio between Sto. Domingo and Magsingal. Four Japanese were accounted killed in this encounter. Booties composing of 4 bullcarts with cows, several empty sacks and 4 sacks full of clothes were also taken.

Upon report that the enemy had reached Bantay, the Company in flank formation moved towards Magsingal. On April 15, 1945, the 1st Platoon was ordered to seize and occupy the town of Sto. Domingo. On 17 April, the town was completely occupied.

After the liberation of Sto. Domingo, a strong combat patrols of "G" Co. led by Sgt. Carasca and Cpl. Gabut entered the town of Bantay at 0800 on April 17, 1945. There was no strong enemy opposition offered since the Japanese that were contacted were just the rear elements of the retreating enemy.

At 0230 on 18 April, 1945, the same group of combat patrols headed by Sgt. Carasca and Cpl. Gabut entered Vigan.

(d) *Liberation and Occupation of Vigan*

At 0300 on 18 April 1945, the main body of "G" Co. headed by Lts. Espejo and Clemente entered Vigan and hoisted the American and the Filipino flags. The Allied bombers were also displayed for the security of our troops. Simultaneously, a platoon of the Replacement and Casualty Bn. headed by Capt. Mañgibin entered Vigan from the south after security has been established by elements of "G" Company.

The C.O. of "G" Company accompanied by the C.O., 15th Infantry Units operating in Northern Ilocos Sur arrived in Vigan from Salomague, in time to lay out the plans for the military occupation of the town and the induction of mayor Faypon with his military government of Vigan.

In the afternoon of the same day, the advance unit of "C" Co. entered Vigan by the west after mopping up the vicinities of San Vicente and Sta. Catalina.

On 19 April, 1945, with a brief ceremony in the Provincial Capital Building in the presence of the C.O. of the 15th Infantry Units operating in Northern Ilocos Sur and the C.O.'s of "C" and "G" Cos., the officials of the Military Government of the town of Vigan were inaugurated. On the next day, an order to move "G" Co. from Vigan to Narvacan-Tangadan sector to provide security for the place to maintain peace and order.

4. *Southern Ilocos Sur Campaign.*

(a) *The Battle of Sulvec to the Fortress of Tañgadan.*

What may be considered as the first major encounter between the 3rd Bn. and the Japanese is the battle of Sulvec to the Fortress of Tañgadan. Previous to this battle were numerous small engagements with the enemy in different places. But small, however, in scale, they were effective in harassing the enemy. It was the battle from Sulvec to Tañgadan which gave the Japanese in the Province of Ilocos Sur a new food for thought: that something is impending; that the small resistance offered by the Filipinos has at last grown to a real fighting might in great proportions.

The assault on Sulvec started on the night of March 1, 1945, with an initial strength of 300 arms. Early this day Field Order No. 20 was issued by the Bn. Commander, outlining the course of operations. The Bn. ACP was then established with the Bn. OP on the northern slope of Mt. Abut which overlooks the entire area of Sulvec Garrison. The Bn. RCP with other rear installations was established in the town of Narvacan, about 2 kilometers to the south from the area of operations. In accordance with Field Order No. 20, the battalion had the following initial formation:

> Co. "K" Commanded by Lt. Angel Medina, was deployed astride Highway No. 6, in the vicinity of Bolbolala, and was charged with the main mission of preventing enemy reinforcements from the Tañgadan Area to go to Sulvec.
>
> Co. "I" commanded by Lt. Julio V. Acosta, took the position on the eastern bank of the creek just east of Sulvec Garrison, with the men facing this garrison.
>
> Co. "D" of the 1st Bn., 15th Inf. and the Regimental Headquarters Company which then were attached to the 3rd Bn. were deployed on the front slope of Mt. Abut, i.e., on the northern side.
>
> "L" Co. commanded by late Lt. Florentino Apostol, occupied the area between Mt. Abut and the beach.
>
> "M" Co. under Lt. Domingo S. Guzman was placed in reserve at the junction of Highways Nos. 3 and 6.

This was the deployment of the 3rd Bn. but not until 1100 o'clock on March 2 did the advance to Sulvec began, when all the troops on the front line left their initial positions. During the first 500 yards of the advance no enemy opposition was encountered. At 1200 o'clock noon a volley of Cal. 50 MG fire on the Japanese burst on the advancing skirmishers and pinned them down for the next 30 minutes.

The Bn. Commander, accordingly, effected a new move. He ordered Co. "D" to cover the gap between "L" and "I" Companies and withdrew "M" Co. from the reserve, deploying them along Highway No. 6. He also ordered "K" Co. to envelope the enemy's left flank. At 1500 o'clock, due to superiority of our fire, enemy fire subsided and advance was again resumed.

Our men realized that they were not fighting only a handful of jittery Japanese, but also a chain of trenches, dugouts and machinegun nests. The enemy had a well-organized defensive position running uphill, from front to rear. But all of these did not, in any way, dislodge the fighting spirit of our soldiers, who kept on pushing up towards the enemy. At 1500 o'clock the western nose of the hill north of Sulvec was cleared of the enemy, and the only opposition encountered by our men came from 3 strong points, about half-way up the slope of the hill.

The 3rd Bn. troops made the advance from foxhole to foxhole suffering casualties, but inflicting more on the enemy. Dead Japanese left on the field of battle were about 30 and a lot of them who were wounded retreated. At 1900 o'clock the Bn. Commander ordered the companies on the line to dig in and hold the ground gained.

On March 3, due to prior arrangement made by the Executive Officer, Major John P. O'Day, of the 15th Inf., with the GHQ for an air strike at Sulvec, it was necessary for the Bn. Commander to order the withdrawal of our troops. Our men gave up the gained territory and deployed themselves on a line generally parallel with and south of Sulvec Road.

The whole day of March 3 was spent by the troops in their foxholes waiting for the projected air strike on the hills north of Sulvec proper, which, unfortunately, did not materialize. No action, therefore, took place this day. Sporadic firing, however, occurred from both opposing combatants. At night the Bn. received 6 radio receivers and transmitters, type BC 6 11 C which were at once issued to the company commanders.

At daybreak on March 4, 1945, it was decided that another attack must be staged against the Japanese-held positions on the hills of Sulvec, with the primary objective of driving them away from the area or totally exterminating them. Preparations were duly made for a coordinated movement of the Battalion with the emphasis on the use of the new radios for the control of troop movements during the assault.

A preparation barrage of Cal. 50 and Cal. 30 MGs was made, lasting for 15 minutes, after which, at 0800, our troops left the line of departure for the assault. At 0930 o'clock the companies had already reached the foot of the hill. At that far they contacted the enemies. The Japanese had well prepared and strategically located positions, but, in spite of their advantage over our troops, the enemies retreated due to the superiority of our fire and coordinated movements. By nightfall there was only one pocket where one Cal. MG and one high-caliber mortar were returning the fire of our troops.

At 0200 o'clock on March 5 the Bn. Commander received from GNL a radiogram which informed him that air strike was scheduled for the hills north of Sulvec proper at 0800 o'clock. Due to this change in the situation, the Bn. Commander ordered the withdrawal of our troops for the second time. Our men retreated and reoccupied the previously prepared foxholes along Sulvec Road.

On March 6 and 7 our troops remained in their foxholes due to the activities of American planes in their raiding missions of enemy positions north of Sulvec proper. Our men were ordered not to return the fires of the Japanese. Up to the 13th of March our troops did not leave their line along Sulvec road. During all these days there was a considerable decrease of fire on both sides—the enemy and our troops. Sporadic and intermittent firings in different places took place, but these happened mostly at night. At daytime the enemy positions were incessantly bombed and strafed heavily, killing a lot of the Japanese. Those who survived scattered at night from their old places and went to different places over the hills of Sulvec northward, Camarao, Bulbulala and Luñgog and some went southward following the barrios of Aquib, Parparia and Dinalonan. For several days there was a lull in the front. The enemy, however, resorted to sniping on our lines, especially at night. They succeeded in some attempts inflicting casualties on our men. As a measure to counteract this activity of the Japanese, patrols from different companies were sent nightly directly in front of their lines.

Perhaps the Japanese wanted to attack the right side of our line from the rear, as it was evident in their going to the barrios northeast of Narvacan proper. It might have been also that the enemy had been driven from their hideouts in the mountains and trails in the north due to the heavy strafing by our planes, thus, they were forced to change their position into the barrios of Dinalonan, Aquib and Guimod about 1-1/2 kilometers north of Narvacan proper. The bulk of them, however, remained at the hills north of Sulvec.

In due time a platoon of "K" Co. under Lt. Serano Alegre was sent to Dinalonan and engaged the Japanese in this barrio. In the evening of the same day, March 9, 1945, Sgt. Santos Dalida of the Bn. Hq Detachment was sent with the squad to reinforce the unit under Lt. Alegre and prevent the enemy from penetrating further south. The two units were able to push back the enemy northward after inflicting an unknown number of casualties to them. Up to the 11th March, the northward drive of these two units was continuous and was successful in dislodging the enemies from the barrios northeast of Narvacan proper.

On March 16 Sgt. Dalida, who was then made an Acting 2nd Lieutenant, took command of Lt. Alegre's men and deployed all his men at Aquib.

The lull in our front line along Sulvec road came to an end on the 14th of March when the Bn. Commander gave orders at 1125 o'clock to all the company commanders to move out and advance toward the enemy. All units, therefore, except Co. "K" which was made on reserve at the junction of Highways 3 and 6, advanced farther up the hills north of Sulvec proper, which hills are commonly called Mt. Araniw. Each day our men gained territory as the daily raids of U.S. planes became more devastating to the enemies, weakening them so much to the advantage of our men. The advance of our troops was steady and the enemy was pushed back considerably northward on the hills north of Sulvec.

Sometimes Mt. Araniw was bombed and strafed heavily three times a day by waves of U.S. planes. Bulbulala, Camarao, Lungog and Tangadan located 7 kilometers to the northeast of the area of operation which was considered the impregnable fortress of the Japanese between Ilocos Sur and Abra were also included in these air raids as the Japanese had spread themselves in those areas. The effectiveness of these raids came to a maximum when Americans with their radio jeeps were sent by the GHQ on March 17, 1945, to the area of operation to direct from the OP the aerial strikes. Capt. Kierman led three American ground observers, but on the 26th of March he was changed by Capt. Tehan. During the raids secret panels were used by our troops as a safety measure against mistakes of our bombers.

Patrols from the different companies were sent out almost daily from the companies to feel the enemy situations. At times these patrols engaged the enemy, inflicting to them casualties.

The conversion of the straight national road between Narvacan proper and Sulvec into an airstrip was a great help to the troops of the 3rd Bn. The small reconnaissance planes, L-4 and L-5, made their landings here, the L-5 having landed first on March 25. With the use of the L-4 and L-5, aerial observations on the enemy-held areas were undertaken regularly. Thus the enemy frontline, their gun emplacements, pillboxes, movements, etc. spied upon by the observers aboard these reconnaissance planes were known at once and became immediate targets of our air and ground forces.

On March 18, Capt. Gaudencio Sillona, C.O. of the 3rd Bn., ordered Lt. Dalida and his men on Aquib, the right flank of our 6,000-yard front line, to advance. When the right flank gained a considerable ground of the enemy-held area, the Japanese in Lungog area launched a counter-attack. That was on March 20. After 2 hours of battle the Japanese were repulsed. Units of the western half of our line, on the one hand, advanced farther toward the enemy position. On the 22nd of March a general advance of all the companies was staged. As usual our men advanced moderately while the Japanese were constantly losing ground.

The enemy position at Mt. Arawin was mountainous but it had a good axis of supplies which ran along Highway 6 from Tangadan up to a point north of Lungog, then swung to the west across the ridge down into the valley and up into Mt. Araniw. Hence, the Japanese were able to continue offering resistance.

(b) *Mt. Araniw Spearhead Defense Fell*

On the 28 of March the newly formed Composite Platoon of the late Lt. Atanacio Pagala, whose second in command was Lt. Gandeza, started from the schoolhouse at Sulvec and proceeded to the southernmost nose of Mt. Araniw, then climbed up the hills by infiltration until they reached the highest peak where they assembled and prepared for the attack against the enemy's right rear, as they were with the mission to envelope the enemy's right flank by taking the summit of Mt. Araniw.

On the morning of March 29 the Composite Platoon had taken position on the top of Mt. Araniw, at the rear of the enemy strong point. They were instructed to lie low during that day and watch the enemy movements.

On the morning of the next day a coordinated attack was staged, wherein the Composite Platoon made the push against the enemy's rear, while "I" and "L" companies held them down in their foxholes. By night of March 30, the first two pillboxes which constituted the spearhead of the defense for Mt. Araniw fell into our hands. After that, it was a pillbox to pillbox fight. In the meantime, Co. "M" on the right of "I" Co. pushed forward and cut off the line of communication and supply of the enemy. This move had broken the enemy's defense structure for Mt. Araniw.

On the afternoon of April 1, "E" Co., 66th Inf., reported to the RCP of the 3rd Bn., and the Commanding Officer of this company went into conference at once with the C.O. of the 3rd Bn., 15th Inf., and discussed the details of the plan of maneuvering for the final mopping up of Araniw Mountain.

On April 2, the lines were anchored on their positions, while "E" Co., under cover of darkness, was taken to the left flank of the battalion in preparation for another advance. A part of "E" Co., 66th Inf., reinforced the right flank of the battalion; the rest of it took the highest ridge of Mt. Araniw to the north of the left flank of our line. It was their mission to control the highest ground and make the continuing movement of the battalion, driving the enemy to Tangadan.

The 2nd Platoon of Co. "E" which was thrown to the right flank of our line built its line from the right flank of Co. "K" down towards the Nagbukel-road to prevent the enemy from going to Narvacan and points south.

Co. "L" minus its second platoon took the high ground occupied by the Composite Platoon under Lt. Pagala. Its mission was to clear Araniw Hills completely of the Japanese and push on to the north towards Tañgadan.

The platoon of 75mm guns of the Battery "A", FA Regiment, USAFIP, NL, which arrived on the first of April, which battery of 24 men was under Lt. Anin, took positions in the vicinity of the junction of Highways 3 and 6. This battery was given the task of delivering concentration and/or rolling barrages against the enemy objectives in the vicinity of Ambulogan and Luñgog.

On the morning of April 3, the entire line of the 3rd Bn. was ordered to advance with the main objective of securing the high grounds to the front consisting of Camarao, Bulbulala and Ambulogan. The advance proceeded smoothly until the line reached Bulbulala Hills where it met heavy resistance from the direction of Luñgog. It was estimated that about 3 companies, equipped with heavy machine gun, mortar and tommy guns were concentrated on this part of the line. On the left flank another strong point was encountered. Three Cal. 50 and 2 smaller caliber MGs, one mortar and plenty of tommy gun fires met the advance of that part of the line. It was apparent from these enemy movements that the Japanese were trying to stage a 3-point counter-attack: one directed against the Cove; the second, for the control of Mt. Narvacan; and the third, to retake the junction of Highways 3 and 6.

Co. "L" was finally pulled out from the pocket at Mt. Araniw and thrown into that part of the line against which the attack for control of the junction was directed. This had somehow stopped the enemy advance farther.

On the morning of the 4th, the 20th support Air Party which then was attached to the 3rd Bn. to direct air strikes at Sulvec and its vicinity had brought in a flight of two P-51's which bombed the enemy on the left flank. After the bombing, the enemy tried to advance again but was stopped with heavy machine gun fire from our lines.

On April 5 the two platoons of "E" Co., 66th Inf., on top of Mt. Araniw stood fast on their line, firmly maintaining their ground from enemy encroachment as the Japanese-held area to their north was strafed heavily by our planes. The Japanese at the front of "K" Co. were punished when they tried to advance to "K" Co's line of defense. On the days that followed patrols were sent out regularly to feel the enemy; the offensive strikes of our men kept on raging through but in some instances they were also forced to retreat; attempts of the enemy to counter-attack were always repulsed with success; our planes kept on harassing the enemy positions.

On the 7th of April another platoon headed by Lt. Blando of Battery "A", FA, was attached temporarily to the 3rd Bn. for duty. On the afternoon of the same day "A" Co. from the Replacement Battalion at Luna, La Union arrived at Narvacan and reported to the Bn. C.O. for duty. One hundred ninety EM and six officers, all fully equipped, composed this new arrival.

On the 8th, Lt. Antonio de Ocampo, C.O. of "E", 66th Inf., sent patrols on Mt. Araniw. The patrols engaged well with the entrenched enemies which they encountered in the enemy area, using Bazooka and TSMG. In the engagement, enemy fire was superior that they had to retreat.

On the 8th the "A" Co. of the Replacement and Casualty Bn., headed by Capt. Honofre Mangibin, was ordered to move out to Santa where they established their line. On the next day the enemy tried to break thru their lines but was not successful. Co. "A" firmly held its ground. From Santa Capt. Mangibin regularly sent patrols to observe enemy movements and positions, reaching as far as the Banaoang Bridge to the north. On the 11th "A" Co. had made a considerable advance already, the first platoon having reached Mabilbila as far as the foot of the hill near the USAFIP trail, as the second platoon having occupied the top of the hill called Soli-soli, and from these places patrols were sent towards Camarao and Bantay Tirad.

On the 11th Bulbulala Hills and areas east of it were occupied by "I" Co. The Composite Platoon under Lt. Pagala also occupied Luñgog with the schoolhouse as its CP. "K" Co. held the ground north of Bulbulala Hills. With these new gains of our troops, it was necessary to shorten the front line for better strategy. Hence, Co. "M" was ordered to advance to achieve this end.

With the gains of ground of "A" Co. of the Replacement and Casualty Bn and "E" Co. of the 66th Inf., the former was able to contact the left flank of "E" Co. on Mt. Araniw. Thus the gap which existed between these two companies was closed and a continuous front line was formed. They coordinated their movements in pocketing the enemies there, north of Araniw Mts. The onward push of "E" Co. was, therefore, stepped-up and on April 16 it completed the liberation of Mt. Araniw. The enemy was driven to the northeast. On April 17, "A" Co. of the Replacement and Casualty Bn. had an engagement with the enemy near the Banaoang Bridge. The Japanese were routed and fled to the east. Thus, from Mt. Araniw to Santa battle had ended, and there the people having been freed from the aggressors' subjugation, once more began to breathe the air of freedom. And as far as Sulvec was concerned, the Battle of Sulvec had at last come to an end.

On the 19th, one platoon of "A" Co. left Santa and reported to Capt. Heib, the C.O. of the 2nd Bn. 15th Inf., to reinforce the 2nd Bn.

With these successes of our men, it was necessary to shorten and straighten our front line for better strategy. Hence, pockets were filled up and the companies that were quite behind were ordered to advance.

As less men were already sufficient to take control of the left flank of our line, 2 platoons of "E" Co., 66th Inf., were transferred to the area of operation of the 2nd Bn., 15th Inf., on the 25th.

(c) *The Fall of Tañgadan*

On this same day a general attack was launched on all points of the line, with a general direction towards Tañgadan to the northeast, and the main objective of capturing the Tañgadan Defenses. There was not much enemy resistance then so the company commanders were ordered to continue on the advance and take, at least, the high ground in front of them, and make their lines straight and shorter. While the onward push was going on, the only places in our Bn. line that met enemy opposition were the center and the right flank. The field order that governed the movements of the companies issued by the C.O. of the Bn. on the 25th had the following provisions:

a. Co. "A" will work its way from its present position to a point south of Mt. Bantalo and from there start attacking the enemy from the rear directing the general advance towards Tañgadan.
b. The 3rd platoon of "E" Co. will extend its line to the left and take Mt. Tirad and continue the advance towards Tañgadan.
c. Companies "M", "K" and "I" will move forward in a coordinated advance towards Tañgadan keeping close contact with other units to the right and left in order to maintain the continuity of the line.
d. "L" Co. will pivot on its right flank and move the left flank of its line in conjunction with "I", "K" and "M" Companies.

All the companies followed the order, but because of the enemy resistance on our right flank, Co. "L" delayed the advance of the other Companies. Patrols of "I" and "K" companies reached the tunnel on Highway No. 6, which was the heart of the so-called Impregnable Fortress of Tañgadan, at 1900 o'clock on the 25th, in the face of enemy opposition. At night the enemy on the front of "L" Co. withdrew. So in the morning they continued their advance. At 0930, the battalion was able to form a line 400 yards north of the tunnel.

After the different companies had established their lines, patrols were sent to reconnoiter their front and along the road north of the tunnel. In the afternoon all the companies were again given order to move forward but with the specification that "M" Co. has to hit San Quintin, and the other companies on the center of the line have to hit San Quintin road and Baritbarit, and "L" Co., as the pivot, has to control the movement of the right flank. They did not meet any enemy resistance. They were able to reach their objective at 1000 o'clock on th 27th by passing through a rough terrain.

The Bn. Commander then issued another field order giving each company a zone of action and its objective for the next day. The field order provided that our right flank had to contact the left flank of the 2nd Bn., and our left flank had to contact the right flank of the 1st Bn., 15th Inf. The 1st and 2nd Bns of the 15th Inf. had been operating east of the 3rd Bn. line. On the 28th of April all the companies moved simultaneously towards their designated objectives. "L" Co. met a slight enemy resistance on its right flank. This caused the inability of "L" Co. to contact the 2nd Bn. in the morning. Co. "K" on the center of our line did not meet any resistance, so with Co. "I".

On the 29th all the companies were quiet, there having been no encounters with the enemy. To finish the complete mopping up of the fronts of the companies, the company commanders were given orders to send out patrols again.

The Japanese, thinking perhaps that they were already surrounded, fled from their fortress at Tañgadan by night and went southward. Intelligence informations received were to the effect that the Japanese, numbering about 2000, proceeded to Pananuman, perhaps with the tendency to join their comrades at Besao, Bessang or Bontoc.

The Japanese fled from their impregnable fortress, leaving behind huge piles of ammunitions, hundreds of rifles, plenty of barrels of gasoline, oil and petroleum, explosives, automobiles, trucks, huge stocks of palay, big guns, miles of telephone wire, etc. They had no time either to run away with these war supplies and equipments or scuttle them. Their time was too short and they were very much pressed from all sides. Their retreat was, therefore, a very hasty one.

In Tañgadan were deep chains of tunnels, foxholes and pill boxes. Big gun emplacements were craftily camouflaged. It was a rough country and barren at that, but the enemy had a good supply line thru Highway No. 6 which was undisturbed. They used their trucks freely to carry their supplies to Tañgadan. The huge stocks of palay that they left only shows that the Japanese could not be starved in their fortifications. These advantages of the enemy plus their bravery under fire were no match to the 3rd Bn. troops who were soaked with the enthusiasm to annihilate the enemy at all cost. When the Japanese fled from Tañgadan, they left behind them hundreds of dead comrades. The place was saturated with the nauseating smell of decaying corpses. Indeed the siege of Tañgadan fortress was too costly and a bitter struggle for the Japanese. The fortress fell very much earlier than the expectations of the 3rd Bn.

With the southward movement of the Japanese, the war was not yet over with the 3rd Bn. War is a game and the 3rd Bn. had to chase the enemy wherever he went. The chase marks another phase in the brilliant history of the 3rd Bn., its details belong to the next section.

On the enemy's side hundreds were found killed in the field of battle as a result of the ferocious bombing and strafing and the fire power of our troops. Only a few surrendered. Among our men 45 were killed and 125 were wounded. Booties captured from the enemies were plenty, such as: rifles, both U.S. and Japanese, great quantities of rice, ammunitions for 37mm gun and 27mm gun, boxes of ammunitions for U.S. and Japanese rifles big guns, miles of telephone wire, plenty of hand grenades, trucks, automobiles, boxes of explosives, barrels of gasoline, oil and petroleum, etc. These losses of the enemy weakened them to a high degree in their fight for a losing cause that they were fighting for.

(d) *The Chase from Tañgadan to Angaki Area.*

The operations of the 15th Infantry which culminated in the fall of Tañgadan meant the end of another chapter in the history of the 3rd Bn. The 79th Brigade which garrisoned at Tañgadan was decimated and completely routed that they evacuated Tañgadan completely and withdrew in disorder towards the southeast. The movements and the enemy indicated that they were trying to reach Bontoc and join their comrades there by way of Luba in Abra and Bessang. Their movements also indicated that they were taking the trail which passes thru Pananuman.

In a conference between the Regimental Commander and the C.O. of the 3rd Bn. it was decided that the units of the 3rd Bn. be withdrawn from Tañgadan and be given the mission to cut off the enemy retreat. On May 1, 1945, in accordance with plans, Companies "I" and "K" were brought by movement to Bauguen and from there they hiked to Angaki. They were at once deployed along the banks of the Balacian River with Co. "K" on the left bank of the Abra River to Cabaroan. Co. "I" was sent to block the Dandanao Trail and was deployed on the E-W ridge of Pananuman.

On the morning of May 4, 1945, Co. "I" contacted small patrols of the enemy. Pieces of intelligence information at this time indicated that the Japanese were at Tiking and Banao and along the Dilong River.

At 0530 o'clock on May 5 a big enemy force made a push at the front of Co. "I". They came rushing in waves but due to the more advantageous position of Co. "I" line, the attack was repulsed. The C.O. of "I" Co. reported that they killed one Japanese officer and about 50 of his men. These casualties on the part of the enemy were verified by actual count in the field of battle after the encounter.

On the night of May 5 the enemy was observed moving along the Dilong River to the west. Co. "K" was accordingly warned and directed to send one platoon to Patiacan and guard the trail in that area. Co. "L" which then reported to the Bn. CP was at once sent to Patiacan.

Early in the morning of May 6 the Japanese made another attack against the Co. "I" positions, this time pushing harder on the right flank. One platoon of Co. "L" was ordered to go to the right of Co. "I" and reinforce the line. Our line was held up and the enemy suffered a casualty of 50 dead left in front of Co. "I". At noon U.S. planes bombed the enemy concentration in front of Co. "I", burning the houses thereat. Just after the bombing, intelligence reports were received to the effect that the Japanese were concentrating to the northeast of Co. "I" position. Co. "L" was then ordered to occupy the hills west of Pananuman and to close the gap on the left of Co. "I". At 1800 o'clock the Japanese attacked the line of Co. "I" again, this time in great numbers. The rain was falling hard and visibility was very poor. The Japanese, taking advantage of the weather, made a wide detour to the right and closed in, using mortars, grenades and automatic weapons. By 2300 o'clock there was hand to hand fighting which lasted for about three hours. Co. "I" was forced to withdrew. Due to the difficult topography of the country, the MG squads carrying their guns fell into a precipice thus losing their weapons. The C.O. of the company, Lt. Julio Acosta, also fell into the precipice. They were, however, able to escape from the enemy.

On the night of May 6 elements of the enemy were observed moving eastward, using torches and passing thru virgin brush country and along creek lines. To intercept the enemy on their way to Mountain Province, "L" Co. was ordered to send a strong combat patrol to the east.

As of May 8 the 3rd Bn. troops were deployed as follows:

"M" Co. was deployed in Matibuey, along the Abra River;

"K" Co. was deployed at Barrio Cabaroan guarding the Abra Balacian Rivers;

"L" Co. was deployed from Pananuman to Patiacan guarding the trail to Dandanao;

"I" Co. was deployed at Barrio Pananuman, but due to constant enemy assaults, they were forced to withdraw and took deployment east of Lamag, on the southern bank of the Balacian River.

On the same day, in compliance with a fragmentary order of the C.O. of the 15th Infantry, the C.O., 3rd Bn. issued an order making changes in the positions of our troops, and to prevent, at any cost, the southward push of the enemy. The following changes in our troops' position were therefore made:

"L" Co. was ordered to take position at Lamag;

'A" Co., Replacement and Casualty Bn., which had just reported to the C.O. of the 3rd Bn. was ordered to relieve "I" Co. which was deployed east of Lamag and contact the right flank of "L" Co.

"I" Co. was withdrawn from the line and reorganized. At Patiacan, they assembled and subsequently became a battalion reserve.

The deployment of "K" and "M" Companies did not undergo any change.

In the main, the activities of the different companies, after the big engagement with the Japanese as stated in the foregoing paragraphs, was the patrolling of the enemy-held areas. On May 10 Utip area and its vicinity was mopped up by "M" Co., and the area along Dilong River was also mopped up by "L" Co. The vicinity of the ridge south of Pananuman was patrolled by "I" Co. As the days passed by, the mopping-up operations were intensified. Dandanac, areas along the Alip River, Supo, Malideg, Ubanan, Tiking, Dingli, Lioang, Banao, Tumbaga, Baisan, San Emilio and Matibuey were thoroughly combed of enemy stragglers. Only a few enemy remnants were encountered, and to all appearances it seemed that the Japanese had already left these areas. Operations in these places were then only minor ones, the bulk of the enemy having escaped to Bessang where their comrades had made another stronghold.

(e) *The Bessang-Cervantes Drive.*

Bessang is but an insignificant dot on the map of Ilocos Sur, being only a very rough terrain — a mountainous region with thick forestal growth. It is 6 airmiles west of Cervantes. The enemy had strongly fortified Bessang with encircling chains of tunnels, foxholes, pill-boxes, MG nests and several gun emplacements. Enemy troops concentrated themselves in this strong fortification which is considered as important and impregnable as the mighty Fortress of Tañgadan.

Outside Bessang were rings of Japanese defenses situated on the commanding grounds of Hills Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 99W, which must first be destroyed before our troops could attack Bessang. Bessang fortification was believed to be very impregnable that commitments of other USAFIP, NL, forces and some US Field

Artillery and Infantry units, in addition to the original units then in operation, were imperatively necessary for its capture.

In addition with F.O. No. 8, dated 18 May 1945 of the GHQ, the C.O. of the 15th Infantry took immediate steps to commit the 15th Infantry in the Bessang-Cervantes Campaign. The initial mission of this Regiment was to secure Highway No. 4 which constituted the main supply line of our fighting units, including Butac and its immediate vicinities and to provide support and security to our FA Bn. operating in the sector, particularly the "C" Co. of the FA Bn. on Hill No. 3, which was constantly being threatened by the enemy.

In accordance with the aforementioned missions, the C.O., 15th Infantry moved immediately the CPs of the RHQ and of the 2nd Bn. to Suyo and Butac, respectively. The elements of the 2nd Bn. were first committed. "G" Co. was ordered to move and operate on Hill No. 3 to support and secure the 1st FA Bn. elements thereat, "F" and "H" Cos. were to attack from the general area of Butac stream junction at (37.9-49.7) Tagpen and capture the high ground of upper Cadsu-Mabuen-Nalidaoan-Lower Cadsu, and "E" Co. as Bn. reserve, was ordered to provide flank protection at the right and Bn. CP security at Butac.

Our operations commenced 19 May 1945, after a reconnaissance party headed by the C.O. of the 15th Infantry and the Co. 121st Infantry had jointly studied the terrain and sized up the whole situation. Elements of the 15th Infantry rushed up to support initially, and later on, to relieve elements of the 121st Infantry in their respective positions. Our spearheads reached as far as a point 4 kms. southeast of Pakia, where they physically contacted the enemy. One EM of "H" Co. was KIA. On the following day "F" Co. elements drove towards Kanoyocan (39.2-50.6) and encountered an enemy unit, killing 4 Japanese.

On May 21, 1945, a reconnaissance patrol headed by the Asst. Regt'l S-3 from "E" Co. occupied and secured Barrio Indangan. On the same day the knoll of Hill No. 3 was captured by elements of the 15th Infantry with an undetermined casualty on the enemy. The enemy made a counter-attack on our position on Hill No. 3, which nearly upset the whole situation. The enemy was repulsed but the proximity of the enemy to our position remained a threat to our CP of the 1st FA Bn. and our supply line along Highway No. 4.

The 1st Bn., 15th Infantry, was the next to be committed in the Bessang-Cervantes Campaign. In compliance with FFO No. 8, 9 and 10, GHQ, dated 18 May 1945, this Bn. would reinforce the 2nd Bn. in the accomplishment of its assigned mission. Elements of "A" Co. established their positions to coordinate security of Hill No. 3. From there it pounded the enemy position in the vicinity of Hill No. 10 which it continually attacked up to 26 May 1945, when it gained the enemy stronghold on the Southwestern slope of Hill No. 10 (39.8-51.8). Elements of "B" Co. coordinated action with elements of the 121st Infantry and launched an attack towards Hill No. 9.

Elements of the 1st and 2nd Bns. jointly attacked the Japanese positions that counter-attacked our troop positions on Hill No. 3 and inflicted 100 Japanese killed and 1 Japanese captured PW.

On midnight of 24 May 1945, Cos. "A" and "B" elements of the 1st Bn. attacked Hill No. 10 against strong enemy opposition. On the same date "C" Co. elements drove towards Upper Pakia and "D" Co. towards Lamagan ridge.

On 25 May 1945, "C" Co. inflicted 36 Japanese killed, including 1 officer; "D" Co. gained the highest knoll of Hill No. 9 and killed 35 Japanese.

On 31 May 1945, elements of "A" and "B" Cos. occupied the topmost elevation south of Hill No. 10 under stiff enemy resistance. Japanese counter-attacked 'D" Co. positions on Hill No. 9 but were repulsed. Our troop positions on Hills Nos. 9 and 10 were fired upon by mountain guns coming from the vicinity of Hill No. 11 which was wholly in enemy hands.

In spite of the remaining enemy opposition on Hills Nos. 9 and 10, our initial advances towards Hill No. 11 was launched coordinately by elements of the 1st and 2nd Bns. On June 1, 1945, our troops occupied the northern knoll of Hill No. 10.

FFO No. 11, dated May 1945, GHQ, committed the 3rd Bn., 15th Infantry, in the Bessang-Cervantes Sector. In compliance with orders from the Higher Hq. "M" and "K" Cos. of this Bn. were committed on 28 May 1945.

The first two Bns. of this Regiment were committed. The enemy was well entrenched at the very summit of Hill No. 10 and a large scale defense position on Hill No. 9. The number of the enemy on these 2 hills were estimated to be 300 in number and were being reinforced along Lamagan ridge with the enemy line of communication and supply along the tops of Hills 11 and 12. Before the 3rd Bn. was committed, elements of "A" and "B" Cos. of the 1st Bn. were on the attack on the summit of Hill No. 10. "D" Co., 15th Infantry, and "B" Co. 121st Infantry, elements were coordinately attacking Hill No. 9. "D" Co. was able to secure one of the 3 high knolls of Hill No. 9, but there still remained considerable enemy resistance from well fortified entrenchments on the other 2 knolls. "F" Co., 2nd Bn., 121st Infantry, was also engaged with the enemy on Hill No. 11.

The 3rd Bn. was ordered to drive the enemy from Hills Nos. 9 and 10. This mission was only possible on the standpoint of good strategy by cutting the lines of supply and communication of the enemy from his secured position on Hill No. 11 to Hills Nos. 9 and 10. To do this, Hill No. 11 must first be occupied by securing the high grounds along Lamagan Ridge on Hill No. 11.

The initial drive of the 3rd Bn. towards Hill No. 11 started on 31 May 1945 with "M" Co. as the spearheads.

On the same date, 31 May 1945, elements of "A" and "B" Cos. 1st Bn., 15th Infantry, occupied the highest knoll south of Hill No. 10 under stiff enemy resistance. "B" Co. position on Hill No. 9 was counter-attacked by the enemy which was badly battered and caused the retreat of our troops.

The enemy fired their big mountain guns towards our troops positions on Hills Nos. 9 and 10 from his well-entrenched position on Hill No. 11.

Coordinated attacks by the elements of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. 15th Infantry, towards their respective objectives was initiated on 31 May 1945. Elements driving towards Hills Nos. 9 and 10 met stiff enemy resistance. Elements of the Bns. of the entire Regiment continually pounded enemy positions on Hill No. 11. "K" and "M" Cos. met little opposition in their initial advance, but later on, a reception of heavy TG, MG, HG and mortar and rifle fires welcomed them. They were pinned down at a distance of only 75 yards from the summit. The enemy counter-attack forced some elements of "M" Co. to withdraw. Some elements of "K" Co. reached the top of Hill No. 11 but were forced to withdraw by unbearable enemy fire. However, the enemy lines of supply and communication were cut before withdrawal was made.

Elements of the "A" and "B" Cos. 1st Bn., occupied the northern knoll of Hill No. 10 on 1 June 1945. On the same date it was wholly occupied and mopped up with heavy enemy casualty. On the same date Hill No. 11 was attacked by elements of the 1st Bn. but was not secured even after artillery preparations. However, on the next day, 3rd Bn. elements from "K" and "M" Cos. resumed the attack, and occupied and secured the gained grounds at 1730 o'clock, 2 June 1945. Simultaneously, elements of the 1st Bn. successfully occupied and secured Hills Nos. 9 and 10. The enemy paid heavy casualties for the defense of Hills Nos. 9, 10 and 11 in terms of 61 killed and 1 captured and an undetermined number of wounded.

(f) *Our Drive Towards Hills Nos. 12, 99W and 13E.*

On June 1945, "K" and "M" Cos. started another drive towards Hill No. 12. As on Hill No. 11, our troops met heavy enemy opposition. Grenades, rifle and MG fires met our advance. At 1300 o'clock our spearheads consisting of elements of "K" Co. reached the peak of Hill No. 12, but were again pinned down by heavy TG fires. The enemy was entrenched behind big rocks. Our troops continued the attack under heavy artillery fire. At 0830 o'clock, 5 June 1945, the enemy strong-hold began to crumble. The enemy troops were observed retreating Eastward. An hour later, Hill No. 12 was completely occupied.

Elements of the Ist Bn. were placed on mopping-up operations on Hills Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12. Likewise some elements of the 2nd Bn. were left to secure already gained grounds. The 3rd Bn. elements pushed on towards another goal.

After the collapse of the defenses of the enemy on Hills Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, the commanding grounds on Hills Nos. 13E and 99W were the only remaining enemy defense sentinels towards Bessang proper. These hills were the only threats towards the attainment of the final goal — the capture of the Bessang fortifications.

A full scale operation was scheduled for the final drive towards upper Cadsu Ridge and seize Hill No. 13E and upon its capture and establishment of security, the elements of the 3rd Bn. would pass immediately through the holding force of the 2nd Bn. on upper Cadsu Ridge and launch a major scale attack upon Hill No. 99W. In this operation "L" Co. elements were attached to the 2nd Bn. for tactical operations.

(g). *The Fall of Bessang Pass.*

At 1000 o'clock, 7 June, 1945, a reconnaissance patrol was sent out to Hill No. 99W with instructions to pass thru the holding forces of the 2nd Bn. As a preparation for the attack of Hill No. 99W, "L" Co. was given instructions to be prepared and ready for the zero hour.

At 1000 o'clock on June 12, Companies "K" and "M" went up Hill 99W thru the line of the 121st Infantry on Kiskis Hill. At 1100 o'clock, Hill No. 13E was captured, so "L" Co. which was with the 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry, on Hill 13E proceeded directly to Hill 99W. They did not meet any enemy resistance until they came to the western slope of the eastern knoll of this hill. At 1300 o'clock Cos. "K" and "M" met Japanese resistance on the eastern slope of Hill 99W, which became heavier at 1700 o'clock. In the seige of this Hill, the enemy was pressed on two sides. Their resistance collapsed and Hill No. 99W fell to the 3rd Bn. troops.

The 3rd Bn. was again given the mission of beseiging and liberating Hills Nos. 23 and 24. At 1500 o'clock on June 13 the C.O. of the 3rd Bn. and his S-3 Officer, with their staffs went up on Hill 99W, where the C.O. of the 3rd Bn. directed the attack against Hills Nos. 23 and 24. Hills 23 is located just east of Hill 99W and Hill 24 is also east of Hill 23.

At 0800 o'clock on June 14, the C.O. of the 3rd Bn. gave instructions to the company commanders with respect to the attack of Hills 23 and 24. "K" Co. was given the order to lead the attack with "M" Co. following — their goal was Hill 23. "L" and "A" Cos. of the Replacement and Casualty Bn., which was attached at that time to the 3rd Bn., were also ordered to capture Hill 24 after the fall of Hill 23, as they had to pass thru Hill 23 to gain access to Hill 24. On this same date the 2 hills were captured without any enemy resistance. So the C.O. of the 2nd Bn. with his staff had to change his bivuoac area from Hill 99W to Hill No. 23 for a more strategic position.

At the time that Hills 99W, 23 and 24 were being attacked, the Bessang fortifications and its rings of defenses was already crumbling down to pieces. At the fall of Bessang the Japanese fled towards Cervantes.

(h). *The Seige of Cervantes*

By order of the C.O. of the 15th Infantry, the C.O. of the 3rd Bn. moved his forces from Hill 24 for the attack of Cervantes.

At 1400 o'clock they reached the steel bridge on the road towards Cervantes. Before the troops entered Cervantes proper, artillery barrage was directed at the town. Several hundred meters away from the town proper the troops began mopping up the approaches to the east side of the town. When our troops entered the town proper they met no opposition, but as they advanced towards the heart of the town they met slight enemy resistence in which one EM on our side was wounded. At 1834 o'clock Cervantes proper fell into the hands of the 3rd Bn. troops. The bulk of the enemy fled eastward leaving only a handful of Japanese to delay the advance of the 3rd Bn. troops.

The fall of Bessang and the capture of Cervantes marked the complete liberation of the Province of Ilocos Sur from Japanese domination.

5. *The Mountain Province Campaign.*

After several days of seemingly furlough conditions in its bivouac area in Cervantes, the 15th Infantry resumed another mission — to capture Tue and Bauco. On June 18, 1945, patrols of "C" Co. were sent out to secure Kayan and Tadian areas. They met only a few Japanese stragglers on the way. Reconnaissance patrols south of Abit River was also sent towards Aluling where several mutilated bodies of dead Japanese were found.

At 1230 o'clock 19 June 1945, the combat platoon encountered an unknown number of Japanese in the vicinity of Aluling. A brief encounter ensued wherein 15 of the enemy were accounted killed.

Patrols of "K" Co. also encountered Japanese stragglers. One of the enemy was killed and another was captured in the encounter on the southern side of a hill south of Cervantes. The 75 mm gun emplaced by the enemy thereat was also captured.

On 21 June 1945, 3rd Bn. patrols reached as far as Bunga, 1 mile west of Kayan. Japanese were observed entrenched 700 yards southeast of Bunga. An unknown number of the enemy was also observed occupying Kayan proper. The next day approximately 300 Japanese were reported to be in Kayan and an unknown number in Tue.

In accordance with verbal orders to 1st Bn. units, the task to initially take Kagubaten and all high and commanding grounds directly south of the road junction to Kayan was began.

The 2nd Bn. was then in Regt'l Reserve east of Cervantes across the Abra River. This Bn. was assigned with the task of providing security to the Regt'l Co.

(a) *The Fall of Tue*

The 3rd Bn. MLR was reported clear and quiet. This Bn. was therefore ordered to move immediately eastward along Highway No. 4 to occupy, secure and establish outposts at the strategic grounds overlooking Kayan, which according to intelligence reports was one of the well fortified positions of the enemy. With only slight enemy resistance, the advancing troops secured strategic positions evacuated by the fleeing Japanese.

Elements of "B" Co., 1st Bn., which was in Bn. reserve was committed on 26 June 1945 to coordinate action with the rest of the Bn. units in the attack of Tue by way of the USAFFE trail from Kagubaten. On 27 June, Tue fell into the hands of the well-seasoned jungle fighters of the 1st Bn. The Japanese counter-attacked but their efforts to dislodge our troops from gained grounds was futile. They brought into action TGs, MGs, 303 mm guns, HGs and automatic rifles into action and intense fighting ensued at 1900 o'clock the same day. Still our troops rolled on and Japanese entrenched in caves, pillboxes, foxholes were dislodged with heavy casualties on the enemy side. The enemy sensing that holding on to their positions was all in vain retreated. Tue fell into our hands with only very negligible casualty on our side.

The next day, the Regt'l CP was established. Other units of the 2nd and 3rd Bns. followed to re-organize and establish their zone of action. The 3rd Bn. was committed to occupy high strategic and commanding grounds to support the 1st Bn. in its fast and aggressive drive eastward. Our men then pursued the fleeing Japanese. Combat patrols were sent out to locate the enemy concentrations and their gun emplacements. Elements of "B" Co., 1st Bn., on the right flank pushed hard up to the vicinity of Guinsadan, meeting scattered enemy resistance. Our forces made junction with the elements of the 3rd Bn., at Balawa and from there, coordinated action was made against the enemy, which was supported by mountain guns. With slight resistance, our forces took and occupied strategic high grounds and ridges including the highest peak south of Highway 4, on the road leading to Bauko. Our troops tried to advance but were pinned down by mountain gun fires. They dug in for the night. The next morning, in spite of the heavy enemy mountain guns, TG, MG, mortar and rifle fires, a flanking movement, with the mountain gun as the target, was made.

Other units with determined onslaughts penetrated enemy concentrations in the vicinity of Bauko and thereby establishing a MLR commanding grounds southwest of the road junction to Sabangan overlooking Bauko.

(b) *The Seige of Bauko*

In the morning of 1 July, our troops launched an offensive but was halted by stiff enemy resistance. The enemy were well entrenched on 2 knolls east of Maluba Hill. Other elements, likewise, met heavy resistance. To soften the route of our advancing troops, fire missions from the 694th FA Bn. were effected directly hitting the Japanese mountain gun emplacement. Japanese reinforcements from Tabio Hill poured in to Bauko. After the lifting of the barrage, the 1st and 3rd Bns. supported the attack and cut over the 1st knoll of Hill Magopecpec. Patrols were sent towards Otukan as feelers for the greatest bulk of enemy concentration. An engagement between our patrols and those of the enemy ensued. Considerable casualty was suffered by the enemy in the fight which lasted for about four hours. The Japanese retreated and were observed to be consolidating in Bauko. The seizure of Bauko was therefore necessary. Our men occupying the hills and ridges overlooking Bauko, all eager for the kill, came advancing resolutely. 37mm gun and MG fires slowed down the oncoming units. Artillery barrage was therefore requested to knock down the Japanese big guns, and at about 1600 the next day our men occupied the military crest. The men dug in with the determination to give no inch back of the position they have gained. Patrols sent to scout the vicinity of Bauko proper encountered and killed 10 of the rear guards of the enemy.

After the encounter the occupation of Hills 9 and 10 by units of the 3rd Bn. was made with only slight enemy resistance. In this encounter 48 Japanese were killed and TGs, MGs, a Baby Mortar, 2 cases of Cal. 47 ammunitions and plenty of Japanese goods and clothings were captured. Mopping up operations followed.

Our men again resumed action. They attacked the flanks and fronts and from north to south directions with Bauko as their main goal. The enemy armed with TGs, MGs, HGs and rifles offered a stiff resistance. But due to the superiority of our fires and well planned attack coupled with the excellent morale of the men, the enemy resistance finally cracked up with considerable casualty on their side. From Tue to Bauko enemy corpses littered the highways and dug-outs. A Japanese officer with some men surrendered and Bauko at last fell to our hands. Mopping up operations followed.

On 7 July the Regt'l CP moved over from Tue to Bauko. The 2nd and 3rd Bn. units followed. A FFO was issued by the Regimental Commander to the effect that the 3rd Bn. will be in Division reserve with one Co. designated to help in the reconstruction and repair of bridges and roads.

(c) *The Fall of Sabañgan*

Elements of the 2nd Bn. which arrived the next day was ordered to support the advance of the 1st Bn. towards Sabañgan.

A reinforced platoon was dispatched to locate and bring back to the Regt'l CP an American PW reported to be concentrated at Mt. Data. After two days of scouting across hills and trails, this platoon returned with the report that no enemy was contacted.

Late reports stated that retreating Japanese have entrenched themselves southeast of Mt. Data and at Hill 4-D. Patrols were sent to Guinsadan and Otukan where Japanese were reported to have frequently raided for food supplies. A patrol was likewise, sent to ambush and harass the enemy wherever and whenever possible in Bonayan and Pingad. This patrol by-passed the enemy MLR. On the way they met several Japanese stragglers and snipers inflicting on them considerable casualty.

Elements of the 1st Bn, in accordance with F.F.O. issued on 7 July by the C.O. 15th Infantry, pushed hard towards Otukan occupying said town with very slight enemy resistance.

Elements of the 2nd Bn. then were committed to protect the rear and flanks of the 1st Bn. Hills 3 and 4, at this juncture, were occupied by units of the 3rd Bn. with heavy enemy resistance. Japanese were dislodged from their caves and pill boxes by the coordination and well planned attacks of these units.

On July 8, "A" Co., 1st Bn. moved into position as per FFO by the C.O., 15th Infantry. Coordinating their attacks according to plans, the 1st and 2nd Bns. pushed eastward to Sabangan eliminating enemy resistance on both sides of Highways 4 and 11. "A" Co. pushed forward encountering only Japanese stragglers and snipers on the way. "G" and "F" Cos., 2nd Bn., pushed eastward seizing high grounds from Otukan to Pingad. "A" and "D" Cos. on their drive toward Sabangan met slight enemy resistance. At 1400, 8 July, these Cos. entered Sabangan and declared the town free from

Japanese. Intelligence information stated that the Japanese have proceeded southward along Highway No. 11. A great number of them were sick and wounded. Mopping operations then followed. Patrols were sent to all areas suspected to be occupied by Japanese. The patrols sent encountered only snipers and stragglers. Outposts were established on commanding grounds of Sabangan overlooking Bonayan and Pingad. Elements of the 2nd Bn. which relieved the 1st Bn. were ordered to push hard along Highway 11 and to occupy Bonayan Pingad with artillery support. With slight enemy resistance Bonayan, Pingad and the surrounding high grounds were occupied.

The 1st Bn., then in Regt'l reserve with the CP in Sabañgan, continuously sent patrols to areas suspected to be occupied with Japanese. But these patrols encountered no Japanese.

The 2nd Bn. continued their drive southward along Highway 11. Patrols who were sent to locate enemy concentrations engaged a small Japanese forces on 11 July, killing 9 of them without any casualty on our side.

(d) *The Fall of Mt. Data-Lodge*

On 13 July, elements of the 2nd Bn. continued to push southward along Highway 11. They encountered the enemy armed with 75mm guns, TGs, MGs, mortars and rifles. Elements of "E" and "H" Cos. engaged the enemy who retreated leaving behind plenty of supplies.

Patrols from the 2nd Bn. were sent to the vicinity of Libo to make a contact with the enemy. On 14 July they attacked the enemy which was estimated to be around 1000 strong. They were armed with 75mm guns, baby mortars, TGs, MGs, HGs, and rifles which were well entrenched in pillboxes, tunnels, and foxholes. "E", "G" and "H" Cos. took positions on commanding grounds before they began the assault of Libo Hill. The enemy tried to put up a gallant but losing fight. The following morning their guns were silent. Our troops occupied the hill and declared it free from Japanese.

On 19 July, a F.F.O. was issued by the Co. 15th Infantry, ordering "E" and "F" Cos. to take Mayabay at all costs and eliminate enemy resistance along Highway 11. After slight enemy resistance, Mayabay was occupied. In the occupation of this town, 10 Japanese were accounted killed without any casualty on our side.

At 1100, 20 July our forces without any artillery preparation attacked the MLR of the Japanese along the eastern, western and northern parts of Mount Data. They were subjected to MG, TG, HG, mortar and rifle fires coming from enemy concrete tunnels, pill boxes, foxholes and dugouts thus pinning them down. Elements of "F" Co. went to reinforce them and bravely advanced surprising several Japanese who were harvesting rice. Five of the enemy were killed and the rest fled.

At 0700, the next day, our troops moved astride the highway southward and attacked doggedly the well fortified positions of the Japanese. With the C.O., 15th Infantry, personally directing the attack, our forces penetrated the MLR of the enemy. The advance elements moved to new positions within range of the enemy entrenchments and well fortified positions in Mount Data area. On 21 July, units of this Bn. continued their drive southward along Highway 11. "H" Co. advance down the road within half a kilometer from the ridge of Mount Data making a junction with elements of "E" Co. who had enveloped the Japanese position up the northern end of Mount Data. "F" Co. pushed westward from the Sabañgan River towards the Lodge in the vicinity of Mount Data making a junction with "H" and "E" Cos. Artillery barrage was made early in the afternoon of 21 July in answer to the request for same. Immediately after the barrage elements of "E", "F" and "H" Cos. joined in the attack. After putting up a stiff resistance the Japanese retreated after burning all the trucks they had. Thus fell the Data Lodge fortification — considered one of the best the Japanese had.

In this operation, a total of 628 Japanese were killed and captured. On our side a total of 15 KIA, 58 WIA and 7 MIA were accounted.

(e) *The Drive From Mt. Data to Loo Valley*

The Mt. Data Lodge was famous as a Japanese Garrison on Highway No. 11, guarding the entry from the North to the enemy's "breadbasket" — the Loo Valley. The fall of this garrison to the elements of the 2nd Bn. at 1600 o'clock on 21 July, 1945 is an added death-knell to her chain of defeats reaped at this sector of Northern Luzon. After the collapse of this defense, the Japanese survivors retreated South after putting up a very moderate resistance. The enemy abandoned her equipment, by setting them on fire. Our troops salvaged one truck.

After securing this garrison, the elements of this Bn. continued to push Southward eleminating enemy resistance on its way along the Highway No. 11. "H" Co. was the assaulting element and "F" Co. gave the right flank support, which elements of "E" Co. moved

Southward from its position at vic (69.0-44.0) along the ridges West of the road and attacked the left flank of the enemy entrenched at the Northern slope of Mt. Data, in coordination with "H" Co. attacking the enemy frontally. The Japanese were dislodged from their well-entrenched position, killing many of them.

In the morning of 22 July 1945, just when the thick fog that screened the summit of the 7500 feet peak, the C.O., 2nd Bn. and his S-2 Officer together with the American Officers and F.A. observers of the 694th attached for duty with the 15th Infantry occupied Mt. Data Lodge and established its CP thereat. Unexpectedly at 0830 o'clock of the same day, the Japanese that occupied the highest ridge directly East of the garrison and the ridges 700 yards directly Southwest opened up and rained TG fires with some variations of mortar shells to the elements of the 2nd Bn. After the 15 minutes fire of the enemy, our forces launched their counter-attacks, following verbal orders from the C.O., 15th Infantry to out-flank the enemy. Three platoons of the Cos. "F", "G" and "H" pushed up and drove towards the peak of Mt. Data and check-mated sniper fires, capturing the enemy's Tommy Gun in a well-entrenched position. After the bombings and straffing of Allied planes and the artillery barrage preparation of the 694th F.A. that silenced the enemy mortar and mountain gun fires, the advancing troops assaulted the enemy with heavy rifle and handgrenade fires which resulted to the complete elimination of enemy stiff resistance at the Mt. Data ridge. This ridge was occupied and secured at 1630 o'clock, 23 July, 1945.

Elements of "B" Co., 1st Bn. moved out from Busa to Tabbac in anticipation of supposed Japanese surrender.

From 0900 to 1600 o'clock, 24 July 1945, by orders from Higher Hq. "cease fire" order of our troops was given to give the enemy a chance to surrender in accordance with leaflets dropped inside enemy lines. No Japanese heeded the chance, hence when the death-line was lifted at 1605 o'clock of the same day, an artillery barrage was laid on the Southern knoll of Mt. Data that subjected the enemy to a 10-minute continuous pounding.

When the artillery barrage preparation was lifted at 1615 o'clock, 24 July 1945, an all out offensive was resumed by the elements of the 2nd Bn. By order of the C.O., 15th Infantry, "H" Co. elements pushed forward along Highway No. 11, while the rest of the Bn. moved across the ridges West of the road keeping abreast of "H" Co. which was leading the assault. In the night of the same day at 2030 o'clock, elements of the 1st Bn. advanced to KP-95. A F.F.O. of the C.O., 15th Infantry ordered "A" Co. to advance abreast of the 2nd Bn. and be responsible for clearing East of the road any possible enemy resistance; while "C" Co. was ordered to move at dawn, 25 July 1945, with the mission to attack the Japanese's position on its way and eliminate the Japanese completely in the vicinity of Bangao and Loo Areas.

Elements of the 2nd Bn. by-passed Japanese's position between Mt. Data Ridge and KP-95, and reached that point at 2030 o'clock, 24 July 1945, in an attempt to make immediate contacts with elements of the 66th Infantry on their way to the same mission from Mankayan sector. At the same time, elements of the 1st Bn. continued to advance as left flank of the pursuing elements of the 2nd Bn. on the Highway No. 11, up to the morning of 25 July '45 when "A" Co. elements were able to envelope enemy positions on left flank of "H" Co. on the highway, while elements of "E" Co. enveloped enemy pocketed positions on the right of "H" Co. west of the Highway No. 11. On the same day, "A" Co. elements eliminated enemy resistance on its drive South and succeded in making junction with elements of "H" Co. which was fast driving towards its goal — KP-90. At the same time, "C" Co. elements drove Southward thru the ridges East of Highway No. 11, attacking the enemy by surprise on the rear and left flank at vicinity (67.0-35.2) inflicting heavy enemy casualty. The enemy survivors fled to Loo when the "C" Co. elements pursued and engaged again late in the afternoon of same day at vicinity northwest of Loo Valley. From its new position, "C" Co. elements on 26 July '45 engaged 300 Japanese at junction of Asin-Loo trail and inflicted 127 Japanese verified killed. "C" Co. changed position after the encounter due to topographical terrain conditions. After this encounter, the C.O., 15th Infantry issued a FFO, giving the 1st Bn. a mission to completely destroy the enemy in Loo Valley and to secure Loo for our forces, while the elements of the 2nd Bn. will drive South to complete its previous missions.

(f) *Contact of the 15th with the 66th Infantry at KP-90*

By orders from higher Headquarters, a certain schedule was set up for the 15th and the 66th Infantries to secure and occupy at all cost KP-90 and thereat to establish a contact. This was believed to be a goal for few days of rest to units that were committed. This matter gave higher morale and encouragement spirit to accomplish the mission in time table.

At dawn on the 26 July 1945, the 3rd Bn. of the 66th Infantry were successful in pushing thru and occupy the scheduled point. At 1300 o'clock on the same day, the "A" Co. headed by Lt. Melecio arrived to the place from the northeast approach and after few minutes, the "H" Co. as spearhead of the 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry reached its goal.

The S-2 of the 2nd Bn., 15th Infantry together with Lt. Melecio contacted personally the Regt'l S-3 of the 66th Inf., Major Naval, at 1300 hours on the 26th of July, 1945, in their established Regt'l Hq. at KP-90 (Abatan).

(g) *The 66th Infantry Contact with the 32nd Division*

The 3rd Bn., 66th Infantry after accomplishing its mission with the 15th Infantry on the 27th, continued to push Southward along Highway No. 11 to meet the 32nd Division that fastly cleared off Highway No. 11 from Baguio.

Hence, Highway No. 11 was opened to military traffic when the main bulk of the enemy were completely isolated in Tucucan and Asin area.

On 27 July 1945," "A" Co. elements moving abreast with the units of the 2nd Bn. at KP-83, west of the Highway No. 11, continued to mop up areas east of the road up to KP-81. On the same date, "B" Co. was ordered to move to Mt. Abao at coordinates (74.2-37.5) to clear out enemy resistance and to establish outposts thereto to prevent enemy movement north-ward. "C" Co. deployed at vicinity coordinates (54.0-32.5). "D" Co. elements later were ordered to move and reinforced "C" Co. at coordinates (69.8-35.5).

After a reconnaissance patrol dispatched to Hill 4-Z headed by the Regt'l, S-2 and the Asst. S-3 with the Ex.O. of the 1st and 2nd Bns. supported by a reinforced platoon from "H" Co., the Hill was seized and occupied on 5 August, 1945. Other elements of the 2nd Bn. were committed in that sector to provide flank support to elements of the 121th Infantry operating towards Mt. Palogloko. These cordons of defenses of the USAFIP, NL, completed the encirclement of the enemy.

From the deployment positions of the 1st and 2nd Bns. strong combat patrols were dispatched to their respective fronts to sense enemy positions. An estimated 100 Japanese that penetrated the lines and joined access to the Highway No. 11 at Tabbac were repulsed by elements of "E" and "M" Cos. on 7 Aug., 1945 that inflicted heavy casualty on the enemy. An estimated 50 Japanese that counter-attacked the "C" Co. position at Hill 4-V were repulsed with heavy casualty. This Co. was later relieved by "A" Co. on 11 August, 1945. "D" Co. position at Hill 4-X, 3000 yards Southwest of Mt. Abao was attacked by an estimated 300 Japanese but were repulsed although "D" Co. was obliged to change position for strategical reasons. "A" Co. elements encountered and dislodged the enemy at Hill 4-V on 13 August, 1945. Heavy casualty was inflicted on the enemy. Our troops captured 1-Big Mt. Gun and several medium arms. The enemy, an undetermined number, that tried to penetrate our position at Hill 4-Z was repulsed, 13 August, 1945. A well planned out offensive against the enemy from the positions of our troops at Hills 4-Z, V, W and X towards Asin was called off due to the offer of surrender of the Imperial Japanese forces on 15 August, 1945.

(h) *Cease Fire Order and the Preliminary Negotiations of Surrender*

On the 14th August 1945, the death warning and ultimatum for Japan to surrender unconditionally was the highlights of the world wide broadcast. The following day, Japan in hasty decision accepted the terms of the POTSDAM conference with the condition that their Emperor will preserve his sovereignty to his people under the direction of the U.S. Congress.

On 15 August 1945, the following the rapid progress of the negotiation terms for Japanese mainland to surrender, a FFO from Higher Headquarters was received to cease fire. Hence, negotiations of the surrendering enemy in the sector of USAFIP, NL, developed.

On August 18 1945, 2 Japanese PW were sent, as emissaries to the sector of the 1st Bn. where enemy concentration in Asin and nearby barrios reported.

On August 19th, the C.O., "D" Co., contacted a Japanese Officer at Hill 4-X. Major Saito, the said officer explained their desire to surrender together with his men. At 1730 o'clock, the Japanese Major returned to attend a general conference called for by Gen. Yamashita. Before Major Saito left, he promised a Japanese 1st Lieutenant to return and confer with officers in that sector so negotiations will not be held in suspense.

On 21 August, 2 Japanese officers and 7 soldiers of the WASACA Co. talked by radio with officers of "A" and "D" Cos. and a Japanese interpreter. Japanese expressed their willingness to surrender, depending upon result of conference of their C.O., with Gen. Yamashita. Japanese interpreter had also the opinion that Gen. Yamashita and his troops will surrender in due time.

On 22 August 1945, 2 Japanese officers namely Tabakashi and Yamakashi and 7 soldiers conferred with elements of "A" and "D" companies.

On 24 August 1945, 4 Japanese officers and 5 Japanese EM conferred with the C.O., 1st Bn. and Lt. Hester and reiterated desire to surrender but will wait for result of conference called for by Gen. Yamashita.

A field order, dated 24 August 1945, issued by C.O., 15th Infantry ordered all elements of this command, continuously keep track of enemy units in respective area. Reconnaissance patrol be sent daily, locate enemy positions and units, be on watch on their movements and activities.

In the morning of August 25th, 4 Japanese officers including the E.O. of Major Saito came to our lines for another conference with C.O., 1st Bn. and Lt. Hester. Japanese assured their willingness to surrender. In the afternoon of the same date, Lt. Cleveland, American mediator, met the 2 Japanese officers and a Japanese interpreter, Hayakawa at the sector of "D" Co. The Japanese informed us that all Japanese troops will be surrendered by Gen. Yamashita at KP-90 on the 27th of August, 1945. Sick Japanese will be surrendered first.

On 26 August, 1945, further negotiations of Japanese surrenderees took place between Lts. Hester, Melecio with Major Saito and Lt. Tagubachi at 1600 o'clock in sector of "A" Company.

On 27 August, 1945, Major Saito informed our conferees that their surrender on this date could not be accomplished due to conditions of the terrain. All Japanese troops in front of "A", "D" and "C" Cos. were called off to concentration point.

At 1600 o'clock, 27 August, 1945, Major Saito came at "D" Co. sector, informed Lt. Cleveland and other officers of 1st Bn. 15th Infantry that he was ready to surrender his troops to the 1st Bn., up to Mt. Data, pending the final word of Gen. Yamashita.

On the 28th of August, C.O., "D" Co. and Major Saito conferred and agreed that Japanese troops concentrated to a certain point ready for mass-surrender at 1200 o'clock the following day. Major Saito stated further that they have already moved their sick personnel who will be surrendered first at KP-90.

Preparations for the reception of surrenderees were made available by the 15th Infantry.

F.F.O., dated 4 September, 1945, issued to all Bn. Commanders, ordered all company commanders to exert all efforts to contact any Japanese Commander in order that when Col. Culvert, USAFIP, NL, would arrive from Baguio carrying the order of Gen. Yamashita to Japanese troops to surrender, all unit commanders would be in a position to relay the message to the Japanese forces thru their respective unit commanders. The terms of surrender for all Japanese forces in the Philippines was signed in Baguio, 3 September, 1945.

At 0830 o'clock, 4 September, 1945, the C.O. of the 15th Infantry with a platoon of the Combat Co. went to Bontoc to receive the expected surrenderees of about 700 Japanese under one General from the Bontoc-Barlig-Banaue sector.

Thus ended the glorious story of a unique guerrilla unit in North Luzon that had stood the rigors and exigencies of war to achieve a chain of fully accomplished missions. (*From the Records and Files of the 15th Infantry, PA, USAFIP, NL*).

GLOSSARY

ACP — Advanced Command Post
Adj. — Adjutant
AG — Advanced Guard
ANC — Army Nurse Corps
AUS — Army of the United States
BARs — Browning Automatic Riffles
BC — Filipino Constabulary (Under Japanese)
BM — Bolo Men
Bn — Battalion
C.O. — Commanding Officer
Co. — Company
CP — Command Post
EM — Enlisted Men
E.O. — Executive Officer
F.A. — Field Artillery
FEN — Nueva Era, I. Norte 3rd District Radio Station
F.F.O. — Fragmentary Field Order
F.O. — Field Order
G.O. — General Order
GHQ — General Headquarters
GNL — Radio Network Station
RNS — Radio Network Station
Hq. — Headquarters
Inf. — Infantry
J.O. — Junior Officer
KIA — Killed in Action
MC — Medical Corps
MG — Machine Gun
MIA — Missing in Action
MLR — Main Line of Resistance
OP — Observation Post
PA — Philippine Army
PC — Philippine Constabulary
Regt'l — Regimental
RCP — Rear Command Post
RG — Rear Guard
RHQ — Regimental Headquarters
RMC — Relay Message Center
S.O. — Special Order
SWPA — South West Pacific Area Command
T/O — Table of Organization
T/Sgt. — Technical Sergeant
USAFIP, NL — United States Army Forces in the Philippines, North Luzon
UNs — Filipino Collaborators
WAS — Women Auxillary Service
WIA — Wounded in Action

Appendix A

SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS
HEADQUARTERS, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT
NORTHERN LUZON

9 February 1945

SUBJECT: HONORABLE SURRENDER

TO : Captain Omura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Army Forces in Laoag, San Nicolas and Gabu Airfield

1. The Commanding General of the United States Armed Forces in the Philippines has just indicated to me his desire that I lay siege to Laoag, San Nicolas and Gabu Airfield. At the present time I have three thousand armed men under me, nearly all, except officers, being Filipinos. In addition, I have enough field artillery guns and ammunition as well as machine guns to blow Laoag and the Japanese troops therein into a million pieces. Before laying siege to Laoag, however, it occurred to me that in the Spirit of Bushido so magnanimously exemplified by the Japanese soldiers and officers, I ought to at least offer the Japanese soldiers and officers in Laoag, San Nicolas and Gabu the opportunity of an honorable surrender according to the rules of International Law. Under the terms of this surrender, your lives would be spared and you would be under protective custody until the end of the Greater East Asia War.

2. As you undoubtedly know, practically all of the Philippines and even Manila has already been captured by the Americans. The sea and the air as well are under the complete control of the Americans with their thousands of planes and ships. By this time, you must know that all of the news about the war which you have been getting is absolutely false. I am sure that a man of your intelligence knows that, and it is only because I am convinced of your intelligence and gallantry that I offer you and your men this opportunity of an honorable surrender in which your lives will be protected by me and my fellow Americans. You know, I am sure, what a deep hatred the Filipinos have for the Japanese as well as the intense cruelty of the "bandidos". If you do not surrender, you will be turned over to these people by the Americans and you know what a terrible, cruel death you will suffer. However, if you will lay down your arms to me, I will see that my men do not harm you and I guarantee as an American officer that your life will be

saved and you will be well fed and treated until the end of the war, which is not far off, when you will be given your complete freedom. You may choose between a pleasant life under my custody or death at the hands of the Filipinos whom you call "bandidos" and who are now far more formidably armed than you are.

3. If you desire to accept these generous and humane terms of surrender, you should transmit your desire in clear English over the radio Saturday night, February 10, 1945, at 8:00 o'clock. Call "USA NORTHERN LUZON" on a frequency of 5500 kilocycles and indicate to me your desire to accept the terms of surrender. I will bid you good evening and will accept your word of surrender.

4. In order to assure you of my good faith in this matter, we will conduct the surrender in the following manner: At 10:00 o'clock Sunday morning February 11, 2 of your staff officers accompanied by 2 orderlies will proceed down the Laoag-Sarrat Road carrying a white flag and *unarmed*. They will be met by a small patrol of my men under a responsible and trustworthy officer who will conduct them to meet me so that I may convince them that these terms of surrender will be carried out. The staff officers and orderlies will then be permitted to return to you carrying the simple terms in which your safety will be guaranteed. These terms will simply be for you and your men to present themselves in small groups *unarmed* to my responsible officers who will guarantee their lives and safekeeping until the end of hostilities. Your happiness will be complete when you discover the humane way in which we handle prisoners who surrender in good faith and without treachery.

5. May your God help you to choose the honorable and humanitarian path of surrender and peace.

(SGD) R. H. ARNOLD
R. H. ARNOLD
Lieut.-Colonel, Army of the United States
15th Infantry, USAFIP, NL
Commanding

A-a

Appendix B

SECRET ADVANCED COMMAND POST SECRET
15th INFANTRY

11 February 1945

SUBJECT: Operations

TO : Commanding Officers, 1st and 2nd Battalions, 15th Infantry

1. It is imperative that this Command begin immediately to make all necessary preparations for attacking Laoag and clearing the Laoag-Gabu-San Nicolas area of all Japanese. It is not expected that there will be any American landing in Ilocos Norte nor should members of this command expect American soldiers to clean up this area for them. The U.S. Army Air Force will supply air support which will be only limited by our ability to designate suitable targets. Our job will be to move into Laoag, Gabu and San Nicolas in full force. And we will not leave until the Japanese have been exterminated in all three places and the American and Philippine flags are flying side by side on top of the Provincial Capitol Building in Laoag.

2. In connection with the above, the Battalion Commanders will utilize to the fullest extent the services of bolomen. This is extremely important in view of the fact that it is contemplated that there will be considerable, perhaps days, of street fighting in Laoag in which bolomen can follow the armed soldiers and exploit their fire power when they close with the enemy. Accordingly, Battalion Commanders will muster the best available bolomen in their areas and arrange to attach from one to three companies of bolomen to each armed company to participate in the coming attack of the Laoag Area. Bolomen should be armed with long bolos and spears.

3. It is important that Battalion Commanders lay careful plans in the use of bolomen. This constitutes a most valuable and fertile source of labor and fighting power in connection with our proposed attack. Those bolomen who are employed should be informed that they will receive full credit and pay in accordance with their services. The enlisted men of your command and officers as well should be reminded that promotions and demotions will be made in the future on the basis of their fighting ability as shown by their conduct in the coming operations. Officers and enlisted men who can not produce as fighting men will be removed from their commands and if neces-

sary dishonorably discharged from further active duty with the Army. Combat discipline involving immediate and to-the-letter compliance with orders must be stressed.

4. As soon as you outline the above plans to your Commands, report to this Headquarters with your S-3 officers for a detailed discussion of operations to come. I will expect the Battalion Commanders to be here not later than 10:00 o'clock (A.M.), February 13.

(SGD) R. H. ARNOLD
R. H. ARNOLD
Major, AUS, 15th Infantry, PA
Commanding

A-a

Copy furnished:

Regimental S-3 Officer

AIR COMMANDOS IN THE PHILIPPINES

By Colonel S. O. Sartor
Hq 13AF (DP)

The success of the British Commando units in Burma prompted the United States in 1943 to consider the establishment of similar operations for operation in various areas. In the Army these were called Rangers, in the Air Force Air Commando's. General Arnold, the Army Air Force Commander, had watched closely the events in the jungle areas of the China-Burma-India (CBI) theater of operations and had decided unique air commando units could serve the allied cause quite profitably in the Far East.

The two groups (the First and Second Air Commando) were formed and placed in operation against the Japanese in the CBI. Operationally, these groups immediately gained recognition and the air staff in Washington decided to organize another air commando group (the Third) for operation in New Guinea, and ultimately, Southeast Asia.

Constituted at Lakeland, Florida, the 3d Air Commando Group was composed of 12 squadrons: 2 fighters, equipped with bubble canopy P-51D aircraft; 1-transport, equipped with C-47 "gooney birds" and CG-4A gliders; 3-Liaison with L-5 and UC-64 aircraft; 4 airdrome for logistics and administrative support; a 16-bed medical dispensary; and a Headquarters equipped with a complete communications capability, to include radar.

All the equipment was especially selected for the Air Commando Group to make it compatible for air transport; mobility and quick reaction being the prime mission basis. Even the 2-1/2 ton trucks could be pulled apart and loaded into the C-47 by use of the front wheel drive and a dolly for rear-end maneuvering. This unique innovation allowed very fast reaction in moving personnel and equipment to forward areas; this happened several times in the Philippines.

The Airdrome Squadrons were manned and equipped to support most activities associated with running an operational Air Base. Sufficient supply, maintenance, food service, transportation, communications, security and administrative personnel were assigned to properly cover functional support. When combined on one base, support of the Group Headquarters, medical dispensary, and the Tactical units were split between the 4-airdrome squadrons. When operating from different bases, each support squadron in effect ran the base for the tactical unit it supported.

The arrival of the 3d Air Commando Group forward elements in Leyte in late 1944 was anything but auspicious. The forward echelon, consisting of about 1,000 personnel and 200-tons of equipment was off loaded from a transport anchored in Leyte Gulf between midnight and 0400 in the morning. Most of the movement was done by amphibious jeeps (DUKWs) and quite a bit of equipment, including rifles, slipped overboard during the rainy black night (complete blackout was imposed because of Japanese air raids by the "Betty Bomber"). The forward element Commander, then Captain S. O. Sartor, found what he thought was a fine dry spot on the invasion beach (invariably called "Red") and piled up his equipment and bedded down his men. Much to his chagrin, the tide came in a little later inundating most of the equipment and thoroughly wetting the men and their clothing. A quick reconnoiter was in order: A dry spot was found on "Yellow" beach several miles west, and after commandeering an LCM, the unit was moved the next day. The area was sandy, but reasonably dry, small wall and pup tents were set up, a mess was established, and the business of looking for an air strip for the rear echelon was started.

Unfortunately, the selection of the campsite was a miscalculation. About 3,000 large drums of Aviation Gasoline were stored in the same area, stockpiled for the invasion of Mindoro. One of the enlisted liaison pilots tapped one of the gasoline drums to secure cooking gas. More of the enlisted personnel followed suit and the ground became saturated with the flammable liquid. Someone was careless with a match and the entire campsite and the invasion gasoline stockpile went up in flames. Clothing, equipment, personnel records, and personal items were destroyed. The Group had to start from scratch, the area quartermaster had a busy day refilling the large void in much needed supplies.

After the fire, and after an abandoned Japanese truck was repaired the Group moved inland about 1/4 of a mile. By hauling sand from the beach they guilt up a fairly decent area in a rice paddy adjacent to a narrow ridge between rice paddies. By trading 4-bottles of bourbon to an Aviation Engineer Group, a small airstrip was built, named "Mitchell Field" in honor of the project officer, Lt Mitchell, and the first L-5 aircraft were taken from their crates, put together, checked out and the strip became operational.

After much negotiating, the Group Commander, Colonel Arvid E. Olsen, a former "Flying Tiger" under General Chennault in China, was able to secure authorization to operate his tactical aircraft off the much crowded Tanuan strip. B-25s, C-46s, C-47s, Navy and Marine aircraft, and many other transient birds used the strip. This was a pierced steel plank (PSP) strip, and during inclement weather (normal for this time of year) many accidents occurred when a damaged aircraft hit the strip at an angle and slid into the masses of tightly parked planes.

While standing by for missions related to their primary job — behind the line support — the transport, liaison, and tactical fighter crews were turned over to the 5th Air Force Combat Control Center for daily frag orders on an "as needed" basis. Close support missions by the fighters, as well as escort missions for B-25s were part of the tasks imposed. Strike missions from Leyte to Luzon and to Taiwan were laid on. The enemy air had just about disappeared from the area, but pilots of the fighter units were able to destroy about 15 enemy aircrafts on the wing, and an uncounted number on the ground, before the cessation of hostilities.

Transport missions of the 318th Troop Carrier Squadron, Commando included just about any job the old work horse C-47 could handle: moving of personnel and equipment, including bombs and ammunition, fuels, landing on narrow bombed out roads and picking up wounded, dropping paratroopers on Corregidor, and many others. The liaison crews supported the front line missions of the Sixth Army as well as Guerrilla operations, by hauling people, equipment, moving in forward observers, evacuating wounded (these little planes carried two stretchers — one on each side). They could land and take off in 200-300 feet and were invaluable for forward operations. Most of the pilots were noncommissioned officers and they did a yeoman's job in their infantry support tasks.

The Group moved into San Jose strip on Mindoro and operated for a short period of time before moving to Mangaldan strip near Dagupan, in Luzon. Here, except for some equipment and people on Leyte and Mindoro, the Group really operated as a unit. Although Glider missions were not required the Glider pilots were successfully utilized as co-pilots in the C-47 aircraft, thereby building up combat missions like the other crews. The Group assisted in the liberation and evacuation of the prisoners-of-war from Cabanatuan to Leyte. They also supported the 32d Infantry Division in the Cagayan Valley operation, utilizing all type aircraft for support, interdiction, patient evacuation, and equipment and supplies transport. Upon moving to Laoag, Ilocos Norte, the Group continued to support U.S. Infantry and Guerrilla activities in central and northern Luzon.

Lessons learned by the Air Commando units in Southeast Asia have remained in the memories of the Air Force planners. Air Commando organizations are now organized and operating in the Republic of Vietnam. Although not equipped and manned to operate as a separate forward force, some of the tactics and techniques are the same in the current commando units.

Ideally suited for behind the lines support, the close support between Filipino Guerrilla and the Commando units worked for the best interest of liberating the Islands from Japanese domination. The specially trained, hand-picked personnel worked side-by-side with the guerrilla in forward controller and other important tactical missions.

Perhaps the value of the contribution of the 3d Air Commando Group during its operational phase in the Philippines can be measured by the fact that it was awarded the Philippine President Unit Citation.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Colonel Samuel O. Sartor, USAF (A.B., San Francisco State College, M.A. George Washington University, Ph. D. Candidate, American University) is currently the Director of Personnel, 13th Air Force, at Clark Air Base, Pampanga, Philippines. He has served in the Philippines twice before the current tour: At Nichols Field before World War II, and on Leyte, Mindoro and Luzon during the liberation period of 1944-45. He also served in Korea during the conflict in the early 1950s and was a plans and programs officer at the senior U.S. Command in Europe (Paris). He served in the Adjutant General's office for a short period in World War II, subsequently returning in 1948-1951, 1954-1957 and 1962-1964 for Air Staff duties. He has completed several research papers on the Far East, as well as a comprehensive paper on "Arm Control as a Cold War Strategy". He plans to return to the United States in the summer of 1966 for assignment on the Air War College Faculty as a specialist on Southeast Asia.

BATTLE OF SAN MATEO BRIDGE

By Celedonio A. Ancheta
Clark Air Base Branch
University of the Philippines

One of the most beautiful and exciting battles against the Japanese in Ilocos Norte was the battle of San Mateo Bridge east of Laoag, the capital, on the way to the town of Sarrat which is about eight kilometers away. Although this battle lasted for only about ten hours, it was significant because this was the beginning of the end of the Japanese occupation in the province.

At daybreak of the 19th of January 1945, a Japanese force numbering not less than 1000 men pushed from the towns of Laoag and San Nicolas eastward in the direction of San Mateo Bridge.

At 6:30 A.M. Lt. Emilio Escobar, C.O. of Co. "D" started a surprise attack on the Japanese who were only a few meters away from his bivouac area. His unit was able to kill outright 16 Japanese and one Filipino spy. The Japanese immediately took up battle positions. Lt. Estanislao Soria, C.O. of Co. "B", started to dig his men in. In about ten minutes the Japanese started a furious attack. First, our lines were heavily pounded by Japanese mortar but waited patiently. At the first onslaught, 300 Japanese rushed our boys. When the Japanese were only 50 meters away, Lt. Soria's boys opened fire. He employed two Japanese 20mm guns,* two Japanese .50 cal. machine guns, one Japanese light machine gun, three automatic rifles, several Thompson sub-machine guns and about sixty-five rifles. With this fire power the Japanese onslaught was checked. At least sixty sons of Nippon died in this futile and disastrous attempt. In this battle the Japanese 20mm guns performed with excellent results. Whenever a Japanese got hit by one of those shells he fragmentated like a hand grenade.

The Japanese threw themselves several times at our lines but to no avail. The Japanese weapons in our hands produced marvelous results. Finally at 10:00 A.M. the Japanese were able to encircle Lt. Soria and Lt. Escobar. At this critical moment Lt. Manuel Z. Borja, C.O. of Co. "A", who was held in reserve, was ordered to attack the enemy. He approached the Japanese from the rear. The enemy was indeed taken by surprise, for they had mistaken Lt. Borja and his men for friendly troops. There was commotion among them. Our boys were in a very high fighting spirits and not one missed his target. Lt. Borja fired several rifle grenades into the Japanese, and a few minutes later, rushed the Japanese positions. The enemy gave ground, and fled to the nearby hills. Lt. Borja and his men were able to capture the Japanese food supplies. Having been ordered in time to reinforce Lt. Soria, Lt. Borja completely broke the Japanese encirclement of our troops. This attack by Lt. Borja cost the Japanese at least 40 killed, and many more wounded. Unfortunately two of our men were killed and one officer and four enlisted men were wounded. Finally Lt. Borja was able to join Lt. Soria and he took charge of the right flank of the line.

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* These were captured Japanese weapons.

The battle went on unabated. The Japanese headquarters by noon had thrown every available Japanese soldier and marine into battle, until they had no more to send. The Japanese were most demoralized by our Japanese 20mm and Japanese .50 cal. guns. During this battle the Japanese threw themselves fourteen times at our lines, with not less than 300 men at a time, but fourteen times they were repulsed.

At 5:30 P.M. our boys placed the 81mm mortar into position and shelled the large Japanese concentration. The first shell was not so lucky. It killed only four or five of the enemy. But the second shell landed on a group with at least forty of them. Three of the Japanese went up about thirty feet into the air and were torn to bits as a result of the explosion of the shell. The 3rd shell blew up three houses in the barrio where several Japanese were cooking. These mortar shells that landed beautifully on their targets completely demoralized the Japanese who afterwards were not too eager to fight anymore. The final and heaviest Japanese attack took place at 6 P.M. on the same day when the Japanese headquarters threw 800 Japanese soldiers, the youth and the flower of Japan in one final thrust. But 170 shoulder weapons repelled their gallant dash. Intensive firing lasted for half an hour. The fight was beautiful, gallant and significant. For the first time in the history of guerrilla warfare in north Luzon, our men — the men of the 15th Infantry — defeated in the field of battle the entire Japanese forces of the Laoag garrison.

During the course of the fighting, our men burned the sugar cane fields where the Japanese fled for cover, and when it got too hot for them, the enemy leaped out like Jack rabbits only to be stopped by our boys with their Browning Automatic Rifles. What a sight to behold — what a satisfaction for our gallant boys to fight for their country and for their loved ones who had suffered, had been tortured and killed by Japanese soldiers.

The men of our Regimental Headquarters spotted some Japanese snipers at top of a grove of mango trees. Our boys picked them one by one very neatly with their rifles from the mango trees like monkeys dying from a cholera epidemic.

The battle of San Mateo Bridge was the writing on the wall for the Japanese in Ilocos Norte.

During the whole encounter, the 1st Battalion under the command of Major Simeon Valdez (now a Congressman) killed a total of 232 Japanese; Company "A" killed sixty; Company "B" 140; Company "C" two; and Company "D" thirty. The Combat Unit which was armed with 81mm mortar killed forty Japanese; the Regimental Headquarters Unit killed ten. All in all, the number of Japanese killed was 282, while on our side the casualties were two men killed and five wounded.

At 6:30 P.M. of the same day, after the enemy had withdrawn to the Laoag Garrison, Captain John P. O'Day, who was a civilian miner before the war and who was Executive Officer of the 15th Infantry, ordered the men to retire from the field of battle, for a much needed rest at their respective bivouac areas.

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* The heavy guns of the combat unit were distributed among the different Companies.

*THE BATTLE OF BESSANG PASS**

1. INTRODUCTION

Reporting on the war in the Philippines, Lt. Gen. Whilhelm D. Styer, Commanding General, AFWESPAC, had said in part: "Colonel Volckmann's USAFIP, NL in one of the most terrible and incredibly difficult battles in the entire war finally captured Bessang Pass on June 14th and opened the backdoor to the Japanese perimeter. This break-through exposed a new road network for attack."

The difficulty of Bessang Pass was critically analyzed by Gen. Walter Krueger, Commanding General, Sixth U.S. Army which had operational control of the USAFIP NL from D-Day to 30 June 1945. In his report on the Luzon Campaign, General Krueger wrote: "The terrain along Highway #4 west of Cervantes was even more rugged than that traversed by the Villa Verde Trail. Moreover, instead of following high ground, as did the Villa Verde Trail, Highway #4 followed the Valley of the Chico River, and this materially increased the difficulty of the operations. It required an unusual amount of cross country movement, away from the road, in order to gain control of high ground. For example, the 121st Philippine Infantry, which was advancing east on Highway #4 toward Cervantes, had to face much the same problem that the 32d Division (U.S. Army) had encountered on the Villa Verde Trail, but these problems were further aggravated by the more rugged terrain, the necessity for a great deal of cross country movement, and by a shortage of engineer equipment and supply vehicles. In spite of these difficulties, however, the 121st Philippine Infantry by 23 May 1945, had reached the western approaches to Bessang Pass . . ."

2. THE BATTLE GROUND

At the barrio of Bitalag, Tagudin, Ilocos Sur, Highway #3 branches off toward the east. This is Highway 4, also known as the Cervantes road. This highway which is mostly a one-lane affair up to Cervantes, unpaved and bumpy, probes deep into the heart of the Cordilleras, rambling across a region of tumbling hills and jagged mountains and ranges. It begins to worm its way up from Butac (elevation 700 feet). Then, reaching Bessang (5,350), it meanders in a series of hairpin turns on the rocky sides of cliffs plunging hundreds of feet below where thick forest of pines and jungle growth silently thrive. The highway is so soiled that from the air it looks like a giant python. In it any two roadbends between the frequent and unusually deep gorges are one to two kilometers by ground distance although by airline they measure from 50 to 100 yards.

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* *Souvenir Yearbook,* USAFIP, NL 14 June 1959

During wet speels Highway #4 becomes a quagmire of knee-deep mud which could stall traffic for days. Frequent landslides often block or even obliterate portions of it. There were not a few cases wherein these vicious erosions claimed the lives of weary foot soldiers resting under innocent-looking ledges. Bridges are often swept away by turbulent streams and quick swelling rivers such as the unpredictable Butac and Padaquil Rivers, but the ill-equipped engineers were equal to the task of re-building them as often as they were washed away. All these hazards in many instances offset the timetable of the Bessang operations.

Bessang Pass is surrounded by high peaks and ridges bearing such strangely exotic names as Namandaraan (6500) Nalidaoan (5700), Libo (5500) Namogucan (6831), and Buccual (5450). This general area which is cool and foggy almost throughout the day, does not at all permit the massing of troops as there is not much flat ground lying around. Because of this the fighting had to be done between small groups along narrow passages, on saddles, and on ridges and crests. This was the battleground in which the sturdy USAFIP NL would finally vindicate Bataan, Corregidor and Capas.

3. THE BATTLE COMMENCES

The battle of Bessang Pass in its strict sense commenced on 8 January 1945, one day before D Day in Luzon. On that day Maj. Conrado B. Rigor's* 3rd Battalion, 121st Infantry, on a mission to clear the coast of Ilocos Sur of all vestiges of the enemy, began pushing eastward the Japanese forces along Highway 4. The barrio of Bitalag, the western terminus of Highway 4, was seized after four days of fighting. On 5 February the town of Suyo was captured and three days later Butac also fell. Bessang Pass now loomed as the next objective but before the 3rd Battalion could go farther, it was diverted to the San Fernando frontline, in La Union, where

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* Now, deceased.

Maj. Eduardo Borge's 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry, was engaged in a furious battle. The Sixth U.S. Army needed the facilities of that town-port urgently and its early seizure became a priority operation for Lt. Col. George M. Barnett's 121st Infantry.

Bessang was not altogether given up as an objective of the 121st. Left behind, 1st Lt. Emilio N. Narcise's Company L, with an 81-mm mortar section, which earlier captured the Japanese garrison at Bitalag, under the overall command of Capt. Serafin V. Elizondo, Executive Officer of the 3d Battalion, carried on for Bessang. But before Company L could strike, an interruption set in. Higher headquarters had warned the company by radio to keep off Bessang Pass in view of an air strike on the place.

By-passing Bessang, Company L assaulted the Japanese force garrisoned at Cervantes on 20 February. The town was captured and receiving information that the scheduled air strike would not materialize, Company L switched back to the Bessang Pass area on 1 March, leaving at Cervantes one platoon to secure the place.

4. THE ENEMY COUNTERS

Striking now for Bessang, one platoon, under 2d Lt. Doming Ladiogan, attached Lower Magun; while the other platoon, under Sgt. Daniel Garcia, supported directly by the 81-mm mortal section, hit Mt. Mauting. Both of these initial objective, directly northeast and north, respectively, of Bessang Pass, fell on 7 March, but were not to remain long in friendly hands. Striking back, the enemy overrun Cervantes and strongly securing it, rushed reinforcements to save Bessang Pass. A Banzai charge was launched on 9 March, and Mounts Magun and Mauting, rendered untenable, were abandoned.

Company L, however, struck back at Cervantes and once more, and 13 March, occupied it. A week later Company A of the 11th Infantry under 1st Lt. Francisco Balanban, and Company D, 66th Infantry, under 2nd Lt. Domingo Prudencio, arrived in the Cervantes Valley and joining with Narcise's Company, were formed into a Provisional Battalion, under Captain Elizondo. With the three companies it was felt that Cervantes could be secured and Bessang Pass seized.

But as this move was taking shape, the enemy threw in into the fight the entire 73d Infantry of the 19th Division otherwise known as the TORA or Tiger Division, under Lt. Gen. Yoshiharu

Ozaki. Recapturing Cervantes, the enemy essayed to regain all other grounds he had thus far lost.

5. 121st COMES IN

To the overall strategy of the battle of Bessang Pass, Dain a barrio 1800 yards west-northwest of the town of Cervantes, was of paramount importance. In that barrio the trail branches off to the northwest toward Tirad Pass thence westward to the coast of central Ilocos Sur; still another trail leads southward to the adjacent sitio of Namecbecan, site of the command post of the Provisional Battalion. The trail continues farther to the south where it connects with the old Spanish Trail, which had been built by the early Spanish miners on the northern slopes of Mounts Magun and Mauting.

Holding steadily all grounds it had gained, the Provisional Battalion contained and immobilized a strong enemy force at Dain, and repelling all enemy attempts to recover it, gave time for the 121st to terminate the San Fernando battle.

On 27 March, following the capture of San Fernando, the 121st Infantry finally moved from its rest area at San Juan, La Union, for Sayo thence Butac and Bessang. Two days later, a combat patrol of the 1st Battalion established contact with the enemy at Lamagan Ridge, one of the high grounds over-looking Highway 4, and guarding the western approach to Bessang Pass.

From Butac the 1st Battalion drove southwestward essayed at encircling the enemy's southern flank; the 2d Battalion, under Maj. Diego Sipin, drove generally eastward along Highway 4; and the 3d Bataalion was held in reserve. Meanwhile, the Provisional Battalion, which had been placed under the control of the 121st Infantry, continued to contain the hostile units at the north and northwest sides of Bessang Pass.

6. REVERSES

Fighting heroically, the 1st Battalion made steady progress, and one of its patrols, infiltrating through hostile position east of Bessang, established contact with elements of the Provisional Battalion on 2 April. The 2nd Battalion, however, was slowed down by the devastating fire from hostile cave positions and pillboxes which secured almost every bend of the highway. Then suddenly, at 0600 hours, 5 April, when elements of the 2d Battalion had cleared Baragbag Point, where the highway cut at the northern tip of Yubo Ridge, the enemy opened up with intense bombardment from his artillery positions on Mount Buccual. This was followed shortly by a determined infantry attack from Upper Cadsu and Tagpo, two ridges also guarding the western approach of the Pass.

Pinned down, the 2d Battalion made a last desperate attempt to hold its positions. But the odds were too great. Fighting in a disadvantageous terrain, the battalion was hurled back after a bitter hand-to-hand fight. And quick to take advantage of this, the enemy struck damagingly at the rear, forcing a good number of men of the 2d Battalion to climb down ravines and precipices into the Butac River. They then sought refuge in the sector of the Provisional Battalion.

To save the situation Major Rigor's 3d Battalion was thrown in on 6 April, together with the bulk of the 81-mm Mortar and Cal. 50 MG sections, which had been re-organized into a Combat Company and placed under 1st Lt. Ambrosio P. Pena. The 1st Battalion, meanwhile, had seized Nalidaoan. On the north side of the Pass the Provisional Battalion wrested Mt. Lingiatan from the enemy causing him to flee south toward Buccual. During this time, too, the close support of planes was called upon. There were however rare breaks in the bad weather which is so characteristic of the new battleground. And during such short precious breaks the planes were always there to spill "hot soup" on the enemy. It was a most comforting and reassuring sight for the boys to see a napalm bomb recocheting over a ridge and spilling its pack of "hell's brew" all the way.

Still, the enemy increased in number. Reinforcements from Mankayan and Bontoc kept pouring in small groups in spite of the vigilance of the Provisional Battalion over the Bessang-Cervantes portions of Highway 4. Eventually, the entire 73d Infantry was committed to the battle of Bessang Pass, thus developing the grim prospect of a long — drawn battle. And by May a battle of attrition was in full swing with all the growing signs of a deadlock. A see-sawing battle over the same old battle-scarred ridges and promontories, which changed hands often, ensued.

7. GENERAL OZAKI'S TRUMP CARD

The enemy was probably fed up, too, with the cold, damp place. And so he had a bold plan hatched designed to throw back the attacking troops. General Ozaki dispatched one battalion of his 76th Infantry, bivouacked at the 19th Division headquarters in the vicinity of KP 90 of Highway 11 (Mountain Trail), to Butac, via Alilem, Ilocos Sur. The enemy's plan was not clear at the time but it was later on established from a captured document that this hostile unit was to recapture Butac and cut off the friendly troops fighting near Bessang. Elements of this battalion crept in the darkness and attacking with telling effects, infiltrated into the very gun position of Battery C and the kitchens of the Engineer units at Butac.

Capt. Melchor Rilloraza's MP Battalion, reinforced by two companies of Lt. Col. Romulo Manriquez' 14th Infantry, was rushed to intercept the enemy on its way from Alilem, and failing to make contact, was ordered to strike the enemy's rear in the vicinity of Butac. Meanwhile, the 2nd Battalion, 121th Infantry which was then in reserve, was committed, Sandwitched, the enemy force fought back furiously in a desperate attempt to squeeze itself out. Col. Sotomo Terau, Chief of Staff of the 19th Division, was later on to reveal that this battalion did not accomplish as much it was expected of it by the division commander.

Back at the frontline, elements of the 73d Infantry launched a furious attack at Nalidaoan, on 17 May. A stubborn resistance was put up, but the desperate enemy continued to attack wave after wave finally forcing the boys of the 1st Battalion back, back in a running battle up and down hills until they reach Lamagan Ridge where they first got started.

As in all battles, there were days and nights of lull in the Bessang operations. At most times, however, there was no let-up in the fighting, inferno. Compounding the misery of the boys inclement weather and disease rained down on them. The rugged terrain rendered worst by incessant downpours made it so hard to supply the front line men and, paradoxically, badly needed food and ammunition, in substantial quantity in the rear area, could not get to the frontline on time. The highway became a treacherous track of slippery mud, too thick in some parts as to bog down even much proven 6 x 6 truck. With the rain came landslides and away went bridges. Malaria and intestinal diseases reaped their own heavey toll of death. A continuous flow of the sick and the wounded was a common sight from the battleground to the rear. As a result the Base Hospital at Tagudin and the field aid stations were crammed to capacity. Within their ill-smelling walls a different fight against death took place between the doctors and the patients. Batch after batch of replacements poured in most of them to become casualties in their turn. Still, there were others who refused hospitalization and held on in their dump foxholes when the going went tough, went with the charge in the same dogged way as the rest raring an offensive and ran just as madly during a retreat. The chill of malaria or the pain of a gashing wound was nothing to the guts they had and the wrath they reserved for the enemy.

Then there were the big battle-green flies which came to feast on the rotten waste of war spreading the lethal germs, and the malarial mosquitoes which did their own harassing business on the dog-tired troops. The common body lice, known as tuma, also bothered the men with their blood-thirsty hits-and-run. A rare clean bath and a change of clothing was a luxury for these boys who slept on the ground, ate on the ground, threw their waste on the ground. During lulls in the fighting they busied themselves in catching the crawling little "devils". It was such a mean funny life in that battleground in the middle of nowhere.

But in spite of all these, it was touching to see the men taking it all and holding on. Their morale was beyond question, their humor and wits unimpaired. An eaves-dropping enemy radio operator could not have felt more frustrated in all his life when upon intercepting a radio message he hears something about Brandy, Cognoc, Rum, Whisky, Tango, Foxtrot, Walts and Charleston, some well known brands of milk — Alpine, Bearbrand, Carnation, Milkmaid and Libby's, girls! names like Dorie and Rosie, and such boys' names as Harry, Larry and Peter. It was as though those people on the other end were always about to throw out a big party. Actually, these were the code designations of units of the 121st.

After many days of fruitless fighting the battle for Bessang had taken the complete aspect of a stalemate. Something must be done and done quick. Again, the resourceful Colonel Volckmann thought of a new maneuver to tip the scales. He threw in Lt. Col. Robert H. Arnold's 15th Infantry and Maj. Dennis Molintas' 66th Infantry into the mud and fire and hell that was Bessang. And in the meanwhile, Lt. Col. (then Maj.) Eulogio Balao, who was largely responsible for the fine showing of the 121st in his capacity as S-3, was given the command of the regiment.

On 18 May the 2d Battalion (Maj. Hurley Heib), 15th Infantry, assembled in the Butac-Tagpon area. This battalion had just finished its mopping up operations south of newly liberated Abra. What the newcomers saw in their new base of operation was not so pleasant a sight as to give them a happy start. The line of the 2d Battalion, 121st Infantry, south of Butac was badly threatened to breaking point as a portion of the line had been pushed so badly that the Japanese had gained grounds only 200 yards away from their main objectives — highway 4.

The arrival of the 15th Infantry, therefore, was not only strategic but also timely in that it prevented what could have been a major catastrophe. When the 2d Battalion, 15th Infantry, got busy bracing and patching up the broken line, the 15th's 1st Battalion (Maj. Simeon M. Valdez) was ordered to bivouac at Kimposa, a little west of Suyo. The 66th Infantry, on the other hand, fighting in the Baguio sector directly under the U.S. Army I Corps, reverted to the control of USAFIP NL, was thrown into the thick of the fight farther south of Bessang.

On 22 May elements of Major Heib's 2d Battalion supported by artillery fire attached and occupied the high grounds northeast of Battery C. And when the ensuing engagement was over 100 Japanese lay dead on the ground. Major Valdez' 1st Battalion, meanwhile, broke camp, moved along Highway 4, and assaulted Hill 10 on 23 May. Night put a stop to the fighting. But the next day the battalion resumed the attack. Coming in from two sides the men captured the first of many numbered hills which would eventually fall in the hands of the 15th Infantry.

At this juncture the fight for Bessang Pass took new phase. One after another the hills and ridges on the south side of the writhing Highway 4 were assaulted by the two additional regiments while the 121st continued hugging the road. The enemy, feeling the growing strength of his adversary, threw himself in a determined desperate effort to break down the friendly attacks. But the suicidal attempts to hold their positions seemed futile. Little by little the enemy fell back. Upper Cadsu and Nalidaoan especially became the objects of Japanese fanaticism. Hostile artillery at Buccual and Hill 99-W were brought to bear on the advancing troops almost at any hour of the day and the night.

8. THE BIG PUSH

More air strikes now took place in support of the USAFIP NL. And on 30 May, Field Order No. 27 was issued by Headquarters, USAFIP NL. Signed by then Col. Calixto Duque, G-3, USAFIP NL, the field order directed, in effect, the taking of Bessang Pass in 15 days. Field Order No. 27 divided the final operations against Bessang in three parts:

First, it specified the jump off positions and objective of each regiment and attached units.

Second, it directed the units to capture Langiatan, Buccual and Hill 99-W at a designated date preparatory to the final thrust on Bessang Pass.

Third, it directed the immediate capture of Cervantes after Bessang.

And to get the maximum of fire-power, in the first week of June Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift, Commanding General, U.S. Army I Corps which had direct operational control of the USAFIP NL, directed the attachment to the latter of the following units: the 122d FA Battalion of six 105-mm howitzers, and the 1st Battalion, 123 Infantry, both elements of the U.S. Army 33d Infantry Division. Two companies (B and D) of the 11th Infantry were further attached to the Provisional Battalion and was thereafter reorganized under Capt. Herbert Swick, Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry.

As effected by Field Order No. 27, Highway 4 became the boundary between the 15th and the 121st Infantry Regiments, with the former disposed on the south side. Farther south, on the right of the 15th was the 66th Infantry.

June turned the tide definitely against the enemy. Lamagan Ridge was cleared of enemy resistance and Major Borge's 1st Battalion occupied it for the second time. Major Sipin's 2d Battalion leaving its Butac line to the 15th Infantry moved up to occupy Yubo and Lower Cadsu, while Major Rigor's 3d Battalion on the highway, held tenaciously all its gains from Kiskis up to within 50 yards from the forbidden Pass. That 50 yards was all the difference between life and death. Any farther attempt to approach Bessang Pass made pill boxes and everything the Japanese had bark in fiery anger.

In the 15th Infantry sector Hill 3 was captured on 7 June under the concentrated attack of its 2nd Battalion which suffered heavy casualties in the process. But this was equally a serious blow to the enemy. It proved once and for all that his so called impregnable positions could no longer hold back the onslaught of the hard-hitting USAFIP NL boys.

The 3rd Battalion (Maj. Gaudencio Sillona), 15th Infantry, attacked Hill 99-W after this was heavily plastered by supporting artillery and mortars. Under cover of thick fog and darkness the men crept toward the hill knocking off isolated enemy positions on the way in a series of clean silent sweeps. The shrieks of men mingled with the sporadic outburst of angry rifles and machine-guns. The thick growth of jungle shrubs and bushes bent and rustled to the impact of hissing bullets which proved the night for bodies to hit. And the men moved on like feline creatures on the kill.

After the capture of Hill 3, Major Heib's 2nd Battalion, 15th Infantry, continued advancing toward Hill 13 farther east. This hill was heavily guarded by concealed pillboxes and mortars. Its defenders dug foxholes and shelters under the roots of big trees and caves under big rocks which were further protected by barbed wire entanglements. At the preliminary bombardment the artillery rendered some of these positions useless, and an estimated 25 were killed outright. But the 2nd Battalion boys had to scale steep precipices to get their objectives and all that the enemy did to counter was roll some grenades down-hill. When this did not stop the assaulting troops the enemy opened up with tommy guns, mortars and machine rifles. But this did not deter Major Heib's boys from closing in, and when they did they also started pitching in their grenades which found their mark. It was indeed fortunate for the 2nd Battalion, fighting on a very disadvantageous terrain, to suffer only a few casualties.

On the morning of 8 June observers of the 122nd FA Battalion noted columns of Japanese from Hill 13 heading for Hill 99-W farther to the east. A radio message was sent and in short while the battalion opened with a few salvos which immediately dispersed the retreating columns. In the end only a few hostile troops reached their comrades on Hill 99-W which, even then, was under seige by Major Sillona's 3rd Battalion.

By 10 June Bessang was a sizzling inferno. Almost everywhere and at all times the men were on the go — docking here, creeping there — between rock boulders and defiles, behind tree trunks and into shell craters. Uppermost in their minds was the destruction of the enemy who had tried to destroy their way of life. There was no battle cry to arouse them to deeds of valor; there was no need for that. Everybody knew his part. Heroism was common sight in that "little Bataan".

On this date the badly battered 1st Battalion, 121st Infantry, now reorganized, attacked Buccual Ridge in coordination with Company K (Capt. Pio Escobar) of the 3rd Battalion, 121st Infantry. The attack was preceded by artillery and mortar fire. Here was a bloody butchery of enemy troops who did not budge an inch from their positions until 172 of them lay lifeless on the denuded ground. When the attacking forces captured the objective they found the bodies strewn here and there in foxholes and tunnels. Aside from the job of securing the place men of Company K had to bury the dead.

On the south side of Highway 4 Major Sillona's 3rd Battalion kept pressing the attack against Hill 99-W. On the right of the 15th, meanwhile, the 66th Infantry exerted heavy pressure against Nalidaoan. Northeast of Bessang the Provisional Battalion continued its steady assault against Upper Magun. With all these things happening at the same time the climax of the Bessang operations seemed very near at hand. Both combatants had by now sustained casualties in big proportions.

The next day, the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 121st Infantry renewed its attack against the last remaining enemy stronghold on Buccual immediately north of Bessang Pass. Men of Company K painfully effected a 75-yard gain against thickening enemy resistance. Company L, on the northern slope, reached to within 400 yards from the peak of Buccual. Fighting was so widespread that up and down hills there were to be seen furious skirmishes. Some engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat while others shot it out at close quarters. Grenades came in handy.

9. BESSANG FALLS

On 13 June the enemy began to show some signs of weakening. After a long artillery barage directed on Hill 99-W Major Sillona's 3d Battalion moved in and routed the panicky defenders. Six artillery pieces, several small-arm weapons and large quantity of supplies captured attested to the strength of this hill fortress.

Northeast of Bessang the Provisional Battalion, earlier thrown back by heavy enemy resistance launched an all night counterattack. Recapturing Hill 99-U the Battalion pressed farther on, smashing its way into the enemy defenses on Upper Magun until this mountain bastion was captured. The attack left in its wake 100 dead Japanese.

Meanwhile, the 121st encountered comparative difficulties. That night the enemy at Buccual, in one last desperate bid to hold on to his remaining positions, mounted three counterattacks which in the end were repulsed. Even then the going was not so easy. An advance of sixty yards was all that could be accomplished. In one instance eighteen Japanese were accounted throughout the operations had constituted the most hazardous objctives of the 21st Infantry. From these tunnels were emitted burning steel that wrought havoc on the advancing USAFIP NL boys. It was not easy to get to them as they were located on high commanding grounds and one had to expose himself to their line of fire, race madly for cover and scale high embankments to get a peek at the enemy on his gunsight or pitch in a grenade. And that was exactly what the boys did, and in the process several gave up their lives.

All through the night of the 13th the 81-mm mortar sections of Combat Company, 121st Infantry, and of Company D, 121st Infantry pounded the peak of Buccual. The shelling went on up to the morning of 14 June. By this time Buccual, the backbone of the Bessang defenses, was all bare and wrapped up in smoke. At 0700 the boys of Companies K and L drove in by leaps and bounds, guns and grenades blasting all the way. Not long after Buccual was theirs.

The firing ceased when a group of men from Company L rushed up doggedly to the peak of Buccual and up there began waving in the air a GI towel, the signal flag of victory. Except for a few potshots by snipers on the incoming troops Bessang smouldered into a dying ember of enemy resistance. Those snipers and stragglers were promptly liquidated in the intense mopping up operation which followed. In the end nothing was there but the dead, foe and friend alike which littered the uneven denuded ground. A great quantity of enemy war equipment and supplies also lay around in damaged heap. All these for only a Pass, a mere strip of the road. But it was all the way and the difference — in time end a brilliant chapter in the history of the Filipino soldiery. *(From the Records and Files of the 121st Inf., USAFIP, NL).*

Appendix A

ADVANCE GHQ
USAFIP NORTH LUZON
CERVANTES

20 July 1945

Subject: SURRENDER LEAFLETS
To : See Distribution

1. Attached hereto are copies of English translation of Special Surrender Leaflets written in Japanese to be dropped by XIV Corps in our area of operation.

2. You are hereby directed to bring the contents of this translation to the attention of your command and to give strict instructions for your soldiers not repeat not to fire at the enemy between the hours of 0900 and 1600 24 July 1945. No firing at the enemy will be tolerated between the hours specified above on 24 July except only when repelling an attack.

3. Any soldier firing at the enemy between those hours on 24 July, except as allowable in last sentence second paragraph above, will be severely dealt with including his immediate officer. In this connection any military personnel maltreating or allowing a subordinate to maltreat a prisoner will likewise be severely dealt with.

By Order of Lt Col CALVERT:

(SGD) G. M. BARNETT
GEORGE M BARNETT
Lt Col, Infantry
Asst Infantry Comdr

OFFICIAL:

(SGD) EMMANUEL S. CEPEDA
EMMANUEL S CEPEDA
Lt Col, Cavalry
G-3 Advance

Distribution:

1– C of S
1– G-1
1– G-2
1– G-3
5– CO, 15th Inf
5– CO, 66th Inf
5– CO, 121th Inf
1– CO, MP Bn
1– CO, Co A, MP Bn
1– CO, 1st Bn, 11th Inf
1– CO, Co K, 11th Inf
1– CO, 694th FA Bn
1– CO, 1st FA Bn
1– 1st Plat Co B, 85th Chem Bn
1– Co C, 340th Engrs
1– CO, Engr Bn
1– QM
1– File

LEAFLET: Special Surrender
LANGUAGE: Japanese. Calligraphy by 165 Lang Det. XIV Corps
DESIGNATION: 10-J-14
TARGET: Japanese officers in MANAKAYAN-BONTOC-BANAUE Area
REMARKS: Printed on back of Cease Resistance Leaflet

To all Japanese Officers:

No soldier on the island of Luzon knows better than you officers that your campaign for Luzon has been lost. Your planes failed to support you and your navy cannot bring you supplies and equipment.

You know the decision of your fellow officers on Okinawa. When it was obvious to them that further resistance was useless and would mean only the needless slaughter of their men, they ordered their men to cease resistance. Their decision was a wise one and already has been applauded throughout the civilized world.

Your responsibility is clear. You must decide whether your men will live for Japan or will die a useless death for a cause already lost. You know that your men cannot escape death much longer. Now is the time to make your decision.

The Commanding General of the American troops on Luzon has designated 24 July as the day which you may bring your units to our lines and there will be no chance of misunderstanding. Bring your units in between 0900 and 1600.

Our troops have been ordered to hold their fire between 0900 and 1600. Give us no reason to misunderstand your intentions to cease resistance. Proceed either North or South along Highway 4 or 11 or along trails leading to the American lines and our troops will pass you through our lines to join your comrades who have already come over to us. Follow these instructions:

1. Bring no arms with you.
2. Arrange your group in single file when you approach our lines.
3. Keep your hands where we can see them.
4. Come to our lines between 0900 and 1600 on 24 July.

Appendix B

REGIMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, NORTH LUZON (USAFIP-NL)

THE 11th INFANTRY

Command and Staff (as of 31 March 1945)

Lt. Col. Donald D. Blackburn, AUS — Commanding Officer
Maj. Rafael Pargas, PA — Executive Officer
Maj. Mariano T. Tumaliuan, PA — Adjutant and S-1
Capt. Mariano D. Manawis, PA — S-2
Capt. Deogracias Cabellero, PA — S-3
Capt. William Burch, PA — S-4
Maj. Juan C. Relosa, PA — S-5
Capt. Juan Asuncion, PA — Medical Officer
1st Lt. Eugenio F. Uy, PA — Finance Officer
2d Lt. Pablo Rosete, PA — Signal Officer
Capt. Angel Gonzalo, PC — CO, Hq & Hq Battalion
Capt. Tomas Quicho, PA — CO, 2d Battalion
Maj. Joaquin Dunuan, PA — CO, 3d Battalion

THE 14th INFANTRY

Command and Staff (as of 31 March 1945)

Lt. Col. Romulo A. Manriquez, PA — Commanding Officer
Maj. Andres D. Damian, PS — Executive Officer
1st Lt. Venancio Duque, PA — Adjutant and S-1
Capt. Enrique Manaois, PA — S-2
1st Lt. Melito Bulan, Inf. — S-3
1st Lt. Jose Soria, PA — S-4
1st Lt. Lino M. Patajo, PA — S-5
Capt. Apolinario Kagaoan, PA — Medical Officer
Capt. Santiago Castañeda, PA — Signal Officer
Maj. Arturo L. Dingcong, AUS — CO, Hq & Hq Battalion
Maj. Benito Capayas, PC — CO, 1st Battalion
Maj. Zosimo J. Paredes, PA — CO, 2d Battalion
Capt. Mariano Balauag, PA — CO, 3d Battalion

THE 15th INFANTRY

Command and Staff (as of 31 March 1945)

Lt. Col. Robert H. Arnold, AUS — Commanding Officer
Maj. John P. O'Day, AUS — Executive Officer
Capt. Pedro J. Bitanga, PA — Adjutant and S-1
1st Lt. Jose Valera, AUS — S-2

Maj. Celedonio A. Ancheta, PA — S-3
Capt. Aurelio Albano, PA — S-4
Capt. Juanito Duque, PA — Medical Officer
1st Lt. Justino Maulit, PA — Finance Officer
1st Lt. Justino Maulit, PA — Signal Officer
Maj. Celedonio A. Ancheta, PA — CO, Hq & Hq Battalion
Maj. Simeon M. Valdez, PA — CO, 1st Battalion
Maj. Harley F. Heib, AUS — CO, 2d Battalion
Maj. Gaudencio Sillona, PS — CO, 3d Battalion

THE 66th INFANTRY

Command and Staff (as of 31 March 1945)

Maj. Dennis Molintas, PA — Commanding Officer
Maj. Santiago C. Nuval, PA — Executive Officer
1st Lt. Demetrio A. Luis, PA — Adjutant and S-1
Capt. Pedro Baban, PA — S-2
Maj. Santiago C. Nuval, PA — S-3
1st Lt. Jose Mencio, PA — S-4
1st Lt. Jose Velasco, PA — S-5
Capt. Jose Javier, PA — Medical Officer
1st Lt. Clyde S. McTenry, AUS — Signal Officer
2nd Lt. Feliciano Fernandez, PA — Finance Officer
Capt. Telesforo Pullido, PA — CO, Hq & Hq Battalion
Capt. Felipe Tio-tio, PA — CO, 1st Battalion
Capt. Pedro G. Balagot — CO, 2d Battalion
Capt. Eugene Baldival, PA — CO, 3d Battalion

THE 121st INFANTRY

Command and Staff (as of 31 March 1945)

Lt. Col. George M. Barnett, AUS — Commanding Officer
Maj. Alipio Cubas, PA — Executive Officer
Capt. Daniel L. Kolipano, PA — Adjutant and S-1
1st Lt. Victoriano Lachica, PA — S-2
Maj. Eulogio Balao, PA — S-3
Capt. Vicente Diana, PA — S-4
2d Lt. Evaristo Agbulos, PA — S-5
Capt. Bruno O. Gaerlan, PA — Medical Officer
1st Lt. Dionisio Baldemor, PA — CO, Hq & Hq Battalion
Maj. Eduardo Borge, PA — CO, 1st Battalion
Maj. Diego A. Sipin, PA — CO, 2d Battalion
Maj. Conrado B. Rigor, PA — CO, 3d Battalion

Appendix C

LIBERATION OF NORTH LUZON BY THE USAFIP, NL

(Compiled from the After Battle Report, USAFIP NL)

Date	*Place*	*Units Engaged*	*Action*
9 Mar 45	Abalug, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Occupied
19 Jan 45	Babayuan, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Captured
19 Mar 45	Bacsil Ridge, La Union	1st Bn, 121st Inf.	Seized
1 Aug 45	Badayan, Mt. Province	1st Bn, 121st Infantry and 66th Infantry	Captured
28 Jun 45	Baduto, Mt. Province	3d Bn, 66th Infantry	Captured
28 Jun 45	Baduyos, Mt. Province	3d Bn, 66th Infantry	Captured
29 Jun 45	Balawa, Mt. Province	Co. K, 15th Infantry	Occupied
9 Mar 45	Ballesteros, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Occupied
6 Jan 45	Baroro Bridge, Lt Union	Co. B, 121st Infantry	Taken
7 Jul 45	Bauko, Mt. Province	Co. C, 15th Infantry	Occupied
14 Jul 45	Bayoyo, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Occupied
3 Jul 45	Bedbed, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Secured
12 Jan 45	Bitalag, Ilocos Sur	Co. L, 121st Infantry	Seized
14 Jun 45	Bessang Pass	121st, 15th and 66th Infantry Regiments	Captured
25 Jul 45	Bunhian, Mt. Province	11th Infantry	Seized
8 Feb 45	Butac, Ilocos Sur	3d Bn, 121st Infantry	Captured
7 Apr 45	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur	Cos. C and G, 15th Inf.	Occupied
29 Jun 45	Cabunagan, Mt. Province	1st & 2d Bns, 15th Inf.	Occupied
17 Jun 45	Camay, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Inf.	Secured
15 Jun 45	Cervantes, Ilocos Sur	15th Infantry	Entered
17 Jun 45	Cervantes, Ilocos Sur	15th, 66th and 121st Infantry Regiments	Occupied
9 Mar 45	Claveria, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Occupied
9 Jul 45	Colos, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Occupied
17 Jun 45	Comillas, Cervantes	1st Bn, 66th Infantry	Seized
17 Jun 45	Mt. Daraan, Mt. Province	3d Bn, 66th Infantry	Secured
23 Jul 45	Mt. Data, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 15th Infantry	Secured
5 Jul 45	Dacudac Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Secured
17 Jun 45	Dinwide, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Secured
9 Mar 45	Enrile, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Occupied
24 Feb 45	Gabu Airfield	15th Infantry	Taken
29 Jun 45	Guinsandan, Mt. Province	Co. B, 15th Infantry	Secured
12 Apr 45	Gamu, Isabela	Co. B, 14th Infantry	Secured
12 Apr 45	Iguig, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Occupied
26 Jun 45	Kabiten, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Occupied
26 Jun 45	Kagubatan, Mt. Province	1st Bn, 15th Infantry	Occupied
20 Jul 45	Mt. Kapilingan, Mt. Province	Co. B, 11th Infantry	Seized
27 Jun 45	Kayan, Mt. Province	3d Bn, 15th Infantry	Occupied

Date	*Place*	*Units Engaged*	*Action*
21 Apr 45	Lamagan Ridge, Ilocos Sur	1st Bn, 121st Inf.	Occupied
6 Apr 45	Mt. Langiatan, Ilocos Sur	Provisional Battalion	Occupied
12 Feb 45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte	Co. B, 15th Infantry	Occupied
3 Aug 45	Lebong, Mt. Province	Co. L, 121st Inf.	Seized & Occupied
20 Jul 45	Lepanto, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Secured
16 Apr 45	Magsingal, Ilocos Sur	Cos. C & G, 15th Inf.	Secured
20 Jul 45	Mankayan, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Secured
8 Aug 45	Mayaoyao, Mt. Province	11 Infantry and 1st Bn, 14th Infantry	Captured
19 Jul 45	Muller's Place, Mt. Province	Co. F, 66th Infantry	Cleared
24 Jul 45	Natonin, Mt. Province	3d Bn, 11th Infantry	Secured
8 Jul 45	Otukan, Mt. Province	Cos. C & D, 15th Inf.	Occupied
31 Jul 45	Mt. Palugluko Mt. Province	Co. C, 121st Inf.	Seized
17 Jul 45	Patpat Ridge, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Seized
3 Jul 45	Payeo, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Secured
9 Mar 45	Pamplona, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Occupied
9 Mar 45	Pañablanca, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Captured
9 Mar 45	Piat, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Captured
13 Mar 45	Reservoir Hill, La Union	3d Bn, 121 Inf.	Secured
13 Mar 45	Rizal, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Captured
6 Jan 45	San Juan, La Union	Co. B, 121st Inf.	Secured
9 Jul 45	Sabangan, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 15th Infantry	Secured
31 Jul 45	Sabita Mt. Province	Co. L, 121st Inf.	Occupied
21 Mar 45	San Fernando, La Union	121st Infantry	Captured
24 Mar 45	San Fernando, La Union	121st Infantry	Occupied
23 Jan 45	San Mateo Bridge, Ilocos Norte	1st Bn, 15th Infantry	Secured
9 Mar 45	Sanchez Mira, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Occupied
4 Jul 45	Sapnit, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Occupied
14 Jul 45	Secsecan Ridge, Mt. Province	2d Bn, 66th Infantry	Secured
9 Mar 45	Solana, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Occupied
5 Feb 45	Suyo, Ilocos Sur	3d Bn, 121st Infantry	Captured
25 Apr 45	Tangadan, Ilocos Sur	3d Bn, 15th Infantry	Captured
25 Jul 45	Tuao, Cagayan	Cos. E & I, 11th Inf.	Captured
27 Jun 45	Tue, Mt. Province	3d Bn, 15th Infantry	Captured
20 Jun 45	Tuguegarao, Cagayan	2d Bn, 11th Infantry	Seized
16 Apr 45	Vigan, Ilocos Sur	Cos. C and G, 15th Inf.	Secured

Appendix D

LIBERATION OF NORTH LUZON BY U.S. ARMY UNITS

(Compiled by the AC of S, G-2, PHILRYCOM, 1946)

Date	*Place*	*Units Involved*	*Action Taken*
3 May 45	Acop's Place, Mt. Province	37th Inf. Division	Occupied
15 Jan 45	Agno River, Pangasinan	37th & 40th Inf.	Crossed
11 Jan 45	Aguilar, Pangasinan	2nd Bn., 160th	Seized
15 Jan 45	Aguilar, Pangasinan	148th Infantry	Line held
14 Jan 45	Alaminos, Pangasinan	40th Inf. Division	Reached
13 Jun 45	Ambuclao, Benguet, Mt. Prov.	33d Inf. Division	Captured
1 Aug 45	Ambuclao, Benguet, Mt. Prov.	126th Infantry	Taken
21 Jun 45	Aparri, Cagayan	Co. B, Ranger Bn	Occupied
1 Jul 45	Aparri to Ilagan, Cagayan Hq.	37th Inf. Division & 11th Airborne Division	Secured
7 Mar 45	Aringay, La Union	33rd Inf. Division	Secured
5 Jun 45	Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya	37th Inf. Division	Secured
12 Apr 45	Asin, Pangasinan	33d Inf. Division	Captured
20 Jan 45	Asingan, Pangasinan	25th Inf. Division	Occupied
11 Jul 45	Atok, Mt. Province	1st Bn, 127th Inf.	Occupied
1 Aug 45	Badayan, Mt. Province	USAFIP NL	Secured
9 Jun 45	Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya	37th Inf. Division	Captured
27 Apr 45	Baguio, Mt. Province	37th Inf. Division	Secured
24 Jun 45	Balasig, Isabela	37th Inf. Division	Seized
13 May 45	Balete Pass, Nueva Vizcaya	25th Inf. Division	Captured
6 Jun 45	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya	37th Inf. Division	Captured
20 Jul 45	Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province	1st Infantry	Secured
19 Mar 45	Bauang, La Union	33rd Inf. Division	Secured
12 Jan 45	Bayambang, Pangasinan	129th Infantry	Occupied
15 Jan 45	Bayambang, Pangasinan	148th Infantry	Line held
7 Jun 45	Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya	37th Inf. Division	Captured
29 Jun 45	Besao, Bontoc	USAFIP, NL	Captured
14 Jun 45	Bessang Pass, Ilocos Sur	USAFIP, NL	Captured
16 Jan 45	Binalonan Sector Pangasinan	43d Inf. Division	Secured
18 Jan 45	Binalonan, Pangasinan	25th Inf. Division	Secured
9 Jan 45	Binmaley, Pangasinan	XIV Corps	Landed
9 Jan 45	Binmaley, Pangasinan	145th RCT	Landed & Secured
9 Jan 45	Binmaley, Pangasinan	2d & 3d Bns, 148th Inf.	Passed thru
17 Jun 45	Bokod, North Luzon	33rd Inf. Division	Occupied
29 Jun 45	Bolog, Nueva Vizcaya	6th Inf. Division	Captured
8 Feb 45	Bongabong, Nueva Ecija	6th Inf. Division	Reached unopposed
9 Jan 45	Buenlag, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division	Occupied

Date	*Place*	*Units Involved*	*Action Taken*
11 Jan 45	Bugallon, Pangasinan	160th Infantry	Passed thru
1 Aug 45	Bukod, Benguet, Mt. Prov.	126th Infantry	Taken
25 Jul 45	Bunhian, Ifugao, Mt. Prov.	USAFIP, NL	Seized
29 Mar 45	Burgos, La Union	129th Infantry	Occupied
14 Jan 45	Cabalitian Bay, Pangasinan	40th Inf. Division	Landed
17 Jan 45	Cabaruan, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division	Occupied
16 Jun 45	Cabatuan, Isabela	37th Inf. Division	Seized
9 Jan 45	Calasiao, Pangasinan	129th Infantry	Secured
9 Jan 45	Calasiao, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division	Reached unopposed
23 Jun 45	Camalaniugan Airfield, Cagayan	511th Prcht Infantry & 457th Prcht FA Bn or Gpsy Force	Occupied
17 Jun 45	Camay, Ilocos Sur	USAFIP NL	Captured
17 Jun 45	Camp John Hay, Mt. Prov.	37th Inf. Division	Secured
6 Apr 45	Camp 3 on Kennon Road, Mt. Province	33d Inf. Division	Secured
16 Jun 45	Catablan, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division	Occupied
16 Jun 45	Cauayan, Isabela	37th Inf. Division	Captured
15 Jun 45	Cervantes, Ilocos Sur	USAFIP, NL	Captured
15 Jun 45	Comillas, Ilocos Sur	USAFIP, NL	Captured
9 Jan 45	Dagupan, Pangasinan	3d Bn, 148th Infantry	Secured
9 Jan 45	Dagupan, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division, 20th Inf. RCT & 1st Inf. RCT	Occupied
12 Jan 45	Damortis, La Union	158th RCT	Occupied
19 Jan 45	Divenide, Ilocos Sur	USAFIP, NL	Secured
25 Feb 45	Dongon, Mt. Province	33d Inf. Division	Captured
14 Jun 45	Echague, Isabela	37th Inf. Division	Captured
30 May 45	Galiano, La Union	33d Inf. Division	Seized
25 Jun 45	Gattaran, Cagayan	1st Bn, 511th Prcht Infantry	Captured
2 Jul 45	Gonzaga, Cagayan	129th Infantry	Occupied
19 Jun 45	Ilagan, Isabela	37th Inf. Division	Seized
12 Jun 45	Imugan, Nueva Vizcaya	32d Inf. Division	Captured
15 Jun 45	Ipil, Isabela	37th Infantry	Secured
16 Mar 45	Isabela, Basilan Island	162d Infantry	Cleared
3 May 45	Itogon, Mt. Province	33d Inf. Division	Secured
4 Jul 45	Jones, Isabela	20th Infantry	Seized
28 Apr 45	Kapintalan, Mt. Province	35th Infantry	Captured
30 Jun 45	Kayan, Bontoc, Mt. Province	USAFIP, NL	Captured
23 Jun 45	Kayapa, Nueva Vizcaya	6th Inf. Division	Captured
12 Jul 45	Kiangan, Ifugao, Mt. Prov.	2d Bn, 63d Infantry	Seized
9 Jan 45	Lingayen, Pangasinan	1st Bn, 160th Inf.	Passed thru
9 Jan 45	Lingayen, Pangasinan	185th RCT, 160th RCT & 40th Inf. Division	Landed & Secured
29 Apr 45	Loacan Airfield, Mt. Prov.	33d Inf. Division	Captured
20 Jul 45	Lubao, Mt. Province	6th Inf. Division	Secured
16 Jan 45	Mabilao, Pangasinan	43rd Inf. Division	Landed
16 Jan 45	Malasiqui, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division	Occupied

Date	*Place*	*Units Involved*	*Action Taken*
11 Jan 45	Manaoag, Pangasinan	43d Inf. Division	Secured
9 Jan 45	Mangaldan, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division, 20th RCT, 1st RCT	Occupied
15 Jan 45	Mangatarem, Pangasinan	33d Inf. Division	Secured
24 Mar 45	Naguilian, La Union	148th Infantry	Captured
24 Jul 45	Naguilian, Isabela	37th Inf. Division	Captured
14 Jan 45	Nanatian, Pangasinan	40th Inf. Division	Occupied
14 Jan 45	Natonin, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.	USAFIP NL	Secured
20 Jun 45	Panasan, Mt. Province	33d Inf. Division	Captured
20 Jun 45	Parian, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division	Occupied
18 Jan 45	Pozorrubio, Pangasinan	43 Inf. Division	Secured
21 Jun 45	Pingkian, Nueva Vizcaya	6th Inf. Division Connolly Force	Captured
13 Jan 45	Port Sual, Pangasinan	40th Inf. Division	Secured
13 Jan 45	Rabon, Pangasinan	158th RCT	Secured
28 Jan 45	Rosario, La Union	43d Inf. Division	Pushed thru
9 Jan 45	San Carlos, Pangasinan	2d & 3d Bns, 148th Inf.	Secured
9 Jan 45	San Fabian, Pangasinan	43d Inf. Division	Landed
27 Mar 45	San Fernando, La Union	3d Bn, 129th Inf.	Secured
28 Jan 45	San Leon, Pangasinan	25th Inf. Division	Secured
28 Jan 45	San Manuel, Pangasinan	27th Infantry	Secured
4 Jul 45	San Mariano, Isabela	161st Infantry	Secured
23 Jan 45	San Miguel, Pangasinan	20th Infantry	Secured
2 Feb 45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan	40th Infantry Div.	Occupied
28 Jan 45	San Quintin, Pangasinan	32d Inf. Division	Secured
21 Jan 45	San Vicente, Pangasinan	25th Inf. Division	Secured
27 May 45	Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya	27th Infantry	Secured
2 Feb 45	Santa Maria, Pangasinan	108th Infantry	Held
18 Jan 45	Sison, Pangasinan	25th Inf. Division	Secured
8 Jun 45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya	32d Inf. Division	Occupied
30 Jan 45	Tayug, Pangasinan	43d Inf. Division	Captured
2 Feb 45	Tayug, Pangasinan	37th Inf. Division	Entered
10 May 45	Tebbo, Mt. Province	32d Inf. Division	Occupied
29 Apr 45	Top Side, Mt. Province	32d Inf. Division	Secured
29 Apr 45	Trinidad, Mt. Province	33d Inf. Division	Captured
20 Jun 45	Tuguegarao, Cagayan	33d Inf. Division	Captured
25 Jun 45	Tuguegarao, Cagayan	37th Inf. Division	Seized
22 Jun 45	Tumauini, Isabela	USAFIP, NL	Re-Captured
30 Jun 45	Udiao, Pangasinan	37th Inf. Division	Captured
7 Feb 45	Umingan, Pangasinan	43d Inf. Division	Seized
16 Jan 45	Urdaneta, Pangasinan	25th Inf. Division	Secured
9 Jan 45	Uyong, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division and 40th Inf. Division	Occupied unopposed
17 Jan 45	Villasis Sector, Pangasinan	6th Inf. Division	Secured

Appendix E

SALIENT FACTS ON THE CAMPAIGN OF USAFIP, NL

I — OUR STRENGTH AS OF V-J DAY

A — Total Strength — 25,664
B — Total Casualties — 5,000
C — Breakdown of our Casualties

UNIT	KIA*	WIA**	MIA***	TOTAL
11th Infantry	145	310	12	467
14th Infantry	110	196	14	320
15th Infantry	238	525	7	770
66th Infantry	280	568	6	854
121st Infantry	662	1,786	34	2,442
Other Units	46	90	11	147
	1,481	3,475	84	5,000

II — ENEMY FORCES THAT FACED USAFIP, NL

(From 4 January to 17 October 1945)

A — Total Strength of the Japanese Army — 85,044
B — Enemy's total Casualties — 53,043
C — Breakdown of enemy Casualties
  KIA (Japanese troops) — 52,033
  KIA (Koreans with IJA)**** — 809
  KIA (Javanese with IJA) — 144
  KIA (Formosans with IJA) — 57
D — Japanese Prisoners of War — 32,001

III — EVALUATION OF DATA

A — Our Casualties in Relation with Strength:
  KIA — 6.52%
  WIA — 15.72%
  MIA — 0.38%
  Total 22.62%

B — The Enemy Casualty in Relation with Strength:
  KIA — 61.92%
  Prisoners of War — 38.08%
  Total 100.00%

C — Ratio of KIA
  USAFIP, NL — 1
  Enemy — 36

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* Killed in Action (KIA)
** Wounded in Action (WIA))
*** Missing in Action (MIA)
**** Imperial Japanese Army (IJA)

SECTION III — THE VICTORY

A — BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF PRESIDENT FERDINAND E. MARCOS

B — BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO

C — BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF GEN. MACARIO PERALTA, JR.

D — BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF GEN. RIGOBERTO J. ATIENZA

E — FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. RUSSELL W. VOLCKMANN

F — ADDRESS OF COLONEL ROBERT H. ARNOLD

G — DONALD V. JAMISON MET PRESIDENT MARCOS IN PHILIPPINE JUNGLES

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF PRESIDENT FERDINAND E. MARCOS

FERDINAND EDRALIN MARCOS was born the first of four children to Mariano Marcos and Josefa Edralin in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, on September 11, 1917. It was a time when a world war was being fought in Europe; Japan and Russia were emerging as world powers, and America was making her power felt in Asia.

Crisis attended his birth, but crisis which, in the classical form presages a hero's emergence. That he came to the world on a stormy night, without obstetrical aid, injects an element of the heroic and recalls the folk lyric about being born on the top of a mountain, fathered by the thunder and mothered by the lightning. He seemed to have survived only to fulfill his destiny.

His destiny, of course, was fulfilled by his election as the Sixth President of the Republic of the Philippines.

He was descended from the Edralins of Sarrat and the Marcoses of Batac who by the 1850's were families of means and education. His paternal grandfather, Fabian Marcos, was gobernadorcillo of Batac; his maternal grandfather, Fructuoso Edralin, was "the most important man" of his time in Sarrat. At the close of the nineteenth century, both families joined the Philippine Revolution (Grandfather Edralin fought under General Antonio Luna) and at the start of the twentieth, they rallied behind Gregorio Aglipay, the bishop of the Revolution, in resisting American rule in the North.

From his mother, President Marcos learned his alphabet and tales of ancestral courage and wisdom. She was a public school teacher who took her prodigy to her own classes before he was of school age. His father was a public school teacher and district supervisor who quit teaching to study law. He won a congressional seat even before he was a lawyer; later, he was appointed governor-at-large of Davao.

A product of the public schools, President Marcos left a record that still remains to be excelled. From his grade school days in Laoag and Sarrat to the Ermita Elementary School in Manila and to the U.P. High School, he maintained uniformly high ratings. At the state university, where he earned his degree in law, *cum* *laude,* he won most of the available scholarships. He also distinguished himself in athletics, winning medals in boxing, wrestling and swimming. He was the national small-bore rifle and pistol open champion at the time. He also won the Quezon medal for oratory, the Avanceña cup for scholarship in military science, the President's medal for scholarship in law, the full scholarship pin in law, and the President's medal for the best thesis in 1939. At the same time he was an active campus leader, participating in demonstrations against encroachments on academic freedom.

He topped the 1939 examinations with one of the highest grades in bar history. He accomplished this while under trial as respondent in the Nalundasan case, reviewing in a detention cell, and taking the test under guard. He personally argued his case in the Supreme Court and won a unanimous and decisive acquittal.

When the war broke out in 1941, he joined the Philippine Army as a lieutenant in combat intelligence. In Bataan, he was sent on critical patrol and combat missions to Mt. Natib, Mt. Samat, and the Salian River junction. For gallantry in action in Guitol he received the Silver Star Medal; for the Mt. Natib exploit, General MacArthur himself awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross, the most esteemed of U.S. military decorations for bravery, second only to the Congressional Medal of Honor for which he was recommended for the action at Salian River.

When Bataan fell, President Marcos tried to organize a mass escape of officers in order to carry on resistance elsewhere. He was, however, critically wounded in the abdomen by shrapnel and rifle fire, subsequently captured by the enemy and forced to join the Death March to Capas.

Soon after his release from Capas, he was arrested and incarcerated at Fort Santiago, the old Spanish fortress overlooking the Pasig, by then notorious as a death cell for guerrillas and political prisoners as it had been for Rizal, the foremost national hero. He survived severe torture, and while under escort in Quezon province to point out an underground hideout, he broke away from his captors when guerrillas ambushed them.

He then worked for a time with the guerrilla organization called President Quezon's Own Guerrillas which operated in Southern Luzon. Later, he founded *Ang Mga Maharlika* (The Freemen), an organization which carried out vital intelligence work for the Allied Intelligence Bureau in the Pacific, which he eventually fused with the USAFIP, NL (United States Army Forces in the Philippines

Northern Luzon). With the USAFIP, NL, he fought under the 14th Infantry, AUS, inside the enemy lines in the Cordilleras of Mountain Province.

During the liberation of the Philippines, President Marcos fought in one of the bitterest battles in the history of the War, the Battle of Bessang Pass, which led to the capture of the Commanding General of the Japanese Imperial forces in the Philippines, General Yamashita, who surrendered to his guerrilla unit.

President Marcos emerged from the war with nearly every medal and decoration for courage and bravery the Philippine and American governments could bestow on a soldier. He has twenty-seven medals and decorations, making him the most decorated Filipino soldier in World War II. Four of his decorations are for five wounds sustained in battle. As late as 1961, a Japanese bullet had to be excised from his body by surgery.

He directed the efforts to establish a civil government in the northern areas occupied by the USAFIP, NL first as a combat officer and later as judge advocate general and civil affairs officer of USAFIP, NL.

He served for a time as technical assistant to President Manuel A. Roxas, and in 1947 he was sent with other officers on a mission to secure from the United States Congress arrears-in-pay and other benefits for Filipino veterans. The mission succeeded in obtaining 160 million dollars as arrears-in-pay. In 1949, when only 32, he ran for Congress in the second district of Ilocos Norte, once represented by his father, and won. This launched his political career.

He served as congressman for three consecutive terms and became a senator with the highest number of votes in the 1959 elections. He held vital positions in the House as well as in the Senate.

During his first year in the House, he headed the *Neophytes* Bloc of which then Congressmen Diosdado Macapagal, Emmanuel Pelaez and Arsenio H. Lacson were members. He was chairman of the committee on commerce and industry and member of the following committees: ways and means, war veterans, civil service, economic planning, reparations, import and price controls, the electoral tribunal, and banks, currency and corporations. Later, he served as minority floor leader.

In the Senate, he was first minority floor leader and then president. He was also a member of the National Economic Council, the Council of Leaders, and the Council of State.

As a lawmaker, he established a record for having introduced the most number of important bills many of which found their way into the statute books.

In 1950, when there were no available funds for public works, since government funds were drained off into the Huk campaign, he launched a self-help program for the barrio people of his district, he himself participating in the construction of schools, irrigation systems, and feeder roads. This self-help project was later enlarged by President Magsaysay into a nationwide community development program.

In Congress, he was intimately identified with the move to give "more in law" to those who had "less in life." As a pioneer in land reform legislation, he fought prodigiously for the enactment of the Land Tenure Act in the House and steered the passage of the Land Reform Code in the Senate. He also worked for the strengthening of trade unionism, by co-sponsoring the Magna Carta of Labor and the Anti-Scab Law. He sponsored an act appropriating ₱20 million annually for five years for the construction and improvement of public elementary school buildings. He worked for the enactment of the old minimum wage act and was among the initiators of the new floor wage statute. He authored many laws beneficial to the farmers, including those providing for agricultural extension service, the creation of rural banks, the establishment of rural health units, and the organization of farm marketing cooperatives. He co-authored the bill for construction of multi-storey tenement houses for the poor and homeless.

President Marcos also distinguished himself in the field of civil liberties, authoring laws against torture, defining the rights of the accused to counsel, confrontation and bail, and limiting to six hours the detention of prisoners who have not been charged. He also sponsored a law expanding the scope of press freedom.

In party affairs, his leadership has always been recognized by colleagues. He was executive vice president of the Liberal Party from 1954 to 1961 and president up to 1964. At the same time, he was chairman of the economic policy committee of the party and spokesman on economic matters.

The field of foreign relations is not new to President Marcos. As senator, he took part in the treaty-ratifying functions of the Senate and participated in many foreign policy debates. He has also led Philippine delegations to various international conferences. He headed the Philippine delegation to the Colombo Plan Conference in Ottawa, Canada in 1954, and was a member of the annual Philippine delegation to the U.N. General Assembly in 1954, 1961 and 1962. His effectiveness as a diplomat helped pave the way for the decision to establish the Asian Development Bank in Manila.

President Marcos is married to Imelda Romualdez of the well-known Romualdez family in Leyte. They have three children: Maria Imelda, Ferdinand, Jr., and Maria Victoria Irene.

Biographical Data of General CARLOS P. ROMULO

Address:

a) Residence: 74 McKinley Road, Forbes Park, Makati, Rizal
b) Office: Quezon Hall, University of the Philippines,
Diliman, Quezon City

Date and Place of Birth:

January 14, 1899; Manila, Philippines

Educational Attainment:

A.B., University of the Philippines, 1918
M.A., Columbia University, 1921

Honorary Degrees (59)

Doctor of Literature, Rollins College, Florida, 1946
Doctor of Philosophy, University of Athens, Greece, September, 1948
Doctor of Humanitarian Service, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1953
Doctor of Humane Letters, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, May 2, 1955
Doctor of Civil Law, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1956
Doctor of Humane Letters, Saint Vincent College, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1957
Doctor of Humane Letters, New York Medical College, New York City, June 9, 1959
Doctor of Letters, Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa, June 5, 1960
Doctor of Science, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts, June 9, 1961
Doctor of Pedagogy, National University, Manila, Philippines, May 20, 1965
Doctor of Social Science, University of Indonesia, Djakarta, February 3, 1964
Doctor of Educational Administration, De La Salle College, Manila, Philippines, April 12, 1964
Doctor of Education, Philippine Women's University, Manila, Philippines, May 18, 1965
Doctor of Humane Letters, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1965

Doctor of Laws from the following:

- Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, Dec., 1935
- University of the Philippines, Quezon City, April, 1949
- University of Maine, Orono, Maine, 1950
- Arellano University, Manila, 1950
- University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, 1950
- Manhattan College, New York, 1950
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1950
- Lafayette University, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1950
- Boston University, Boston, Mass., January 31, 1951
- Roanoke College, Roanoke, Virginia, April, 1951
- Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 9, 1952
- Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1954
- Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Mo., May 17, 1954
- University of Portland, Portland, Oreg., May 30, 1954
- Seattle University, Washington, June 1, 1954
- Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, June 7, 1954
- Washington University, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22, 1955
- Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, June 4, 1955
- College of William and Mary, Williamburg, Va., June 12, 1955
- Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1955
- Niagara University, New York, May 10, 1956
- College of Saint Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., June 1, 1956
- Denison University, Granville, Ohio, June 9, 1956
- University of San Francisco, California, June 10, 1956
- Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, June 9, 1957
- John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1957
- Adelphi College, Garden City, N.Y., June 12, 1957
- Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa, June 1, 1958
- Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., June 9, 1958
- Boston College, Boston, Mass., June 8, 1959
- Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., June 6, 1960
- Long Island University, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 10, 1960
- North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, June 4, 1961
- Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio, June 5, 1961
- Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky., August 3, 1961
- Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1961
- Chungang University, Seoul, Korea, December 11, 1961
- Farleigh Dickenson University, New Jersey, April 7, 1963
- Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan, April 9, 1963
- Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan, April 10, 1963
- Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, January 29, 1964
- Delhi University, New Delhi, India, February 11, 1964

Karachi University, Karachi, Pakistan, March 25, 1965
University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., June 7, 1965
University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A., June 26, 1965

Present Positions:

President, The Philippine Academy of Science and Humanities
Special Presidential Adviser on Foreign Affairs
University Professor, University of the Philippines
President, University of the Philippines and concurrently Secretary of Education

Past Positions:

Associate Professor and Head, English Department, University of the Philippines, 1926-1930
Member, Board of Regents, University of the Philippines, 1931-1941
Editor-in-Chief, TVT Publications, Manila, 1931
Publisher, DMHM Newspapers, Manila, 1937-1941
Gen. MacArthur's Aide-de-camp in Bataan, Corregidor and Australia as Major in the United States Army; promoted to Lt. Col., in March, 1942; to full colonel in August, 1942; to Brigadier General in September, 1944. Accompanied General MacArthur and the liberating forces in the invasion of Leyte and later in the recapture of Manila.
Secretary of Information and Public Relations in President Manuel L. Quezon's War Cabinet, Washington, D.C., 1943-1944
Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, 1944-1946
Acting Secretary of Public Instruction in President Sergio Osmeña's Cabinet, 1944-1945
Chief of the Philippine Mission to the United Nations, 1945-1954
President of the Freedom of Information Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1947
President of the Fourth General Assembly of the United Nations, 1949-1950
Secretary of Foreign Affairs in President Elpidio Quirino's Cabinet, 1950-1952
Twice President of U. N. Security Council, 1957.
Ambassador to the United States, January 15, 1952—May 14, 1953
Special and Personal Envoy (with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary) of the President of the Philippines to the United States, February, 1954—September 23, 1955
Ambassador to the United States, September 24, 1955—February 1, 1962
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Cuba and Brazil (with residence in Washington, D.C.), November 24, 1959

International Congresses, Conferences, etc.:

United Nations Conference in San Francisco, 1945 (Head of the Philippine Delegation).

First Session of the United Nations General Assembly in London, January to February, 1946 and to all succeeding sessions until 1953 (Head of the Philippine Delegation). During the Third Regular Session in Paris, September to December, 1948, and New York, April to May, 1949, was Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Political and Security Committee

Signed the Bretton Woods Agreement for the Philippines, 1945

UNRRA Conference in Atlantic City, March, 1946

London Conference on Devastated Areas, 1946 (Head of the Philippine Delegation).

United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, Geneva, March to April, 1948 (President and Chief of the Philippine Delegation).

New Delhi Conference on Indonesia, January, 1949 (Chief of the Philippine Delegation).

Baguio Conference, Baguio, Philippines, May, 1950 (President).

Japanese Peace Treaty Conference, San Francisco, California, September, 1951 (Chairman of the Philippine Delegation).

Ninth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, September, 1954 (Chairman of the Philippine Delegation).

Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, April, 1955 (Member of Cabinet and Chairman of the Philippine Delegation).

Tenth Commemorative Session of the United Nations, San Francisco, California, June 1955 (Chairman of the Philippine Delegation).

United Nations Tenth Session of the General Assembly, September to December, 1955 (Chairman of the Philippine Delegation).

United Nations Security Council, January to December, 1957 (Philippine Representative; Served as President of the Council in January and in December).

United Nations Twelfth Session of the General Assembly, September to December, 1957 (Chairman of the Philippine Delegation).

Ministerial Preparatory Afro-Asian Conference in Jakarta, April, 1964 (Chairman of Philippine Delegation).

Organizations:

Alpha Phi Omega

Bohemian Club, San Francisco, California

Caballeros de Rizal, Manila

Club Filipino, Manila

Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.
Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C.
Military Order of the Carabao
Military Order of the Purple Heart
Military Order of the World Wars
National Press Club, Washington, D.C.
Omicron Delta Kappa
Pan Xenia
Rizal Center
Rotary Club of Manila
Sigma Delta Chi
Tau Kappa Alpha
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Phi Kappa Phi
National Research Council of the Philippines

Decorations, Honors, Awards: (47)

Pulitzer Prize in Journalism for distinguished correspondence. A series of articles written on a trip through the Far East just before World war II, 1942
First Annual Gold Medal Award by World Government News, for work in the United Nations for Peace, March, 1947
Gold Medal Award by the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Foundation of Princeton University, "in recognition of his contribution to public life", May, 1947
International Benjamin Franklin Society's Gold Medal for distinguished world statesmanship in 1947, January, 1948
Made Freeman of the City of Plymouth, England, October, 1948
City of Manila Gold Medal Award for Merit, July 4, 1949
Philippine Congressional Gold Medal of Honor, April 17, 1950
Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines
Gold Cross
Silver Star
Purple Heart
Presidential Unit Citation with two Oak Leaf Clusters
Philippine Legion of Honor (Degree of Commander)
The Grand Cross of the Order of the Phoenix from the Greek Government
The Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes from the Republic of Cuba
The United States Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, 1950
The Aztec Eagle, highest decoration of the Government of Mexico
The Grand Cross of the Order of Queen Isabela of Spain, 1950

Silver Medal of Achievement by the Poor Richard Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February, 1950

One World Award for International Statesmanship, June, 1950

Cardinal Gibbons Gold Medal, The Catholic University of American, Washington, D.C., October 21, 1950

National Institute of Social Sciences Annual Award, New York, November 1, 1950

The Order of *Sikatuna,* highest foreign service decoration of the Philippine Government, awarded for his services as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, April, 1953

The Golden Heart Presidential Award, highest Philippine decoration, awarded by President Ramon Magsaysay, September 13, 1954

"La Orden del Libertador" (Gran Cordon) from the Venezuelan Government, November 29, 1955

Hellenic University Club of Philadelphia Award for outstanding service to humanity, January, 1955

Christopher Literary Award for the Year's Best Book "Crusade in Asia", New York City, August 21, 1955

Gold Medal Award by the New York Board of Trade for "notable service in the preservation of our heritage of freedom", New York City, October 13, 1955

Distinguished Service Award by Phi Beta Kappa, Chicago, December 6, 1955

Bellarmine Medal for Diplomacy by the Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, May 16, 1956

World Peace Award by B'rith Abraham Fraternal Order, Kiamesha Lake, New York, June 17, 1956

St. Francis Xavier Medal for distinguished service in the field of Catholic thought by Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 9, 1956

Distinguished Service Award in the Field of Diplomacy by the Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, March 8, 1958

Four Freedoms Award by the Four Freedoms Foundation, Inc., New York City, April 21, 1958

Gold Medal of Honor by the City of New York, August 29, 1958

Special Freedom Leadership Award by the Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1959

City of New York Award for distinguished and exceptional service, presented by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, April 22, 1959

Soldier for Freedom Award by the Morris Morgenstern Foundation, New York, February 20, 1961

Founding Member, The Philippine Academy of Sciences and Humanities, 1961

Munha Medal, awarded by the Republic of Korea, December 11, 1961

Grand Cordon of the Order of the Brilliant Star, awarded by the Republic of China, April 5, 1962

Order of St. Sylvester, Vatican City, May 1962

The Grand Cross of the Military Order of Christ of Portugal, October 5, 1962

Medallion of Valor by the Government of Israel, November 17, 1963

Elected Fellow of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, India, February, 1964

First Centennial Medal, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, November 7, 1964

Special Republic of the Philippines Cultural Heritage Award for 1965, June 10, 1965

Books:

ROMULO, CARLOS P. I Saw the Fall of the Philippines, Double-day and Company, Inc., New York City, 1942

———Mother America. Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1943

———My Brother Americans. Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1945

———I See the Philippines Rise. Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1946

——— The United (A Novel). Crown Publishers, Inc., N.Y., 1951

———Crusade in Asia. The John Day Co., New York, 1955

———The Meaning of Bandung. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., 1956

———The Magsaysay Story. The John Day Co., New York, 1956

———Friend to Friend. The John Day Co., New York, 1958

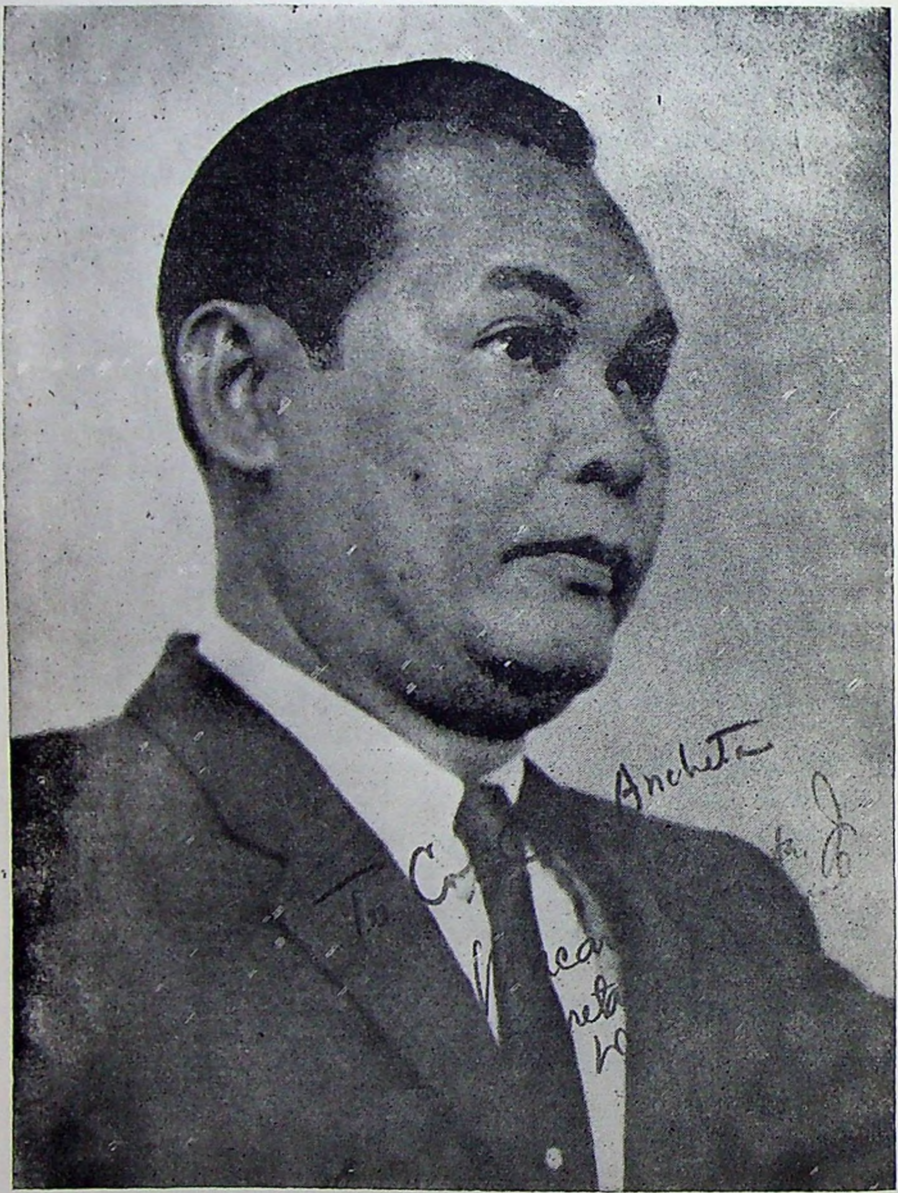
———I Walked with Heroes (An Autobiography), Holt, Rinehart & Winston, N.Y., February, 1961

———Mission to Asia: The Dialogue Begins, U.P. Press, 1964

———Contemporary Nationalism and World Order, Asia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1964

———Identity and Change: Towards a National Definition, Solidaridad Publishing House, Manila, 1965

———Evasions and Response. Phoenix Publishing House, Quezon City, 1966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MACARIO PERALTA, JR.
Secretary of National Defense
during the administration of President Diosdado Macapagal

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF MACARIO PERALTA, JR*

The Secretary of National Defense portfolio was given to a successful career man who, as an officer in World War II, has been commended by Philippine and foreign officials for his extraordinary heroism and gallantry in action. He is a brilliant lawyer, voted as one of the most outstanding senators in 1955. A man of courage and principles, honest, and a disciplinarian, Macario Peralta, Jr. is easily the most logical choice for the position during the administration of President Diosdado Macapagal.

Born in Manila on July 30, 1913 of Ilocano-Pangasinan descent, Peralta grew up in Tarlac. He finished his Bachelor of Laws degree at the University of the Philippines, graduating cum laude, in 1936. He passed the bar the same year, obtaining second place.

Peralta joined the Philippine Army in 1936 as a reserve officer and was later commissioned in the regular force as a second lieutenant. His first assignment was in Cebu as commandant of the Visayan Institute ROTC cadets, and later at Adamson University in Manila. He attended the Philippine Army Infantry School in 1940, finishing at the top of his class.

War found him back in the Visayas as chief of operations of the 61st Division, Philippine Army (USAFFE), then being mobilized in Iloilo. After the surrender of the USAFFE troops to the Japanese, Peralta, then a captain, organized and led the guerrillas in Panay, Romblon, Palawan, Marinduque and portions of Masbate and Mindoro. In this resistance campaign against the Japanese, Peralta displayed his exemplary leadership, competence and gallantry in action. For this he was awarded the Distinguished Service Star. The United States government, conferred on him the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star.

Returning to military control in 1945, he was subsequently sent to the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, U.S.A., for advanced studies. He came home with a special commendation from the commandant of the school for his "brilliant and unexcelled scholastic records." Late in 1945, he was promoted to brigadier general, for which promotion he was designated deputy chief of staff of the Philippine Army.

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* From the Files and Records, A.F.P.

He resigned from the Army in 1946 and was appointed by the late President Manuel Roxas chairman of the Philippine Veterans Board, a position he served until 1949. With the Magsaysay Mission to the United States which he organized, he was able to obtain substantial benefits for the disabled veterans, widows and orphans of the deceased veterans. Again, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Star by the Philippine government for his mission.

He ran for the Senate and was elected under the Liberal Party at the very young age of 36. Among the achievements to his credit while in the Senate were the expose' of the Tambobong-Buenavista deal, procurement of supplies and equipment for the Filipino troops in Korea (PEFTOK), legislation giving veterans priority in employment, and many others. After his term in 1955, he returned to his law practice and figured in several sensational criminal cases where he displayed his extraordinary ability as a trial lawyer.

After President Macapagal's victory in the 1961 elections, Peralta was persuaded to accept the defense portfolio, the position he had twice refused.

Secretary Peralta is the only cabinet member decorated twice by President Macapagal for "exemplary devotion to duty . . . and for being the most valuable cabinet member" in the first year of the Macapagal administration.

Recently the Confederation of Filipino Veterans (CONVETS) awarded him a plaque for "distinguished service to Filipino veterans and for strengthening the defense posture of the Philippines."

Secretary Peralta is married to the former Natividad Kasilag of Batangas, by whom he has three children . . . Macario Peralta III, Cecilia and Englebert.

GENERAL RIGOBERTO J. ATIENZA
Chief of Staff, AFP
during the administration of President Diosdado Macapagal

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF GENERAL RIGOBERTO J. ATIENZA *

General Rigoberto J Atienza was born in Manila on 4 January 1911.

He received his secondary education at the Manila South High School where he graduated valedictorian of his class in 1929. He obtained his degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering at the University of the Philippines in 1934. After practicing as a civil engineer for two years, he went to Baguio to be among the first graduates of the Reserve Officers Service School (ROSS Class No. 1) in 1936. This was his first service schooling which was to be followed by many others to prepare him for positions of higher responsibility.

General Atienza was commissioned Third Lieutenant in the fledging Philippine Army in 1936. This started a varied and colorful career from the bottom as a Third Lieutenant in the Philippine Army (Reserve) as a Platoon Leader. From Platoon Leader, he served in every one of the echelons of military command through Company Commander, Batallion Commander, Regimental Commander, Division Commander, Zone Commander, Area Commander and then Commanding General, Philippine Army. He was lately the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines. His service also includes staff work from Battalion Adjutant and Executive Officer, Division Inspector General, Regimental Executive Officer; Chief of Logistics Division, GHQ, AFP; Chief, SEATO Affairs Office, Office Chief of Staff, AFP; and Chief, War Plans Division, GHQ, AFP. In military schooling, he has held various assignments ending as Instructor, Department Head, and Assistant Commandant, Command and General Staff. School.

In 1941, General Atienza graduated from The Infantry School, Philippine Army, graduating No. 2. On 1 October 1941, he was promoted to Captain and assumed command of the 41st Engineer Combat Battalion, 41st Inf Div, then entrusted with the defense of Batangas and Cavite. On 21 December 1941, Captain Atienza was designated Inspector General of General Vicente Lim's 41st Inf Div. He was given a field promotion to Major on 10

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* From the Files and Records, A.F.P.

February 1942. Barely three (3) months later, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, on 1 April 1942. On 30 March 1942, he was assigned Executive Officer and Acting Commanding Officer of the 42nd Inf. Regt, 41st Inf. Div. He led that unit during its finest hours in Bataan. Colonel Atienza's heroic stand astride Trail 6 on 6 April 1942 to save the 41st Div Command Post from possible capture was to become the unit's last battle before the capitulation of the Bataan garrison.

With the surrender of Bataan to the enemy on 9 April 1942, Colonel Atienza joined thousands of USAFFE surrenderees in the infamous Death March. He was concentrated in Camp O'Donnell, Capas, Tarlac. Upon release, he joined the embryo of General Lim's resistance movement and, later, Colonel Terry "Magtanggol" Adevoso's Hunters ROTC Guerrillas where he served as ACofS, G3. During the Liberation, he was attached to the US 11th Airborne Division.

Colonel Atienza returned to military control on 13 April 1945. In July of that year, he took courses in Combined Arms at the US Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon his return, he was assigned Commanding Officer, Engineer Service Battalion (ESB). He also served in a concurrent capacity as Assistant Chief of Engineers, AFP as Executive Officer, 1st Infantry Training Regiment and as Battalion Commander of the Emergency Combat Battalion, the GHQ Reserve Unit as Deputy Chief of Engineers, AFP. He was relieved as Commanding Officer, Engineer Service Battalion and appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, G.4 (Logistics), GHQ, AFP on 1 September 1951. On 5 February 1954, he became Chief of the Planning Group, Office Chief of Staff, GHQ, AFP. Later, he was assigned to the Command and General Staff School, Fort Wm McKinley, Rizal as Assistant Commandant. In 1957, Colonel Atienza pioneered in the establishment of the SEATO Affairs Office, Office Chief of Staff, GHQ, AFP. The position called for the rank of one-star general. On 15 May 1958, he was made the first Secretary of the Philippines-United States Mutual Defense Board, which position he held in concurrent capacity with that of Chief, SEATO Affairs Office. On 1 September 1960, Colonel Atienza was named Assistant Chief of Staff, J5 (War Plans). This assignment, coupled with his stint as Logistics Chief, Plans Chief, and SEATO Affairs Chief, rounded up his staff preparation for command of large units.

Colonel Atienza was made Area Commander of the Fourth Military Area and, in addition, Commander of the 6th Infantry

Division in Mindanao and Sulu, on 21 March 1962. It was as Commanding Officer of IVMA/6ID that he received his promotion to Brigadier General.

General Atienza's tour of duty in Mindanao and Sulu was significant in many respects. He is the first officer to receive the "Outstanding Soldier of the Year Award" from Cagayan de Oro City. For his exemplary relationship with the local inhabitants, he was adopted, by a resolution, as a "son of Cagayan de Oro City" and as a son of Misamis Oriental. Later, as Commanding General of the IV Philippine Constabulary Zone, he undertook an extensive study on the causes of rampant killings and unrest among the Muslim minorities and produced an illuminating research piece pinpointing the social roots of the problem.

On 16 September 1963, General Atienza assumed command of the 1st Infantry (TABAK) Division at Fort Magsaysay, Nueva Ecija. From there, on 1 June 1964, he assumed command of the Philippine Army. He took his oath of office as Major General and AFP Vice of Staff on 16 January 1965 continuing as Commanding General, Philippine Army in concurrent capacity. From 16 March 1965, he served as Acting Deputy Chief of Staff, AFP, in addition. He served as Acting AFP Chief of Staff during the period 20 April 1965 to 14 May 1965.

It is interesting to note that as a young engineer officer during the war, General Atienza also excelled as an infantry unit commander.

At the Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1945, General Atienza reportedly topped the Filipino group of 15 senior officers that took up the course. He is also a graduate of the 4th Advanced Management Course held in Baguio in 1959.

General Atienza is one of the most travelled AFP officers today. He has represented the AFP in various official missions abroad — in Korea, Japan, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Thailand, Malaya, Singapore, Hongkong, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and the United States. He was a member of the Philippine Delegation to SEATO Council of Ministers conferences four (4) times.

It is likewise noteworthy that General Atienza has not limited his accomplishments to the military sphere. In pursuance of President Diosdado Macapagal's socio-economic program, the AFP Civic Action Center Program, as a means of disseminating dynamic socio-economic concepts in the rural areas is an upshot of the pilot Civic

Action Center which he, as 1st Infantry Division commander, established in Fort Magsaysay in May 1963. The massive upland rice project and the 5-year socio-economic program of the 1st Infantry Division were, likewise, initiated by him. For these signal achievements, General Atienza was awarded the 5th bronze anahaw leaf to his Distinguished Service Star.

Recently, General Atienza was the recipient of the ROLP Gold Medallion, awarded by the Reserve Officers Legion of the Philippines for his efforts in strengthening the reserve elements of the Citizen Army. He was Vice-Chairman of the ROLP Board of Advisers in 1964.

Among General Atienza's awards and decorations are: the Distinguished Conduct Star, the Distinguished Service Star (6 times), the Gold Cross, the Silver Star (US), the Philippine Legion of honor (Officer), the Legion of Merit (US), the Military Merit Medal (2 times), the Bronze Star (US), the Medal of Honor (South Vietnam), the Military Commendation Ribbon, the Long Service Medal, the Philippine Defense Medal, the Philippine Liberation Medal, the Philippine Independence Ribbon, the Anti-Dissidence Campaign Ribbon, the American Defense Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation Badge, and the Distinguished Unit Badge with two (2) oakleaf clusters (US).

Aside from the above-mentioned decorations, General Atienza is also the recipient of various letters of commendation for performance of military duties and for work in international conferences in which he has participated at least fifteen (15) times in various countries of Southeast Asia and the United States to date.

General Atienza is married to the former Eugenia Suarez of Manila, a Pharmacy graduate of the Philippine Women's University, his former classmate in High School and sponsor of the PMT Cadet Corps. They have six (6) children, all brilliant scholars — Zenaida, Eloisa, Herminia, Rosalinda, Rolando and Josefina. They all completed university work except the youngest four (4) having taken up post-graduate work and acquired degrees in their professions in American universities. All are gainfully employed except Josefina who is a freshman at the University of the Philippines.

On July 13, 1965, President Diosdado Macapagal promoted him to General and subsequently appointed him as Chief of Staff of the AFP.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. R. W. VOLCKMANN

On the eve of my relinquishing command of Philippine Army units in North Luzon I desire to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to all personnel who served with me throughout the past trying years. Your loyalty and devotion to duty have been unquestionable. The sacrifices and hardships that you have gone through are known to no one better than myself. In spite of these and many obstacles, our units in North Luzon achieved outstanding success and victory over numerically superior Japanese Forces. A victory that was the result of your determination, courage and self-sacrifice. Your achievements have drawn extremely favorable comments and praise from higher echelons. So much so that today spirit of jealousy has sprouted in some camps here in the Philippines. It may be that such feeling exist because of the records you have made — those records are open to anyone and they will become history. You have the right to be proud, the right to carry your heads high and forever claim to have been a part of USAFIP, NL.

The task of reducing a splendid force from 20,000 strong to the authorized peace strength has been extremely painful to me. It has been like slowly destroying the children of a family in the presence of the parents. Many of you who in the past served faithfully have been discharged. This has been necessary due to demobilization. Though you have been officially separated from the service, I wish to remind you that you are and will always be veterans of USAFIP, NL and I charge you with the lasting responsibility to be ever willing to aid a brother veteran and extend to him such assistance as he may need.

To the loyal civilians of North Luzon I wish to express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for your ever willing support, your sacrifices and your devotion to the cause for which we fought. Without your noble efforts and support USAFIP, NL could not have existed. You rightfully share in the glory of USAFIP, NL. You are a strong and determined people and you will always command my admiration. There are a few amongst you today that are still carrying grudges resulting from acts committed during the occupation days. Undoubtedly, mistakes were made during these hectic and trying days, but I am certain that most acts were committed in good faith and in furtherance of the cause. I ask you now to allow your wounds to heal. Drop the grudges you are carrying. Unite once more, and with the same determined spirit you have displayed in the past strive to make North Luzon a better place to live in.

On this day, USAFIP, NL Day, I wish to pay tribute to our comrades, 1,441 who paid the supreme sacrifice. The fall of Bessang Pass, the cracking of the Japanese resistance in North Luzon is symbolic for what they fought. They did not die in vain but died the honorable death of a soldier on the battle field fighting for their country and their people.

I believe that it would be most fitting to set aside June 14th of each year as USAFIP, NL Day and that the veterans of USAFIP, NL be encouraged to celebrate this day locally in their respective communities.

Again, I wish to express my deepest gratitude for your loyalty to me and commendations of the highest order for the outstanding service you have rendered to your country and the United States of America.

ABOUT GEN. R. W. VOLCKMANN, US ARMY (Ret.):

Gen. Volckmann was brought up in Clinton, Iowa. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934 and from Infantry School in 1938. During World War II he was in the Philippines and his adventures as a guerrilla leader in North Luzon are told in his book WE REMAINED *published by W. W. Norton and Company in 1954. After the war he attended the Armed Forces Staff College, 1949, and the National War College, 1954. At present he is a manufacturer of furniture in Morrison, Illinois.*

Gen. Volckmann's decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, Philippine Republic.

Gen. Volckmann was decorated by the Armed Forces of the Philippines on December 30, 1965 during the inauguration of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Appendix A

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo
Quezon City

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 203

30 December 1965

AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT STAR

Pursuant to paragraph 2b, Section 1, Armed Forces of the Philippines Regulations G 131-051, this Headquarters, dated 21 January 1954, the DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT STAR is hereby awarded to

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL W. VOLCKMANN, 019537, UNITED STATES ARMY

For extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy in Luzon, Philippines from 9 April to 15 August 1945. Having escaped from the enemy on Bataan on 9 April 1942, General VOLCKMANN, then a major of Infantry, made his way through enemy lines to Northern Luzon where he joined the resistance movement which was then in the process of buildup. With the capture of his superior officers, and undaunted by a big number of surrenderees, he took over the leadership of this resistance movement and subsequently organized a guerrilla outfit which he designated as the United States Army Forces in the Philippines, North Luzon (USAFIP, NL), on 1 June 1943. Though greatly threatened by a large body of hostile troops and faced with possible annihilation, General VOLCKMANN continued to defy the enemy, in the meanwhile that he reorganized and strengthened his outfit. With great courage he succeeded in welding the USAFIP, NL into a compact fighting force, while he consolidated moral and material support extended to him by the civilian elements in Northern Luzon. That the USAFIP, NL was largely responsible for the liberation from enemy forces of all the Northern Luzon provinces at the time the "cease-fire" order was issued on 15 August 1945 is attributable to General VOLCKMANN, whose keen professional knowledge, indefatigable industry, aggressive leadership, and indomitable courage in the face of tremendous odds are all in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service.

Mailing Address: Clinton, Iowa, U.S.A.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

RIGOBERTO J. ATIENZA
General AFP
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

(SGD) C P DELA CRUZ
C P DELA CRUZ
Colonel, AGS (GSC)
The Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
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*ADDRESS OF COL. R. H. ARNOLD ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE 15TH INFANTRY**

Colonel Robert H. Arnold
Formerly Commanding Officer, 15*th* Inf. USAFIP, NL

Fellow soldiers and friends. This is the day when veterans of the USAFIP, NL forces gather to celebrate the great victory of Bessang Pass in Ilocos Sur when you crushed the enemy 19th Division and attached units. Long before the D-Day landing at Lingayen on January 8, 1965, you had proved your courage and mettle as guerrillas. But in the succeeding six months your record as fully organized fighting soldiers, measured by any yardstick, proved you to be among the world's best fighting men.

Today I have been asked to recount briefly the operations of the 15th Infantry with special emphasis on the Battle of Tangadan in Abra. Whereas the Battle of Bessang Pass was the biggest single battle of the USAFIP, NL forces, the Battle of Tangadan was the biggest battle in which only a single regiment of the USAFIP, NL fought. The classical tactics employed during the Tangadan operation is something which I would have preferred to have General Calixto Duque discuss here tonight with his life long study of ground force tactics and his experience as G-3 of the Northern Luzon forces during that period.

When D-Day came for Luzon, the 15th Infantry along with all of the other units of the USAFIP, NL had an important mission. It was to destroy all enemy communications within our area and to intercept any enemy attempts to reinforce the beachhead. Immediately thereafter the 15th Infantry struck at the enemy concentrated in the Laoag-San Nicolas-Gabu area. After a series of surprise attacks by day and night Gabu Airfield was captured, and made available to the U.S. Air Force. The enemy was then forced to withdraw from Laoag under the pressure of constant attacks from all forces on February 12, 1945 and the enemy began its retreat from Ilocos Norte. This ended the first phase of the Luzon campaign of liberation for the 15th Infantry.

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* Address before the Veterans of the USAFIP, NL, Manila on June 15, 1957 in connection with the celebration of the great victory of Bessang Pass on June 14, 1945.

The enemy retreating from Ilocos Norte was pursued by Col. Gaudencio Sillona's 3rd Battalion of the 15th and engaged north of Vigan in the vicinity of Cabugao, Ilocos Sur. Soon after that, the enemy withdrew his forces from Vigan to join the 79th Infantry Brigade in the Tangadan-Bangued area, leaving the city to our troops. Meanwhile, the 1st and 2nd Battalions made a quick surprise march over the mountains from Nueva Era, Ilocos Norte into the Abra Valley. By this quick movement the enemy was outflanked and prevented from retreating eastward into the Mt. Province to reorganize and consolidate his forces.

We now had orders from the U.S. 6th Army to destroy the Japanese 79th Infantry Brigade and attached units in the Tangadan-Bangued area. The 15th Infantry had a wounded bear by the tail. But the fighting spirit of the 15th never faltered. The 3rd Battalion had now moved south of Vigan into the Narvacan area. Then while the 3rd Battalion had the enemy under heavy attack from the west and south, the 1st and 2nd Battalions were directed to clear the enemy from his entranched positions east of Bangued. He was then forced to abandon Bangued and the third Provincial Capitol was liberated by the 15th Infantry.

During this whole operation, the enemy outnumbered us 2 or 3 to one and in addition fought from heavily fortified positions. We had only one battery of General Alfonso Arellano's field artillery in this battle. I know the General would have supported us more if action elsewhere in Luzon had permitted it, but such was not the case. We were fortunate, however, in having numerous heavy air strikes to support us in the Tangadan operation.

Some of these air strikes, I might recall, were not without hazard to us as well. Many of you will recall how a flight of Navy planes one time mistook my command party and me for Japanese and proceeded to strafe us while we were still under fire from the enemy as well. We were only glad that they had already unloaded their bombs on the enemy positions before deciding that we were also the enemy. So as a result we got only the 50 caliber bullets while the enemy got the high explosive bombs.

In reviewing the surprisingly successful accomplishments of the fighting of the 15th during the Tangadan operation, I have often thought about the causes or reasons that might account for this success of our forces. Admittedly, our knowledge and use of terrain and our choice of tactical maneuvers were such as to put the enemy at a tremendous disadvantage. However, in the final analysis any larger unit commander must rely upon the courage and determination of his fighting soldiers and the small unit leaders. Sometimes, as I repeatedly saw it at Tangadan, Bessang, and Mt. Data, a commander can decisively influence the course of battle merely by his presence in the fire fight at the front at a critical stage in the battle. Nevertheless, much battlefield leadership in larger units must rest in substantial part on the morale previously instilled in the members of the organization which will inspire them to rise to heroic action in battle. There are many factors involved including among others the establishment of the best possible relations with the civilians in the area and the availability of the various personnel services. While my deep concern for the welfare of the soldiers under fire was common knowledge to all members of the 15th, I believe that I was also known for my insistence that there be the fullest concentration on the combat mission. In recalling these things during the Tangadan operation, I remember a humorous incident which Col. Simeon Valdez and many of his men I am sure will also remember. During our operation in the Ilocos provinces and Abra, the young ladies of the various towns organized themselves into the "Women's Auxiliary Service" and performed many personal services which helped so much to make for the high morale among our troops. In one particular incident, however, I remember making an inspection of the 1st Battalion Command Post and positions in the Tayum area. Like all good commanders, Col. Valdez had appropriate security posted around his troop dispositions and I am sure my approach was not without some warning. As I approached, I could not fail but hear several excited female voices in the distance and observed a few dainty forms disappear in the thicket. To this day, I think all present, with the possible exception of Col. Valdez, thought they had pulled the wool over my eyes. I do not know the nature of the personal services performed by those dedicated and adventuresome young ladies, but whatever they were, they did have a most favorable effect on the morale and succeeding operations of the 1st Battalion.

Getting back to the battle I must say that in spite of the U.S. tactical air support, we were still faced with the mission of destroying the much larger entrenched enemy force while deploying the regiment initially over a 10-12 mile front. By a series of rapid surprise movements and engagements the enemy was led to believe he was fighting a much larger force than we had. This miscalculation of the enemy was furthered, I am quite sure, by judicious injection of fabulous information into the bamboo telegraph. Likewise the heavy air support at this time might well have over-impressed the enemy about the strength of their opposing forces.

The 2nd Battalion was then deployed south of the enemy positions north of Nagbukel. The 3rd Battalion was deployed west of the enemy positions and astride the Narvacan-Bangued Highway. The 1st Battalion under Col. Valdez was east of the Japanese positions on a line running generally north and south through Bangued. The double envelopment was completed. But now was the time to tighten the noose.

The 2nd Battalion then struck from the south driving the enemy back to his Main Line of Resistance (MLR). But before the enemy could stage his counterattack at the 2nd Battalion, the 1st and 3rd Battalions attacked the enemy at both his flanks. Both enemy flanks were turned back upon the main body and the enemy was demoralized by his heavy losses and seemingly hopeless position. The result: one night, the first of May, under cover of dark, General Araki abandoned his heavily fortified positions, his heavy weapons, and large quantities of ammunition and supplies, and led his decimated command in flight through the gap between the 1st and 2nd Battalions. But the 15th was not to be denied its parting shot at the remnants of the 79th Infantry Brigade in its inland southward flight into Ilocos Sur.

The 3rd Battalion in a fast motorized movement to Baugen and overland march to Angaki struck again at the demoralized force as they fled south. Thus ended the second operation of the 15th Infantry for which it received from General Walter Krueger, Commanding General of the U.S. 6th Army, his special commendation for "outstanding combat achievement in the Luzon campaign".

The third operation of the 15th was the famous but bloody battle of Bessang in which almost all of you gentlemen, including General Eulogio Balao and General Arellano, fought. This battle will always be remembered, and is the greatest tribute to the "guts" of the Filipino soldier.

The fourth and last operation of the 15th was the Bauko-Sabangan-Bontoc-Mt. Data campaign. This campaign in which Col. Celedonio A. Ancheta's 2nd Battalion played a most decisive role, brought the 15th down the mountain trail to KM Post 90 and put us on the left flank of the 121st Infantry under General Balao at Loo. And I would like to digress for a moment here to make a personal observation. As long as the defense of the Philippines rests on the command of men with the ability and courage of General Balao and Arellano, the best possible defense of the Philippines is assured and freedom will not die.

So much for a brief recital of the operations of the fighting 15th. These operations and those of the other units in the USAFIP, NL organization were essentially Filipino operations supported only to a limited extent by U.S. Tactical Air Power and Artillery. The very few Americans, such as myself, who were privileged to fight with you, had by that time in fact become one of you in the fight for freedom. The bonds of mutual respect and friendship which we forged in those days of War and Strife and Sacrifice were seeds from which new roots of friendship between the Philippines and the United States have grown. The latest evidences of these are the new understandings and mutual projects which your Secretary of National Defense and Chief of Staff have consummated with the U.S. Government. But this bond of brotherhood that exists between us is not, I believe, restricted to the military or to one party but extends into the outermost provinces and into both parties. If you did not know them, I could name the prominent leaders of your government in both parties who as civilians or military leaders served and suffered in the cause of liberty and their country — without thought of personal gain. And this story of self-sacrifice was repeated even to the poorest farmer in the most remote locality.

During the war the Almighty God was with us, assuring us of ultimate victory. But had it not been for the courageous loyalty of the hundreds of thousands loyal civilians and to you gentlemen, there could have been no personal victory for me.

Gentlemen, I salute you.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

For gallantry in action during the final phase of operations against the Japs in Luzon, Col. Arnold was awarded in 1948 the Gold Cross Medal of the Philippines, which Consul General Raul Leuterio presented in New York on January 19, 1957.

Col. Arnold came to the Philippines in July 1941 with a radar outfit and was sent to Northern Luzon on December 5, 1951. Official army records have it that he acted as Commanding Officer for Aircraft Warning Signal Company prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War. When war broke out, he was physically cut off by the landing of large Jap forces at Vigan.

He begun organization of Philippine Guerrilla Regiments and led them in operations against the enemy along the Ilocos coast. After the fall of Corregidor, Col. Arnold did not surrender. He was for a time closely associated *with the famed Col. Guillermo Nakar. He helped establish radio communications with General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia.*

In 1944, Col. Arnold organized and assumed command of the 15th Infantry Philippine Army USAFIP, NL and commanded this unit under then Col. Russell W. Volckmann. The 15th Infantry was cited by General Krueger for outstanding combat achievement in annihilating the Japs 79th Brigade. During liberation, Col. Arnold served as Military Commander in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and Abra.

Col. Arnold was awarded the Distinguished Service Star during the inauguration of President Ferdinand E. Marcos on 30 December 1965.

Appendix A

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo
Quezon City

AGW 30 December 1965

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 202

AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR

Pursuant to paragraph 2c, Section I, Armed Forces of the Philippines Regulations G 131-051, this Headquarters, dated 21 January 1954, the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR is hereby awarded to

COLONEL ROBERT H. ARNOLD 0358082 SIGC ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

for exceptionally meritorious and valuable service rendered in a position of responsibility in Northern Luzon, Philippines, from 7 December 1941 to 8 January 1945. Assigned to establish an Air Warning Section at Bangui, Ilocos Norte, on 7 December 1941, Colonel (then 1st Lieutenant) Arnold proceeded to accomplish his mission in spite of tremendous handicaps brought about by limited communication and transportation facilities, the sudden outbreak of war, and the enemy landings at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, on 10 December 1941. Though cut off from the main body of the USAFFE, he remained undaunted as he faced possible capture by the enemy. He continued to exercise discipline over his detachment of 29 men, marched said detachment through mountainous jungles to join the 43d Infantry, US Army, at Suyoc, Mt Province, on 28 January 1941. Along with a few remaining American officers and civilians who were later inducted into the service, Colonel Arnold helped plan and organize the 121st Infantry Regiment, which was subsequently authorized as an element of the Philippine Army on 8 April 1942. Undaunted by the surrender of most of the American officers in Northern Luzon following the fall of Corregidor in May 1942, Colonel Arnold kept intact his unit and continued defying the enemy. In the Nueva Vizcaya-Isabela area where he later joined the 14th Infantry Regiment, and while serving as battalion commander in this unit, he was largely instrumental in setting up and establishing the first radio contact between the Philippines and the US Army Forces in Australia. In January 1945, he was in command of the 15th Infantry, United States Army Forces in the Philippines, North Luzon (USAFIP NL) in Ilocos Norte. With keen professional ability, indomitable courage, aggressive leadership, and keen devotion to duty, Colonel Arnold contributed greatly to the success of the resistance movement and the Philippine Liberation Campaign.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

OFFICIAL:

RIGOBERTO J. ATIENZA
General AFP
Chief of Staff

(SGD) C P DELA CRUZ
Colonel, AGS (GSC)
The Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
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DONALD V. JAMISON MET PRESIDENT MARCOS IN PHILIPPINE JUNGLES

By Bill Cain
T-A Staff Writer

PAUMA VALLEY — "Roast monkey doesn't taste so bad if your're hungry enough," said Donald V. Jamison, recalling his World War II experiences in the Philippine jungles, "—even with some hair still on it."

Jamison, 48, is manager of Manchester Boddy's Wilderness Gardens Ranch in north Pauma Valley. He also is a real estate broker.

In a recent Times-Advocate interview at the ranch, Jamison told of his wartime friendship with Ferdinand Marcos, then a Filipino guerrilla fighter, now the recently elected president of the Philippines.

"At that time," Jamison continued, "I was a captain and Ferdi was a major in the Philippine Army. He had been a lawyer, and was well-educated. However, when the Japanese invaded, he had fled to the hills to join with the guerrillas.

"He became Philippine Gen. Roxas' right-hand man, and soon was furnishing valuable intelligence information to the allies. Gen. Roxas later became president, and Ferdi became a colonel, congressman and president of the senate.

Jamison said he first met Marcos in the winter of 1944. An Army first lieutenant, Jamison had just made a secret landing in the submarine USS Gar at Lingayen Gulf with a load of supplies and reinforcements for the embattled guerrillas. This was about seven weeks before Gen. MacArthur's famous landing at Lingayen, he said.

"We finally located the guerrilla headquarters, deep in the jungle," Jamison said. "I reported to the American officer in command, Russell Volckmann, then a major, now a general. Volckmann, with a few others, had managed to escape the invasion. Volckmann's forces sure were glad to see us."

The sub returned to New Guinea, and except for occasional air drops, Jamison and the 15 men who landed with him were now isolated living off the land with the rest of the guerrillas.

"I was there to help train and organize resistance, demolition, and to get information on the enemy's position. This involved some dangerous reconnaissance missions. The hills were full of Japanese. One time they caught us crossing an open field. There wasn't much cover. All we could do was run for it. I pretended I had the football and was running for a touchdown back at the University of Arizona. When I reached the protection of the trees I just collapsed. I was bleeding at the mouth and nose, although I hadn't been hit. It was from the sheer effort. I never ran so hard in my life."

Jamison said when anyone got jumpy from "jungle nerves" back at camp, it was always Marcos that calmed them down.

"He was a tremendous inspiration to all of us," Jamison said. "From him I learned to love and appreciate the Filipino people. He was honest, sincere and well-respected. Like MacArthur, Marcos was a born leader. His people loved him and he loved them. His heart went out to them in their plight."

Jamison smiled. "I must be some sort of prophet-without-honor. I used to kid him, saying, 'Ferdi, you're going to be president someday.' — and sure enough, he is. He'll be a great one, too."

The question has been raised as to whether Marcos' regime will be friendly to the United States, Jamison said he is sure it will be.

"All I can base my opinion on is my acquaintance with Marcos during those crucial months. But I can't imagine him being anything but the closest friend of this country."

Jamison said he understands that Marcos switched from the Liberal to the Nationalista Party about a year ago.

In a recent filmed interview seen on television, Marcos said he would send Philippine troops to Viet Nam "if they were really needed."

Jamison said he was confident that rumors of a political murder by Marcos supporters during the campaign were unfounded. "If there was a murder," he said, "I'm sure Ferdi didn't have anything to do with it."

Following Gen. Yamashita's surrender and the liberation of the Philippines, Jamison said he lost track of Marcos temporarily, although they did correspond for a while. His letters from Marcos are among his most cherished possessions, he said.

"When I came out of the hills before Yamashita's surrender," Jamison said, "I had gone from 200 to 135 pounds. I felt fine, though. I was used to the jungle diet, monkey and all."

Jamison said he learned to eat native food from headhunter chief Kaymayong of the Ifugao tribe. "Though he and Ferdi were worlds apart in background and culture, I enjoyed knowing them both. The chief was a good-hearted, loyal friend — once he trusted you."

Would he like to return to the Philippines?

"I surely would," Jamison said. "And I may get to do just that."

When he heard of his old friend's election, Jamison said he called him long-distance to congratulate him.

After some delay, Jamison said, the fifth person finally got through to Marcos. When he asked if this were the president-elect, a familiar voice answered: "Speaking."

"Ferdi!" Jamison shouted. "Congratulations! Didn't I always say you'd be president?"

There was a pause, then Marcos asked, "Is that you, Jamie?" Jamison said Marcos semmed overjoyed when told it was he. They reminisced about the war. Finally Marcos asked, "How many kids have you got?"

"Two", Jamison replied, "—both girls. Diane, 22, my oldest, just got married and is living in Riverside. Nancy is 17 and is a senior at Ramona High School in Riverside.

"Wonderful!" Marcos exclaimed. "I've got girls, too, you know, three of them!"

Finally Marcos asked: "Jamie, are you coming to my inauguration, Dec. 30?"

Jamison said the question "threw him at first." Finally, he said he'd "definitely like to." Marcos said he'd see if something could be arranged."

Jamison surmised that perhaps his affinity for the wilderness and its people might be due partly to his genetic background. Jamison said his father was Scoth-Irish and Seneca-Cayuga Indian from New York state, and Oklahoma, and that his mother was mission Indian and Austrian. She and his father met while attending Haskell Institute in Kansas.

Jamison's great-grandfather, Alfred Golsh and his wife, Josephine, came to Pauma Valley in the 1860s from Austria. His grandfather, Ami Golsh, one of Alfred's sons, once owned 20,000 acres in the Pala area. They are buried in the Pala Mission cemetery, Jamison said.

Jamison said the ranch he manages soon may be reopened to the public. In a secluded, wooded area, it snuggles among several lakes between rows of hills. The owner, Manchester Boddy, is the retired publisher of the Los Angeles Daily News.

During the interview Jamison stopped suddenly. "Listen!" Hear the cayote?" Neither this reporter nor Jamison's wife, Virginia, could hear a sound. "—my Indian blood, I guess Jamison smiled.

If he does get to attend the inauguration of his old friend, Jamison said he'd also like to look up some of the other people who have remained in his memories since the war. "—chief Kaymayong, for one," he said. "I might even try roast monkey again."

Reprinted from the
DAILY TIMES-ADVOCATE
Escondo, California
Tuesday, November 23, 1965

Appendix A

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo
Quezon City

AGA1

GENERAL ORDERS 30 December 1965
NUMBER 204

AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR

Pursuant to paragraph 2c, Section I, Armed Forces of the Philippines Regulations G 131-051, this Headquarters, dated 21 January 1954, the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE STAR is hereby awarded to

CAPTAIN DONALD V. JAMISON 01043373 CAC, UNITED STATES ARMY

for eminently meritorious and valuable service rendered in a position of responsibility from 22 November 1944 to 5 January 1945. Having infiltrated to Northern Luzon via submarine in November 1944, Captain JAMISON, then a 1st Lieutenant, was assigned as a special staff officer of the United States Army Forces, North Luzon (USAFIP, NL), on duty with the 14th Infantry Regiment, with mission to take charge of the demolition of bridges, roads and other man-made obstacles of use to the enemy in the Cagayan Valley region. In this capacity, Captain JAMISON saw the inadequacy of demolition equipment and trained personnel. With indefatigable industry and keen professional skill he worked on improvised demolition equipment, and in the meanwhile conducted the training of men to compose a demolition team. In both tasks he was successful. That the enemy forces in the Cagayan Valley were greatly hampered in their movements could be attributed to the thorough demolition job done by Captain JAMISON and in a large measure, he contributed immensely to the successful prosecution of the Philippine Liberation Campaign in North Luzon.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

OFFICIAL:

RIGOBERTO J. ATIENZA
General AFP
Chief of Staff

(SGD) C P DELA CRUZ
C P DELA CRUZ
Colonel, AGS (GSC)
The Adjutant General

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Appendix B

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo
Quezon City

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 205

30 December 1965

AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT STAR

Pursuant to paragraph 2b, Section 1, Armed Forces of the Philippines Regulations G 131-051, this Headquarters, dated 21 January 1954, the DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT STAR is hereby awarded to

CAPTAIN DONALD J. JAMISON, 01043373 CAC,
UNITED STATES ARMY

For extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy in Northern Luzon, Philippines, from January to March 1945. Assigned the mission to demolish bridges, roads and other man-made obstacles of use to the enemy in Northern Luzon, Captain JAMISON had to go over unfamiliar terrain held by the enemy. The total destruction of the Lamut Bridge, a principal artery of communication between the hostile forces in the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Ifugao, Mt. Province, was accomplished in early January 1945, at great physical risk due to the big number of enemy patrols in the vicinity of the bridge. The Rosario bridge, in the province of La Union, was heavily guarded by hostile troops due to its strategic importance. This bridge, likewise was blown-up by Captain JAMISON in early February 1945, thus greatly hampering the movements of the enemy. Principal roads which linked the enemy forces in the provinces of the Cagayan Valley and Ifugao, Mt. Province, were destroyed and prevented the enemy from consolidating his entire forces in this region. By his indomitable courage and aggressive leadership in the face of great odds, in keeping with the finest tradition of the military service, Captain JAMISON contributed greatly to the successful prosecution of the Philippine Liberation Campaign in Northern Luzon.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE:

RIGOBERTO J. ATIENZA
General AFP
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

(SGD) C P DELA CRUZ
C P DELA CRUZ
Colonel, AGS (GSC)
The Adjutant General

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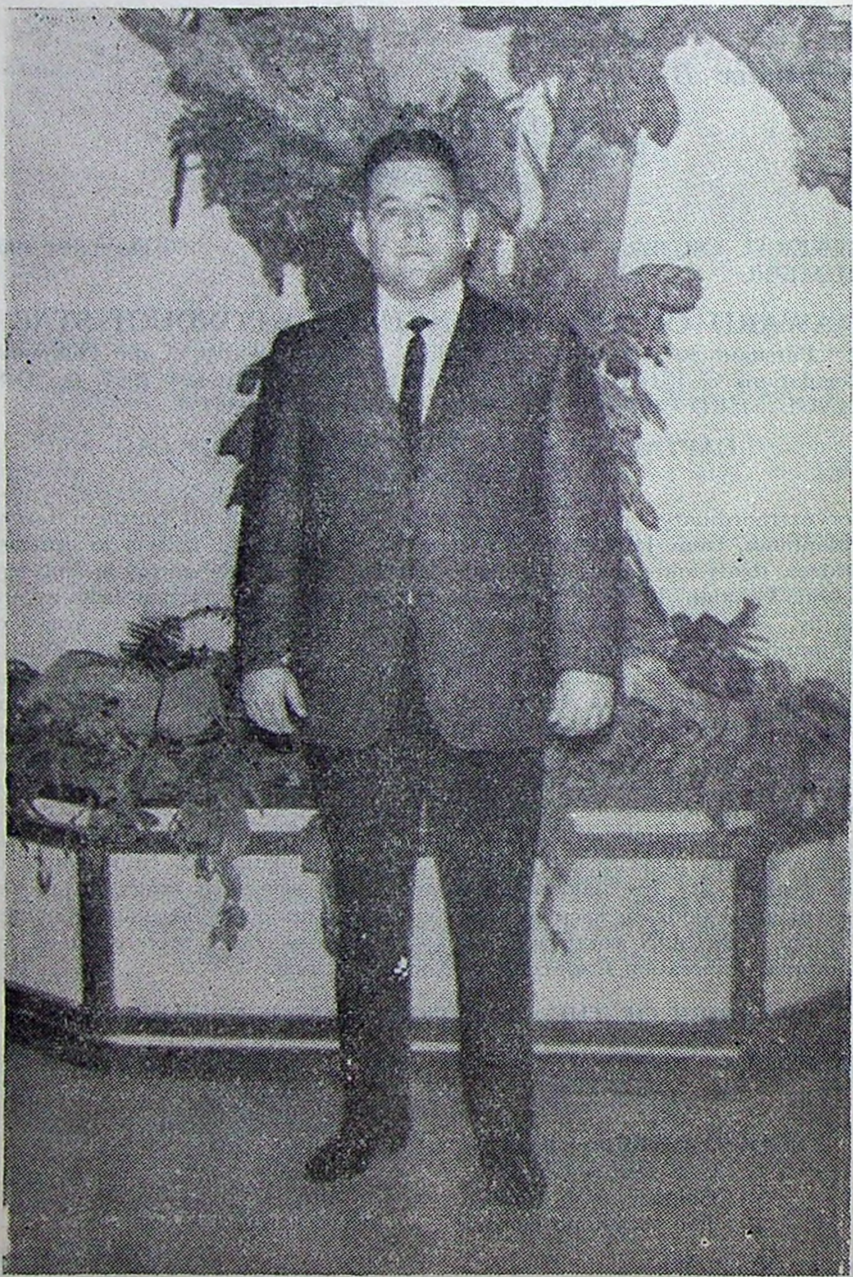


Captain D. V. Jamison, Demolition Officer, 14th Infantry, USAFIP, NL
(Picture taken in Manila on 30 December 1965)

SECTION IV — THE HEROES

A — HONORING THE HEROES

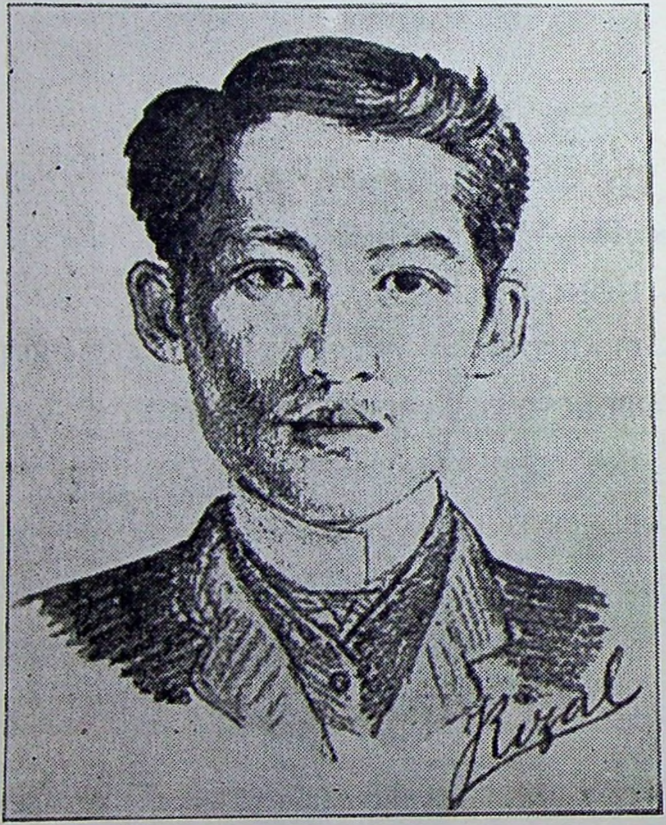
B — PLARIDEL AS INTELLECTUAL AND WRITER

C — TEACHINGS OF OUR HEROES

D — ON JOSE RIZAL, *SIC ET NON*

E — BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY

F — ROSS CLASS NUMBER ONE — OUTSTANDING



DR. JOSE RIZAL-MERCADO
The National Hero of the Philippines
(1861-1896)

*HONORING THE HEROES**

By Dr. Encarnacion Alzona
Regent, University of the Philippines

In our country reverence and gratitude are traditional virtues. As a people we are known to be generous in acclaiming those who labor devotedly and courageously for our common cause, as well as those whose notable achievements in science, letters, and the arts have enhanced the prestige of our nation before the eyes of the civilized world. We revere them all and we are grateful to them.

Since liberation from Spanish rule and the restoration of peace in our troubled land in the first years of this century, the veneration of our heroes has become national events. Though still engaged in a struggle for survival, our short-lived Philippine Republic in 1898 proclaimed the 30th of December Rizal Day to honor the memory of the patriot-martyr José Rizal (1861-1898), the inspiration of the Revolution and founder of Philippine nationalism, the glory of the Malay race. In 1921 our Legislature passed a bill presented by that consistent nationalist, poet and novelist Lope K. Santos (1877-1963), then a senator, declaring a legal holiday the 30th of November, the birthday anniversary of the great plebeian and patriot Andrés Bonifacio (1863-1897). Recognizing that the nation had many other heroes worthy of commemoration the Legislature in 1931 set aside the last Sunday of August of each year as National Heroes Day. Not content with this collective commemoration in recent times some provinces secured from the President of the Republic special proclamations to honor the memory of great men who were born in those provinces; for example, Mabini Day and General Miguel Malvar Day for Batangas Province. In this manner legal holidays are multiplying as more provinces discover some native sons who deserve to be honored officially.

Like other civilized nations we immortalize our heroes in monuments of bronze, marble, and cement. To the town of Daet, Camarines Norte, belongs the distinction of having erected in 1898 the first monument to Rizal. The present Rizal monument on the Luneta, Manila, was the idea of Pascual H. Poblete (1867-1921); journalist and patriot, who broached the subject in 1901 to Governor William H. Taft and to Executive Secretary Arthur W. Fergusson. Governor General Taft, who considered Rizal "the greatest Filipino", approved the proposal, and the Philippine Commission of which he was the chairman passed Act No. 243 which created the committee that took charge of the erection of the monument, as well as the collection of contributions from the public to defray its cost. That monument was unveiled on Rizal Day in 1913. Today nearly every town in our Archipelago is adorned with a monument to Rizal, attesting the people's reverence for that immortal Filipino. The grand Bonifacio in Grace Park, Kalookan, was initiated in 1916 by General Guillermo Masangkay and some other veterans of the Revolution. In Quezon City stands the monument to Manuel L. Quezon (1878-1944), the foremost Filipino statesman of the first half of the twentieth century who triumphantly led his countrymen in a peaceful independence movement — a remarkable achievement in the history of modern colonialism.

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* Keynote address delivered by Dr. Encarnation Alzona, regent University of the Philippines, at the opening ceremonies of the Seminar on "The Youth and the Teachings of Great Filipinos" held November 29-30, 1965, at the Far Eastern University Auditorium, Manila, under the auspices of the National Coordinating Center for the Study and Development of Filipino Children and Youth and the Philippine Historical Association.

A popular way of honoring historical figures in the naming of streets and plazas after them; though in our zeal we drop old and familiar street names substituting at times the names of men and women of slight, if not doubtful, historical significance — a practice which, though making history after a fashion, obliterates the rapidly diminishing landmarks of our yesteryears and might even bring upon us the charge of childishness and fickleness. During World War II, in driving away the stubborn Japanese soldiery holding out in Intramuros — our historic walled city with medieval flavor — we lost many historic edifices, priceless works of art, and valuable collections of documents and books. Only fragments of the city wall and the venerable Church of St. Augustine remain of romantic Intramuros. Now, after the restoration of peace, driven, it seems, by a distorted sense of history, or perhaps by a desire to please certain politically powerful parties, our authorities go merrily on removing historic landmarks, which other civilized nations in their own countries are exerting every effort to conserve even at great expense. In fact so serious is the general interest in the preservation of historical sites and monuments that international bodies have been formed, like the International Council of Historical Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), working towards that end with the cooperation of enlightened national governments and museums.

Among the street names in Manila which has disappeared was that of Morayta, named after Miguel Morayta, a distinguished Spanish republican, one of the few Spanish politicians courageous enough to espouse the cause of Philippine reform for which the Filipino reformists in Spain, such as Rizal, López Jaena, M.H. del Pilar, and Mariano Ponce, were working tenaciously even though the outlook for success was bleak. The naming of a street in his honor was just a little gesture expressive of our people's gratitude. Another old street name now gone is Avilés. Angel Avilés held the high post of director general of civil administration during the closing years of the Spanish era and was admired for being a liberal-minded government official — rare in his time — having given his support to the implementation of the municipal reform plan known as the Maura Law. Really, there is no need to drop these old street names, for our cities and towns are expanding and new streets, plazas, and highways are being opened to which names of deceased great men and women may be given. Parenthetically speaking, it appears to us curious, not to say anomalous, that some new street names bear such status symbol titles as "Dr., Don, Doña, General, and Congressman" in contrast to the good taste and democratic style of such names as Teodora Alonso Street, Rizal Avenue, Mabini Street, Quezon Boulevard, etc.

In addition to all these ways of memorializing the great, civic organization exist whose purpose is to keep alive the memory of some particular men and disseminate their ideas. Of these the oldest and largest is the Order of Knights of Rizal founded in 1916 as the Orden de Caballeros de Rizal, Spanish being then the language of educated Filipinos. Its membership having greatly increased since then it has now chapters in many towns and cities in the Philippines as well as in Hong Kong, Guam, Japan, and the United States. Admirers of other great Filipinos have formed a Mabini Society, Recto Society, Quezon Society, etc.

Our public celebrations in honor of our heroes are generally elaborate and costly affairs, especially in the City of Manila where parades become dramatic spectacles entrancing to the populace. For floats alone that join a parade the participating government offices, private firm, schools, and civic organizations spend thousands of pesos and a great amount of time in their preparation. Such style of observance has become fashionable and some towns and cities even hold beauty contests for the greater splendor of the occasion. If the purpose of the observance is to rekindle our patriotism, as it should be, will not a simple, sober, and thought-provoking ceremony be more appropriate? This speaker is told that in one Asian country the people observe the day dedicated to their great hero in a simple and quiet manner. As a certain hour of the day the members of every household pause and gather in one room, light candles, and meditate. That may not suit Filipino temperament, however.

Indeed, it seems to us that the highest tribute that the living can render great men is to know their thoughts and teachings, adopt them as their guiding principles and disseminate them not only among the young people enrolled in the schools, as the practice generally is, but also among the youth who are not in school and the adults with hardly any schooling to be found in large numbers in every community. Perhaps some active civic groups might adopt this as one of their projects and devise some effective methods of inculcating in the minds of the people the ideas of our heroes. A very simple method that comes to mind is the posting of timely quotations from their writings on conspicuous public places, like the town hall or *presidencia,* or where townspeople and passersby and bystanders can easily notice them, or flashing them on the screen of the cinema theater. The popularization of the ideas of the nation's best minds should be done, not sporadically, but systematically, if they are to improve the generality of our fellowmen and not only a privileged minority found in the classrooms.

Of undoubted potency in remedying certain ills of our contemporary society, and also of perennial validity, are Rizal's Message to the Young Women of Malolos and the Constitution of Liga Filipina. The content of the Message is not only applicable to women but also to men. Consider, for instance, his advice that we avail ourselves of the light which God in His infinite wisdom grants each one of His creatures to enable him to think for himself, to examine what he hears and not to believe blindly whatever is told him, so earnestly does he desire to make his countrymen free men and not slaves, to be citizens of a free society, to be men and women of dignity, according to God's design. Men are born free and equal, he reminds us. He extols courage and bravery in young men and advises the young women to look for these qualities in the young men who will be their partners in life.

Inspired by the spirit of fraternity the commandments in the Liga's Constitution are as needed and useful today as in Rizal's time. Among other things he enjoins his fellow countrymen to unite and cooperate for mutual protection and to promote commerce and industry and the education of gifted youth. Had Rizal not been banished immediately after the Liga's organization (July 1892) he would have worked to extend the Liga all over the country, making it a vast organization that could promote national solidarity and converting it into a potent instrument for the economic and political emancipation of the entire Filipino people. A great deal more can be said about Rizal in this connection, but time does not permit us to do so on this occasion.

Let us now turn to Apolinario Mabini (1864-1903). His life contains many fine lessons for our youth and our schools teach the story of his life. Of his writings I should like to cite his True Decalogue. Close to the stirring events of his time and directly involved in some of them, he had ample opportunity to observe the behavior of his contemporaries during troublous and difficult times. Likely he disapproved of some of the things he was witnessing and he felt the need of providing his countrymen with some rules to govern their conduct; for, like Rizal, he too believed in the importance of a disciplined citizenry to a nation aspiring to be free and independent. A firm believer in democracy and the republican form of government, in the rule of law in peace and in war, he insisted on the observance of the laws during our Revolution. It was Mabini who defined the objectives of the Revolution and drafted the Ordinances of the Revolution which established the organization for its proper conduct without which there would have been chaos, anarchy, and needless suffering of the civilian population. Not to be forgotten about Mabini was his courageous and excellent defense of the right of the Philippines to be an independent nation against American imperialistic pretensions. Such was his intellectual integrity that, though a sick man, a paralytic, he preferred exile to the forbidding tiny island of Guam to sacrificing his honest convictions and accepting the American offer of a high post in the new government which would have insured his personal well-being.

The Supremo of the Katipunan Andrés Bonifacio, though a believer in the capacity of the common man, also felt that a Decalogue would be timely and necessary, and he wrote one in Tagalog, which stresses the duties of man, love of God and of one's fellowmen, love of country, and charity. His untimely and tragic death not at the hands of the foreign enemy but at the hands of his own fellow revolutionists was an incalculable loss to the Revolution at a critical time, as well as a blot on the record of the head of the Revolution.

His colleague, the brainy Emilio Jacinto (1875-1899), was the author of the thirteen precepts adopted by the Katipunan, preaching love of one's fellowmen, value of time, personal consecration to lofty purposes, respect for women, upright character, loyalty, dignity and honor above personal gain, the equality of men regardless of color, love of country, and justice. The idealism of Jacinto shines brightly throughout.

If all Filipinos would observe the precepts enunciated by these four heroes, they would become model citizens and would create an ideal society that will arouse the envy and admiration of the rest of the world. It should be a pride of the Filipino people that in their own history can be found men of such lofty principles and ideals.

It is worthy of note that the authors of the aforementioned precepts were not old fogies preaching to their fellow men but were young men; that is, patriotic young men exhorting their fellow men. Rizal was only 28 years old when he wrote his thoughtful Message and about 31 when he drafted the Constitution of the Liga Filipina. Mabini wrote his True Decalogue at the age of 34. Bonifacio was 27 years of age when he founded the Katipunan and wrote his Decalogue. Jacinto was barely 21 years old when he drafted the Katipunan principles. Their example should be inspiring to the young men of today, for they had demonstrated that in our country young men who are serious-minded, disciplined, educated, and patriotic can be leaders of the people.

Also, with the exception of Rizal, none of them had been abroad; hence, none of them had had the opportunity of observing the trends of the liberal movement of Western Europe, nor had they the advantages of a European education. Therefore, it can be said that the liberal political principles we find in these documents are the product of their own thinking, aided by their limited reading — in short, they are an incontrovertible proof of their well-disciplined and brilliant minds.

Lastly, may I invite your attention to another historical document, now hardly mentioned. I refer to the Code of Citizenship and Ethics which was drafted by a group of eminent Filipinos at the behest of President Manuel L. Quezon of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and was promulgated by him in 1939 (Executive Order No. 217) in compliance with a constitutional provision (Act. XIII, sec. 5). Historically President Quezon was continuing the work begun by our patriots of the nineteenth century. He also felt the need for a disciplined citizenry for an independent Philippines which was going to be proclaimed in 1946. The Code consists of 16 precepts expressing similar ideas to those in the Mabini True Decalogue, Bonifacio Decalogue, the Constitution of the Liga Filipina, and the principles of the Katipunan in modern English phraseology. However, its tenth precept is novel. It says: "Live up to the noble traditions of our people. Venerate the memories of our heroes. Their lives point the way to duty and honor." Our gathering here and the theme of our seminar comply with this precept.

Under the Commonwealth all schools were required to teach the Code and a copy of it was furnished each school to be posted in its bulletin board. In view of the scandals involving government officials, both high and low, of the present Republic that have shocked high-minded citizens, we wonder if a copy of this Code posted in every government office might serve to edify the incumbent. Probably erring government officials have forgotten the moral lessons they had been taught in school and they need a reminder.

The historical documents I have cited are part of our spiritual heritage. They are the inspiring voices of the past that impel us to unite and face with courage and determination every danger that threatens our national security, as manifested so magnificently by our youth in 1941 when the Japanese hordes invaded our territory. With this noble heritage we can look forward to the future with confidence.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Encarnacion Alzona, historian, lecturer, translator, and Emeritus Professor of History, University of the Philippines, holds the M.A. (Education) from the University of the Philippines; A.M. (History), Radcliffe College; and Ph.D. (History) Columbia University, New York City. She is the author of A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES (Manila 1932); THE FILIPINO WOMEN (Manila 1934); EL LEGADO DE ESPAÑA A FILIPINAS (Manila 1956); pamphlets: Cultural Nationalism in the Philippines; Ideals of the Filipinos; Rizal's Legacy to the Filipino Women; The Romance of Rizal and Leonor Rivera, and others; editor of THE FILIPINO CIVIC CODE (1958), and first editor of THE PHILIPPINE HISTORICAL REVIEW.

*PLARIDEL AS INTELLECTUAL AND WRITER**

By Leopoldo Y. Yabes
University of the Philippines

If you will find much of what I shall say here this afternoon not very pleasant to hear, it is because many of my ideas do not reflect the conventional wisdom of our times. Most people like to hear their ideas repeated over and over because it is most comforting to discover that the majority share our own beliefs and opinions. But because they have been steeped in the conventional wisdom, most people are naturally prone to resist any ideas that they suspect might undermine their faith in the conventional wisdom. You will remember here the case of Santiago de los Santos, or Captain Tiago, who opened his doors to everything except new ideas.

We Filipinos are honoring Plaridel today, but I am afraid much of what we say in his honor is all empty, hypocritical talk, because I think that most of us have never seriously allowed him to exercise an important influence in our thinking, in our attitude, in our very lives. What I say of Plaridel may also be said of Rizal and Lopez-Jaena, the two other great leaders of the Propaganda Movement. I will also include Mabini here; a great intellectual who, although he did not go to Europe to join the movement, carried on the fight for the liberal tradition through the trying days of the Revolution against Spain and the war against America.

On the appropriate occasion many of our leaders sing the praises of Rizal, Plaridel, and Lopez-Jaena — and of Mabini, Luna, Palma, Abad Santos, to name a few of the intellectual leaders that came after the great triumvirate of the Propaganda. And yet it would be interesting to know how many of them share the ideas —even only the more important of the ideas — of these men whose praises they sing. An honest statement would be that many of the most important ideas of the liberal intellectual tradition of Rizal, Plaridel, Lopez-Jaena and Mabini have not as yet become part of the conventional wisdom and therefore have not seeped into the consciousness of our educated classes, much less that of the masses of our people. In fact many of these ideas are still held suspect, as many of the originators themselves are still held suspect.

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* Paper read at a symposium on M. H. del Pilar at the Palma Hall, University of the Philippines, Quezon City.

In the first place you will be reminded by the spiritual descendants of the friars, not in the open of course, but in secret whispers, that these men of the Propaganda — Rizal, Plaridel, Lopez-Jaena, even the lesser names like Mariano Ponce, Antonio Luna, T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Valentin Ventura, Jose Alejandrino — were members of the Masonic organization, an organization condemned by clericalism and its minions as evil and abominable. Since Fremasonry should be abominated and since these men were freemasons, what good could come out of them? And what good could come out of an event like the Philippine Revolution which was led by such freemasons like Bonifacio, Aguinaldo, Mabini, Luna, Ambrosio Flores, Vicente Lukban, and Mariano Llanera? So the Philippine Revolution was a mistake; it should not have happened — this according to the friars and their spiritual descendants. You will therefore find that in the academic offerings in some denominational schools the Philippine Revolution is not given the importance that it deserves in the development of a democratic Filipino national state.

So long therefore as we do not liberate ourselves from our previous commitment to the conventional wisdom which denounces freemasonry as evil and to be abominated, so long will the Propaganda movement and the subsequent Philippine Revolution be denigrated as movements led by evil men — or at least by men not deserving of our admiration because they were Masons. In this connection, may I remind you of the thesis of one of the spiritual descendants of the friars in a book he wrote about ten years ago to the effect that about the only good thing Rizal achieved in life was his so-called retraction of freemasonry.

The greatness of Plaridel therefore — and for that matter that of Rizal, Lopez-Jaena, Mabini, and Bonifacio — will not be recognized completely until after their ideas have become the conventional wisdom in place of the existing conventional wisdom. And that may not happen soon; and in fact it may not happen at all, since the forces that they fought are still strongly entrenched in contemporary Philippine society. Of course the ideas of the liberal intellectual tradition of Rizal, Plaridel and Lopez-Jaena were for a time on the ascendant, that is, during the last decade of their lives — it will be interesting to note in this connection that they died in the same year, 1896, Lopez-Jaena in January, Plaridel in July, and Rizal in December — and during and a little after the

Revolution and the Philippine-American war; but you will be surprised to learn how the intellectual tradition under the friar-regime has rehabilitated itself during the last several decades and has become dominant once again.

I have stressed the ideological aspect of the Propaganda movement and the Philippine Revolution because without ideology or philosophical basis, both social movements would have had no enduring significance. It is the ideological or intellectual content that informs a movement and that lends to it meaning and direction.

As leader of a basically ideological movement, Marcelo H. del Pilar's place in the history of the nation will have to be evaluated on the basis of his achievement as intellectual and as writer. Whatever else he may have been, it will be as intellectual and as writer that his greatness and significance will be assessed by posterity. I chose to speak of Plaridel as such because I believe that his most compelling claim to greatness and to the love of his people lies in his being an intellectual and writer.

Now for purposes of definition, I should like the term intellectual understood as referring to any person of intelligence who has dedicated himself to the life of the mind and who, understandably enough, hopes to influence society with his ideas or way of thinking. Of course there are all kinds of intellectuals. There are intellectuals who talk but do not write; there are intellectuals who talk more than they write; there are also intellectuals who write more than they talk. There are intellectuals who talk and write on their own behalf, and there are intellectuals who talk and write for others. Obviously, there should be no intellectuals who should allow others to think for them, for they should be able to think for themselves; but actually there are people who parade as intellectuals but who cannot think for themselves because of their previous commitments to some dogmatic ideology. So there are clerical intellectuals as well as secular intellectuals; reactionary intellectuals as well as liberal intellectuals; fascist intellectuals as well as Marxist intellectuals.

Of the three great leaders of the Propaganda movement, it can be said that Rizal wrote more than he talked, Lopez-Jaena talked more than he wrote, and Plaridel both talked and wrote. It can be said that they thought for themselves, and wrote in their own behalf; that is, they were not hirelings. And of course the three of them were anti-clerical, liberal intellectuals who fought for freedom of the mind and of the spirit, who fought ignorance, superstition, obscurantism, bigotry, fanaticism, and intolerance.

Both lawyer and journalist, Plaridel was eminently qualified for the strenuous and hazardous work of propaganda, perhaps better equipped for practical work than either Lopez-Jaena or Rizal. He knew his law and as founder and editor of *Diariong Tagalog* (1882), he had practical experience in newspaper work. He was also endowed with some charismatic qualities which attracted people to him. On top of that he was endowed with great intelligence, a gift which was recognized by his fellows and even by his most bitter enemies. He therefore would easily size up a problem, analyze an issue, and dominate a difficult situation.

By the year 1888, which was his most productive year in the Philippines, his criticism of the friars and colonial authorities had become so effective that his enemies had decided to have him arrested and punished. In print and by word of mouth he had exposed the abuses of the clerics and civil and military authorities to withering satire as a *Dasalan at Toksohan, Dupluhan, Kadakilaan ng Dios, Caiingat Cayo,* to mention only a few pieces. This later pamphlet was in defense of Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere* and in answer to Fray Jose Rodriguez' attack on the *Noli* entitled *Caiingat Cayo*.

Barely missing arrest he hastily left for Spain in October 1888, leaving his wife and children including two little daughters, the younger, Anita, only one year old. He was in Barcelona when Lopez-Jaena founded the *Solidaridad* early in 1889, and when Lopez-Jaena founded and became the first worshipful master of the *Lodge Rovolucion,* the first masonic body established by Filipinos in Spain, he was also there and became a member of it. Late in 1889 Plaridel was to take over ownership and direction of the periodical, and because of the return of Lopez-Jaena to the Philippines for a short visit in 1890, and also of the return of Rizal in 1891 and of his eventual arrest and exile to Dapitan, del Pilar became the leading figure of the Masonic and libertarian movement among the Filipinos in Europe, hardly a year after his arrival in Barcelona.

The Gran Oriente Español, which was headed by the well-known Spanish liberal Miguel Morayta and which granted organization permit to the Lodge Revolucion and to its successor Lodge Solidaridad, declared in the preamble of its constitution:

> In the Philippines, where clericalism controls all power and is terrorizing the inhabitants, we must organize a Council of the Masonic order that will free the people there from the crushing yoke imposed upon them. A Masonic body that will be the advance guard of civilization and progress,

> prepared to give battle to those grim specters from out the medieval past who walk side by side with ignorance, fanaticism and superstition.[1]

The Masonic organization therefore was the instrument of the Reform Movement or Propaganda. The periodical *La Solidaridad* was not only owned and directed by Freemasons; it was used as an instrument of this reform movement. In one of the early initiation meetings, Plaridel declared:

> ...This is a day of joy for masonry, every new member admitted in its bosom represents a soul rescued from the grip of fanaticism and superstition, a new addition to its forces of liberation, a new conquest of the banner of civilization and progress in the secular struggle against obscurantism.
>
> It congratulates itself because Masonry, consecrated to the spreading of the light of civilization, to working for the acceptance, as a pattern of human action, of the highest ethical standards, needs the man of character, the man benevolent and just in his social relations, the man of unfettered intellect; those qualities it finds in you, qualities that constitute great reinforcements for the masonic world.[2]

In another lecture which was intended to be an amplification of a lecture by Rizal, Plaridel declared that "it is impossible to perfect humanity without the complete individual freedom of man. Social institutions, political congregations and political ties can have consequently only one reason for being, and that is solely for the purpose of defending and protecting liberty."[3]

"Tyranny tries to smoother freedom of thought and its manifestations," Plaridel goes on, "tries to stop freedom of association and other natural desires of social life, but masonry has ever stood in its way. Masonry represents the universal protest against the ambition of tyrants."

Referring particularly to the Philippines, Plaridel complained that the Spanish regime here was "highly tyrannical and her social life lacked freedom. The inhabitants of that country are denied the right to assemble together, have no rostrum from where they may voice their complaints, and are even deprived of a right to express their thoughts." He goes on:

> If this oppression is felt in the Filipinos' social life, the oppression in their individual life is no less intolerable. In all well-governed countries an accused is presumed innocent until convicted in a fair trial but not so in the Philippines. The Governor-General is empowered to arrest and

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[1] T. M. Kalaw, *Philippine Masonry* (Manila: 1956), p. 22.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 27.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 32.

> punish the citizen without any sentence or court's decision. Imprisonments and mysterious deportations of innocent persons are becoming notoriously frequent at the instigation of the friars.
>
> It has become axiomatic in the Philippines that the Governor General is the tool of the friars. A long and sad experience has taught us that the policies of the government there are formed in the convents of the friars and when the Governor General speaks it is but a decision coming from the friars. As the convents are the main enemies of all liberal aspirations, I need not tell you the fate of Filipino freedom in the hands of those priests in charge of Philippine affairs.[4]

Before this lecture Plaridel had published in Spain one of his boldest works, *La Soberania Monacal en Filipinas* in which he described the political, religious, and economic power of the friars. In it Plaridel admits that the colonial government wants to understand the people and to be understood by them and that the people want the government to know and remedy their needs without the mediation of other elements. "But monasticism is opposed to this," he says, "because it fears that the country may become Hispanized and cease to be a monastic colony".[5] He also states in this book that the basis of monastic wealth is "the lack of union between the people and the government" which is fostered by the friars "by fanning the resentment of the [people] and the despotism of the [government]". "To achieve this," he goes on, "[the monastics] count on the diversity of languages among the rulers and the ruled, and to preserve that diversity, to impede popular education, and to avoid at any cost that the people and the government came to understand each other, are the best way of keeping them in perpetual antagonism."[6]

From this discussion, it will not be hard to understand the reasonableness and fairness of the three most substantive demands of the propagandists, namely, (1) expulsion of the friars from the Philippines, (2) restoration of the representation in the Cortes on a better basis, and (3) freedom of the press. These demands were reiterated over and over again, in the columns of the *Solidaridad,* in conferences and symposia, in letters of the reformists written to friends and other people who were in a position to help them, and by means of other media. Plaridel, Rizal, and Lopez-Jaena were the most active, followed by Mariano Ponce, Eduardo de Lete, Antonio Luna and less known names. On account of his pre-eminent place in the Masonic organization and his ownership and editorship of the *Solidaridad,* Plaridel became the natural leader of the reform movement from around 1890 to the folding up of the *Solidaridad* late in 1895.

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[4] *Ibid.,* p. 34.

[5] M. H. del Pilar, *Monastic Supremacy in the Philippines* (Manila, 1958), p. 16.

[6] *Ibid.,* p. 14.

The almost indescribable hardships Plaridel went through in his struggle to give his people a freer and more abundant life may not be properly appreciated by a generation like ours whose moral fiber has been weakened by long and thorough exposure to all kinds of cupidity and corruption including intellectual, moral, and spiritual. Some of us might even be tempted to call him a Quixote or an unmitigated fool for insisting on living the life that he lived-one of poverty. His earliest and most distinguished biographer, Epifanio de los Santos Cristobal, writes of this matter as follows:

> While del Pilar was struggling and gave himself no rest in his endeavors to raise his country from its state of prostration, his livelihood became difficult to such an extent that he had not a crust wherewith to appease his hunger, nor clothes wherewith to keep out the cold, nor cigarettes to smoke. The efforts of the Propaganda were weakening to such an extent that he was compelled to use the sacrifices of his poor family not for his own necessities, for the expenses of the paper and the printing of *La Solidaridad.* Oppressed by illness, such as a tumor on the neck, dengue, la grippe, rheumatism in the right arm, and a profound melancholy which caused him to look upon death with love, it is indeed marvelous that his spirit did not become contaminated and that doubts did not assail the firmness of his soul of a true believer. The temptations were strong and suggestive, because when he was in the most strained circumstances, he received the news of the terrible revenge of his enemies, who had reduced his home to ashes. It is comforting, however, to see how his spirit was not broken by all these misfortunes, and how he did not storm against enemies, but rather used words of affectionate charity.[7]

A more adequate psychograph of Plaridel may now be possible not only with the publication decades ago of his biography by de los Santos Cristobal but with the publication, in two volumes, of his private correspondence during the last decade. From his private correspondence one learns much about his character that could not be learned from his formal discourses. From it one learns of his attachment to his family especially to his two daughters Sofia and Anita, the latter of whom sent her only peso to help him tide over his financial difficulties. From it you discover the anti-clerical but religious man — that is, religious in his own way, just as all Freemasons are expected to be religious in their own several ways. From it you learn that as early as 1893 Plaridel already had resorted to picking up cigarette butts to smoke in order to help him keep warm in the winter months, such was his poverty. Here is a wealth of materials that could furnish ample information for an interested writer to write a more definitive biography or better still psychograph of one of the great intellectual leaders of the country, one of the great pioneers in the liberal secular intellectual tradition, a tradition which has been struggling hard to make itself the main current in the cultural tradition of the nation but which so far has not succeeded in so doing. A definitive biography of Plaridel the intellectual and writer is still to be written, just as definitive biographies of Rizal, Lopez-Jaena, and Mabini are still to be written not only by competent writers but more importantly by writers who have been thoroughly brought up in the liberal and secular intellectual tradition of the nation and who, nevertheless, are honest enough intellectually to recognize the weaknesses of the subjects of their work and make these a part of the biographical portraits. Proper appreciation of our great men can come from proper understanding, and proper understanding can come only from adequate information about them.

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[7] "Marcelo H. del Pilar," **Philippine Review,** June 1920.

This challenge I believe is intended more for you of the younger generation than for us of the generation that is soon to go. We grew up in a colonial era, although in an atmosphere of rising expectations; whereas you have been brought up in an era of political independence where you can look at your fellows and our former mentors in the eye in an atmosphere of equality. This sense of personal and national freedom and self-respect is necessary in the writing of the history of a man as well as of a nation. This you have in greater measure than we of the older generation.

Do you accept the challenge?

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Professor Leopoldo Y. Yabes is Professor of English, Humanities, and Philippine Institutions and Secretary, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, U.P. He holds the Ph. B. and M.A. from the University of the Philippines. Professor Yabes is the author of Jose Rizal: Sage, Teacher and Benefactor of Humanity *(Quezon City, 1961), Editor,* Jose Rizal on His Centenary *(Quezon City, 1963).*

TEACHINGS OF OUR NATIONAL HEROES *

By Celedonio A. Ancheta
Clark Air Base Branch
University of the Philippines

Once again we are here to give tribute to our national heroes and to commemorate their most profound teachings and deeds which they dedicated to their beloved Philippines that this our present generation may live in peace and freedom. What interests me today, my friends, is the essence which animated these noble teachings and deeds in their fullest implications. It remains for us to recognize and understand this very essence in these days when, due to the span of the years, the significance of the teachings and deeds of our national heroes are in the process of being lost to many of us. Let us teach our people and our youth of the sacrifices of our heroes so that they will continue to carry on from generation to generation the memory of their noble deeds and examples.

Love of country — this is the essence, the source spring of heroism, courage, sacrifice and humility. Love of country, to our heroes, is the meaning of life, the essence that makes life worth living. It was this which made their lives exemplary and lofty. From this spring flowed their teachings and found their way in their writings and deeds. If we are to give tribute to them; if we are to express our gratitude for this free life we are enjoying; if we are to cherish their memory forever, the best way and the most meaningful way is to reflect and implement their teachings. For reflection gives insight and understanding, and knowledge, and these in turn lead to appreciation, remembrance and implementation.

The whole of the teachings of Dr. Jose Rizal is all-embracing. It is the core of the teachings of all our national heroes as exemplified in their actions. The differences only lie in the emphasis that each of our great men gave to these various teachings. Dr. Rizal himself was primarily concerned with the requisites of a free country. He was for the establishment and the strengthening of the foundation upon which freedom thrives. He consistently wrote that a people must first prepare and make themselves worthy of independence — worthy because they are able to rightfully enjoy it and to maintain and preserve it. He was for unifying the elements of a country,

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*Speech delivered on the first plenary session of the Seminar on "The Youth and The Teachings of Great Filipinos" held on November 29-30, 1965, at the FEU Auditorium, Manila, under the auspices of the NATIONAL COORDINATING CENTER FOR THE STUDY & DEVELOPMENT OF FILIPINO CHILDREN & YOUTH; and The PHILIPPINE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

the forces which bind together its every segment. He wrote and worked for a "sariling wika," for the appreciation of one native culture, for the perpetuation of our own national heritage. He advocated the education for the masses, the development of a sense of oneness and unity and a sense of nationalism in the heart of every Filipino. He believed in the dignity of labor; in the development of the Filipino identity by reconstructing its glorious past and relating it to the demands of the present. He believed in the appraisal of our customs and traditions to make room for development and improvement. To Rizal, independence should have a broad and satisfactory economic base. Before a people think of a loftier state such as independence, it is vital first to satisfy their economic, intellectual and spiritual needs. The failure to provide for these basic needs will cause unrest socially, politically and morally. Where there is independence without economic security, the people will lose faith in independence and will prefer another political ideology if it will grant these basic needs. If there is no intellectual maturity of the people, democracy in our country would be a farce and if the people are not spiritually sound, then as a nation, our lives will be baseless.

Rizal said:

> "I have always loved my poor country, and I am sure I shall love her to the last moment, even though men are perhaps unjust to me; my future, my life, my joys — all these I have sacrificed for my love of her. Whatever my fate may be, I shall die blessing her and longing for the dawn of her redemption!"

Rizal, because of his love for the Philippines, dreamt and hoped to see it free from tyranny and foreign rule, not only for some years, not only for half a century, but for centuries to come. Our national heroes wanted a lasting independence for their people, an independence which will be a legacy of one generation of Filipinos to another.

Andres Bonifacio, together with the other revolutionary leaders, taught us that where the peaceful means to gain independence have been exhausted and to no avail, to resort to force for the attainment of independence is justified. Above all, he taught us that when bravery and courage are employed for the welfare of his beloved country, every barrier, every peril, and every hardship can surely be surpassed. He taught steadfast faith in great causes. He taught us that when there is but a flicker of hope remaining, we should never bow our heads to dissolutionment and forsake our great cause.

Mabini, in his answer to the inquiry, "What are the causes which have produced the revolution" sent to him by the American Military Government, wrote:

> "They may be reduced to one single cause — the need for a government which shall assure to the Filipinos liberty of thought,

> conscience, and association, an equal share in public office and emoluments, respect for the laws and for property, and the development of the country's prosperity, through the means provided by modern progress."

This was his concern. This was the emphasis of his teachings — the establishment of a truly democratic system, a government of and by the people. He fought his own war against false diplomacy. He was crippled but his power to think for his beloved land was unimpaired. So powerful was his nationalism that the Americans feared him the most.

The emphasis of the teachings of Rizal revolved around the preparation of the Filipinos for independence; of Bonifacio and Antonio Luna, around the active fight and struggle for the attainment of independence; of Mabini, the process to handle and maintain independence effectively and advantageously, that it will forever thrive on our shores.

Ladies and gentlemen, there are a lot more to mention, a lot more to reflect on regarding the teachings of our national heroes. In the annals of our colorful and inspiring history we witness the values which our forefathers and parents have attached to them, from the Filipino-American war to the Japanese war, from our fight for political independence to our present fight for economic security and prosperity. Today, as we watch these programs, these activities of tribute to them, as we listen to these speeches of gratitude; as we listen to the band as it plays our National Anthem, let us once again reiterate within ourselves the teachings of our heroes, and remember the example for us to follow as our model. Let us once again dedicate ourselves that we may prove worthy of the legacy they left us, that the generations next to us shall find us also worthy of belonging to their heroic past. Let us dedicate our lives to the noble teachings of our heroes so us to transmit these to the youth of the land who are under our care and guidance and who will also transmit these teachings to the generation of the Filipinos yet unborn.

Ladies and Gentlemen, *"THIS NATION CAN BE GREAT AGAIN."*

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Ph.B., University of the Philippines, 1931;
A.B., University of California (Berkeley), 1933;
M.A., University of Southern California (History), 1934;
B.S.E., Union College of Manila, 1939;
Ll.B., Francisco Law School, 1953.
(Member, Philippine Bar)

ON JOSE RIZAL, SIC ET NON

By Ceferina T. Yepez
Public Information Specialist, 13th AF, Clark Air Base

1. *Was Rizal in favor of the revolution? (1896).*

No, he was not. Rizal believed in the power of knowledge and advocated education of the people as the best weapon against tyranny and oppression of the sovereign power. He wanted to arouse a consciousness of national unity, or of a common grievance and common fate. He would work not through the sword, but through his writings. Rizal as a peaceful man realized what the situation of the Filipinos were at the time, and he knew fully well that any armed revolt would prove futile for two reasons, the people were not ready for a revolution, and arms and funds must be first collected before raising the cry of the revolution. He believed that the best means to promote progress, peace, happiness and contentment was through elevation of moral and cultural standards of the people.

2. *Was Rizal anti-Church? (Catholic).*

Not when he was young. He was brought up in a very religious Catholic family. But as he grew older, he saw the abuses of the Church, and this made him changed his views. In the substance of his belief, he was Catholic. He soon learned that religion was a matter about which men would differ widely and yet without just reproach, the independent, courageous and conscientious men should decide for himself. When he came to understand the subjugation of his country and the part played in that great wrong by the monastic orders, his faith in the organized church as the custodian of men's minds and thinkings faded out, but not his faith in the essentials of the Christian religion, from which he seems never to have wandered. This was proven in his letter to his mother when he said, "With regard to what you told me about my duties as a Christian, I can tell you gladly that I have not for one moment stopped believing in the fundamental principles of our religion. My childhood beliefs have yielded to the convictions of youth in which time will take root in me, essentially. For me, religion is the holiest of things, the purest and the most intangible, which escapes all human adulterations and I think I would be recreant to my duty as a rational being if I were to prostitute my reason and admit what is absurd."

3. *Did Rizal retract?*

While most books I have read on Rizal were of the opinion that he retracted, I don't believe he did. I agree with Juan Collas who wrote "Rizal's Retractions" that the two supposedly original retractions are substantially different from each other, one first published by Father Pio Pi and the other one supposedly discovered by Father Manuel Gracia in Manila 26 years later. It is impossible that there are two originals. I also don't think that a man with a very strong conviction like Rizal, would change his ideas at the last minute. In the first place, he was prepared to die, and was not afraid to die for duty, for convictions, and for country. Then again, if he retracted the friars would have capitalized on that and used it as a propaganda. If he died a Catholic, he would have been given a decent public burial, complete with a mass for the repose of his soul. The church also said that Rizal signed in a book of devotions his full acceptance of the articles of faith and gave it to his sister. His sister afterwards could not recall having seen it and it was never found. The church also said that Rizal was fully reconciled to the faith before he died, but his burial was not in accordance with the church rites.

4. *Was Rizal against the government? Or anti-Spanish?*

Yes, he was. Because it has failed to institute reforms and was not sympathetic to the wants and needs of the Filipinos. The people were treated no better than slaves and had no dignity and freedom.

No, he was not anti-Spanish. Not all Spaniards were bad men. In Madrid he found out that the things there were entirely different from the Spaniards he knew in the Philippines.

5. *Was Rizal married to Josephine?*

No. He did not want to retract, so the Church told him — no retraction, no marriage. At the time, civil marriage was not done in the Philippines. Rizal couldn't accept the terms the Church imposed on him in order to marry Josephine. There's a letter from Josephine, included in the book "The First Filipino," by Guerrero which supports this. The letter stated "By that time Dr. Rizal prepared everything for our marriage. When everything was prepared I heard from a Spaniard that when we are married they would separate me from my husband. I thought it over and told Dr. Rizal that it is better for us to wait until he gets his freedom. Anyhow, I stayed with him and we lived very happily." Another letter which supports this, is one from Dr. Rizal to his mother. "The bearer of this letter is Miss Josephine Bracken whom I was on the point of marrying but we broke our relations at her instance because of the many obstacles in the way." And they lived together for two and a half years without benefit of clergy.

6. *Was Rizal's "Last Farewell" written on the eve of his execution?*

I don't believe so. It is extremely unlikely that even the most gifted poet, could possibly have written 60 or 70 polished lines right the time during the eleven or twelve hours he was to be executed before his sister, Trinidad, to whom he gave the alcohol stove, arrived. In addition, there were numerous callers, journalists, officials, priests, his family, and there were letters to be written. I would say that it was put together from various fragments, composed over a period of time, committed to memory and actually written down in its final form, perhaps in the death cell, but more likely than not, one or two weeks before, and then hidden in the burner of the stove in preparation for the chance to give it to his sister.

7. *Was Rizal a "Don Juan"?*

No, he was not. His behaviour with women with whom he had been romantically linked shows not only his emotional maturity but also his strong will power and great self control. He never took advantage of them, and never abused the friendship bestowed upon him. He behaved like a perfect gentleman at all times in his relations with them, Gertrude Beckett, O-Sei-San, Consuelo Ortiga de Rey, and others.

8. *Did Rizal believe in purgatory? Was he a deist? Roman Catholic? Protestant?*

The religious beliefs of Rizal as a child and later on as a student, was entirely different from what he later on professed. He believed that as long as his conscience was clear and free, there was nothing to be afraid of. He believed that he had not offended God and men and what he did in his life had been inspired in him by God Himself. In this manner, he is a deist. As a man and as a citizen, he believed that he fulfilled his duty and his conscience could not reproach him, therefore he believed that he could appear before God with liberty. He argued with the Catholic priests about the Scriptures, about the dissent of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, about the power of working miracles, and his disbelief about purgatory. No, he was not a Protestant. He remained basically a Catholic, but a freethinker.

9. *Was Rizal anti-clerical? Or anti-friars?*

He was not anti-clerical. As a matter of fact, the death of the three clergies, Father Burgos, Gomez and Zamora, who were interested only in the protection of the rights of the Filipino clergy affected Rizal very much. He could not have been anti clergy, because the clergy served according to the professed objects of religion unlike the friars.

He was anti-friar because of the abuses they made. The friars were intolerable tyrants. What they wished, they won. They were the landlords, extorting rents and strengthened their influence even in Malacañang, and gradually, they disposed the military, and civil officials, who were first the rightful authority in the land. And in the rural region, the word of the curate outweighed the command of the provincial governor and the town mayor.

10. *Was Rizal the most deserving "First Filipino"? Or "National Hero"?*

Yes, he was deserving of both, as first Filipino and National Hero.

It was Rizal who taught his countrymen that they could be something else besides being Tagalogs, Bikolanos, Ilokanos, Visayans, as the case maybe, but as Filipinos who were members of a Filipino nation. He was the first who sought to unite the whole archipelago based on common interests and mutual protection rather than on the double allegiance to Spain as Catholic and the Church as Spanish. He is also the first Filipino because he is first in the hearts of the Filipinos.

He is the National Hero, not because he is the only hero, but because he is a symbol of our nationalism. Filipinos had chosen Rizal as their national hero even before he died, and his final martyrdom confirmed that feeling.

11. *Was Rizal's early death better for the Philippines politically?*

Yes. He brought about the unity of the Filipinos. For the first time, the possibility of getting rid of Spanish power was laid upon determined and reasoning men, and there began a life and death struggle for independenc. He coordinated the energies of the people unused to common effort. His death became a symbol and inspiration to the Filipino people.

12. *Was Rizal in favor of a national language?*

Yes, he definitely was. He wrote to his sisters and relatives in Tagalog, although they spoke, read, and wrote Spanish. He wrote his famous "Letter to the Women of Malolos" in Tagalog. At eight, he wrote his equally famous poem "To My Fellow Children" in Tagalog. He also started writing a book on Tagalog grammar, and helped his older brother Paciano in translating "Noli" to Tagalog. He encouraged Filipinos to translate classical works in Tagalog. His feelings about the national language can best be summed up in two stanzas of his poem, "Our Mother Tongue," which says, "Whoever knows not how to love his native tongue, is worse than any beast or evil smelling fish."

13. *Was Rizal a Doctor of Medicine?*

This question I think depends upon how one interprets if he was a doctor or not. All books said that he finished his medical course in Spain. He was awarded the degree of Licentiate in Medicine by the Universidad Central de Madrid on June 1884, and the following year he studied and passed all subjects leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Due to the fact however, that he did not present the thesis required for graduation nor paid the corresponding fees, he was not awarded his Doctor's diploma. He did possess all the qualifications of a doctor, but if we are to strictly follow the criteria for obtaining a degree, then by virtue of a technicality, he is not a Doctor of Medicine.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Miss Yepez has been employed by the U.S. Government for 20 years. As a public information specialist for the Thirteenth Air Force Office of Information, she has been cited several times for her activities as community relations adviser and writer. Among her awards include being named "Clark Air Base Employee of the Year in 1962,: and was also recently given the Department of the Air Force Commendation for Meritorious Civilian Service, the highest of its kind to be issued by a major command, and is the second one ever presented to a Clark employee. Last year, she was chosen winner of a Thirteenth Air Force wide essay contest on "How to Combat Communism," topping the entries of military and civilian personnel assigned to units throughout Southeast Asia.

BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY

By Ely A. Agbayani
Information Editor, AFP

The history of World War II, and the gallant stand made by the Fil-American forces in the delaying action of the defense of Bataan and Corregidor is incomplete without recalling the extraordinary feat of exemplary heroism of one man who made history in the defense of Bataan over the overwhelming superiority of the Japanese Imperial Army.

INCIDENT RECALLED

The first battle of Bataan was at its height in the morning of January 16, 1942. The place was somewhere along the Abucay line in the east sector of Bataan peninsula (II Philippine Corps). As in the past few days since breaking through the vital Layac junction, the enemy was subjecting the Abucay line in furious aerial and artillery bombardments. Friendly installations were getting knocked out one after another and at some portions of the line the friendly infantry was beginning to reel back.

The whole situation looked desperate, but for one man whose heroism thrilled the hearts of the Fil-American defenders.

Jose Calugas of Leon, Iloilo, was that man. A mess sergeant of Battery "B", 88th Field Artillery Regiment, Philippine Scouts, at the time when this incident happened, Calugas was attending to the usual routine in the kitchen. This was war and each had his part to play, Calugas thought, as he weighed a big chunk of meat he would soon turn into a steaming stew for the hungry men of his battery.

The Japanese shells were falling on the area with deadly accuracy, while the Fil-American troops countered with their guns with similar effect. The surrounding area rocked from the bitter artillery duel that was taking place.

Meanwhile, Calugas noticed that a battery nearby which was shelling the Japanese positions some few moments ago, had ceased firing. When he could not wait for the guns to counter at the Japanese batteries which were throwing shells with increased intensity, Calugas made his way to a commanding ground to observe how the battle was going on. A quarter of a mile from where he was, he noticed that the friendly battery had ceased firing.

Acting on his own initiative, Calugas left his observation post and ran zig-zag fashion toward the gun emplacement. Despite the murderous artillery and small arms fires raking the area, Calugas reached the gun safely. The gun had been neutralized when a shell dropped nearby, killing and wounding its crew.

Calugas rallied the men who sought cover in nearby foxholes and hurriedly put the gun back in commission. Calugas and the survivors fired all the remaining ammunition while an officer, who happened to be near the scene of action, directed the fire. How these handful of brave men countered with their repaired gun and wrought havoc on Japanese infantry and gun positions, has become history. They were able to destroy about 60 Japanese vehicles and killed 2,000 troops. The delaying action they were able to perform so gallantly as members of the die-hard USAFFE working efficiently and mechanically, lured the far superior Japanese Imperial Army into believing that it was up against a far superior force. The action of Calugas gave the Fil-American forces a breathing spell to reorganize successfully the already shattered units of Generals Rafael Jalandoni and Guillermo Francisco and to stage a counter-attack on the Japanese forces.

The impending downful of Bataan was a foregone conclusion, but the delaying action gave the Corregidor defenders a chance to reorganize. This reorganization enabled Corregidor to fall as late as May 7, 1942, and thereby allowed the allied powers to establish their stronghold in the South Pacific, which, in turn, permitted the early return of General Douglas MacArthur.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL

Leaving his assigned duties in the kitchen to take the place of dead or wounded cannoneers is a feat made by Calugas beyond and above the call of duty. A few weeks later, General MacArthur in the name of the United States Congress announced the award of the Medal of Honor (United States Congressional Medal of Honor) to Sergeant Jose Calugas, the only Filipino enlisted man to win such award, for conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty, in World War II. The Philippine government, on the other hand gave the Distinguished Conduct Star, the second highest Philippine decoration.

For Calugas' gallantry in action, and that of the Filipino soldiers in general, General MacArthur said when Bataan fell. "... The Bataan garrison was destroyed due to its dreadful handicaps, but no army in history more thoroughly accomplished its mission. Let no man henceforth speak of it other than a magnificent victory."

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces, on the other hand, said when Corregidor was drenched with American, Filipino and Japanese blood in his message to General Jonathan Wainwright before the latter surrendered the "Rock" to the Japanese Imperial Army: "... you have given the world a shining example of patriotic fortitude and self-sacrifice."

Tributes accorded to the officers and men of the Fil-American forces who defied death during the height of battle on Bataan and Corregidor are not only fitting but also in the right direction. For the delaying action they performed, more specifically the action of Calugas who contributed greatly in upsetting the timetable of the Japanese Imperial Army, changed the course of history. The United States Army was able to redouble her efforts in the production of the much-needed arms to recapture the Philippines in 1945 and to force unconditional surrender of Japan after she could no longer withstand the atomic bombing of her two big cities — Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August of the same year.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mr. Agbayani was born in Vintar, Ilocos Norte, 43 years ago. He took up Law-Foreign Service courses at the University of Manila. Joined with the Armed Forces Military History Branch, as researcher-writer and staff member of the MILITARY HISTORY REVIEW *from 1951-53. The Branch was absorbed by the newly activated Troop Information and Education Division, and became an Associate Editor of the* ARMED FORCES JOURNAL *and* ARMED FORCES NEWS; *transferred to the Public Relations Office, DND, until he was assigned in the Office of the Adjutant General, AFP, as Information Editor up to now. Has written no less than 50 published articles in the metropolitan dailies and magazines, mostly on military matters.*

He was incarcerated at Fort Santiago for anti-Japanese propaganda during the war.

RESERVE OFFICERS' SERVICE SCHOOL (ROSS) CLASS NO. 1 — OUTSTANDING

By Celedonio A. Ancheta
Clark Air Base Branch
University of the Philippines

On 19 June 1966, the members of the first class of Reserve Officers' Service School of the Armed Forces of the Philippines will celebrate their 30th Anniversary.

One hundred and fifty-six officers were graduated in Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio City, and fourteen officers in Manila. Among those that graduated in Baguio City were Congressmen, the late President Manuel A. Roxas, the late Jose Osamis, the late Senator Pedro Vera and the late Felipe A. Buencamino, Jr. With them also was former Ambassador Manuel A. Nieto, Sr., then Assistant Secretary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon.

The Reserve Officers' Service School was established about May 1936, pursuant to the spirit of the National Defense Act, Commonwealth Act No. 1, which called for the training of a corps of officers who would in turn train the contingent of our Citizen Army. To the first graduates fell the responsibility of training the first contingent of the reserve component of the Philippine Army that was formally inaugurated on January 1, 1936.

The graduates were young men who just finished their college education at home and abroad, professionals already engaged in the private practice of their profession, officials and employees of the government, and distinguished members of the legislature. Thirty-five per cent of them were engineers, nine per cent educators, nine per cent agriculturist, eight per cent lawyers, seven per cent chemists, six per cent commerce graduates, four per cent holders of a master's degree, and the rest were either holders of a bachelor's degree, doctor's degree, or undergraduate seniors.

High hopes were pinned on this first class of ROSS by the highest officials of the land. The late president Manuel L. Quezon said:

> No other single group of young Filipino ciitzens has a greater opportunity for national service than now falls to the members of this class. I congratulate them, not only upon the qualifications

> which they so abundantly possess, but upon the place of Philippine history they are certain to achieve by the brilliant results I know that they will attain.

Field Marshal Douglas MacArthur said:

> To be known as a graduate of the first class to enter the Reserve Officers' training school of the Philippine Army will forever be a mark of distinction in this islands.

General Paulino Santos, then Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, has this to say:

> Theirs is the responsibility of laying the enduring foundation of our Citizen Army in a manner that will make that response warmer and warmer as the years go by. With this highly intelligent and patriotic group of men, our National Defense program cannot fail.

The spirit of sacrifice and patriotism among them was lauded in the message from the Commandant of ROSS, then Capt. and now Brig. Gen. Bonner F. Fellers, USA, (ret.). He said:

> Your earnestness is manifest in the fact that you, representative citizens, are voluntarily undergoing rigid training for a consideration of but five centavos per day! Your example is amply warning to the world that the people of the Philippines mean business with their plans to defend their country.

A member of this class achieved the highest position that his people could bestow upon him as President of the Philippines, the late President Manuel A. Roxas. Two reached the highest position in the Armed Forces of the Philippines as Chief of Staff, Generals Alfredo M. Santos and Rigoberto J. Atienza. Two enjoyed the esteem of their people for having represented their country in foreign relations in the high office of Ambassador, Ambassadors Manuel Nieto, Sr. and Tomas C. Benitez. One had reached an enviable position in the Courts of Justice, Justice Fred Ruiz Castro as presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals of the Philippines. Among these number, there are fifteen Generals, one among these has been confirmed as a four-star General, General Alfredo M. Santos. Roughly, by the time of the anniversary in 1966, all of those who are still in the active service would have been retired, except four.

At present, two of the members of ROSS CLASS NO. 1 are Congressmen, Simeon M. Valdez of Ilocos Norte and Carmelo Z. Barbero of Abra.

In the service school the class was organized into two tactical companies, Company "A" and Company "B". The choice of company commanders and commissioned and non-commissioned officers were screened by the ROSS Staff Officers based on previous experience in both military and civilian life, and also on academic backgrounds. Probationery 3rd Lt. Alfredo M. Santos was designated Company Commander for Company "A" and Probationery 3rd Lt. Celedonio A. Ancheta was designated for Company "B". For battalion tactical exercises and for military reviews and parades purposes, Probationery 3rd Lt. Alfredo M. Santos would act as Battalion Commander and Probationery 3rd Lt. Luis Villareal, would act as Battalion Adjutant. All the members of the class were commissioned at the start of the service school as Probationary Third Lieutenants. Upon graduation, in September 1936, three were commissioned with the rank of major, Manuel A. Roxas, Daniel O. Victoria, and Manuel Nieto, Sr. The rest of us were commissioned either as Second or First Lieutenants and Captains depending on how old we were at the time.

Some of the members of ROSS CLASS NO. 1 had perished in the battle fields of Bataan and Corregidor and during the guerrilla years. Some succumbed in the Death March from Bataan to Capas, Tarlac. Others died in the Japanese concentration camps. Those who survived continued to serve their country in the guerrilla movement against the Japanese. About eighty per cent of the class are still living. A number of the survivors chose not to retire as members of the Armed Forces, but instead engaged in business and industry, and other professions where they have succeeded as well.

The following is the roster of ROSS CLASS NO. 1:

Baguio, Camp Henry T. Allen

ABRENICA, Jose G. (Brig. General, Ret.), Businessman
ALBARILLO, Vicente Q. (Lt. Colonel), PASC
ALCALA, Proceso E. (Lt. Colonel, Res.), NSDB
ALCANTARA, Manuel F. (Lt. Colonel, Ret.), Aguinaldo Development Corporation, Maes, Davao
ALDEA, Ramon B. (Captain, Res.), Businessman
ALEJANDRINO, Pedro C. (1st Lieutenant, Res.), Engineer
ANCHETA, Celedonio A. (Colonel, Res.), Professor, U.P.
AQUINO, Restituto T. (Colonel), Military Attache
ARANAS, Agapito (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Lawyer
ARROYO, Juan E. (Colonel, Ret.), Gen. Manager, NASCO
ARVISU, Jose S. (1st Lieutenant, Res.), Chief, Foreign Loan, Bureau of Public Highways
ATIENZA, Rigoberto J. (General), Office of the Chief of Staff, AFP

BALAGOT, Santiago F. (Major, Res.), Engineer
BEJASA, Gregorio (Captain, Res.), Civil Engineer
BERNALES, Jose (Colonel, Ret.), Civil Engineer
BUENO, Aurelio S. (Colonel, Ret.), Civil Engineer
BUHAIN, Teodoro R. (Lt. Colonel, Res.), MERALCO
CABAL, Amado (1st Lieutenant, Res.), Businessman
CAMINS, Lorenzo (Colonel), Fort Bonifacio
CANCIO, Eulogio (1st Lieutenant, Res.), Chemist
CARDENAS, Priscillo (Colonel, Ret.), Civil Engineer
CARLOS, Sixto S.J. (Colonel, Ret.), Lawyer
CASTILLO, Jose (Lt. Colonel), Military Attache
CASTRO, Conrado de (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Department of Foreign Affairs
CHANCO, Restituto L. (1st Lieutenant, Res.), Highway District Engineer
CRUZ, Anatalio de la (Captain, Res.), Merchant Marine
CRUZ, Irineo M. (2nd Lieutenant), Director, Roosevelt Memorial College
CRUZ, Ponciano (Major, Res.), Educator
DELFIN, Ramon V. (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Businessman
DINGLASAN, Mariano A. (Colonel, Ret.), Malacañang Technical Adviser on Police Matters
DIOKNO, Ananias (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Chemist
ESPINAS, Gregorio L. (Captain, Res.), Marine Officer
FELIX, Leon F. (Major, Res.), Ginn & Co. & FEU
FERNANDES, Hugo B. (Captain, Res.), NEC
FLORES, Gabriel S. (Captain, Res.), Agriculturist
FRANCISCO, Manuel (1st Lieutenant, Res.), Civil Engineer
GAHOL, Felipe A. (Colonel), PASC, Fort Bonifacio
GARCIA, Pastor V. (Colonel, Ret.), Technical Consultant, Villanueva Gun Store
GARCIA, Vitaliano (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Lawyer
GAVINO, Roman (Brig. General, Ret.), Civil Engineer
GAZMIN, Segundo (Brig. General, Ret.), Civil Engineer
GENIO, Artemio A. (Captain, Res.), Forester
GIRON, Jose (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Philippine Charity Sweepstakes
GOMA, Silvino de (Brig. General, Ret.), Mechanical Engineer
GONZALES, Jesus L. (Colonel), Civil Engineer
GUERRERO, Clemente (Colonel), AFP Comptroller
HENSON, Fermin (Colonel, Res.), Businessman
HERNANDEZ, Magtangol (Colonel, Ret.), Manila Railroad
HOCSON, Victoriano (Captain, Res.), E. R. Squibb & Sons
ICASAS, Iluminado M. (Colonel, Ret.), Mechanical and Electrical Engineer
IGNACIO, Benjamin (Major, Res.), Educator
INCIONG, Lino (Major, Res.), Professor, U.E.
ISIDORO, Francisco (Colonel), Headquarter, AFP
JAMINOLA, Pedro (Colonel, Ret.)
JANAIRO, Antiquio X. (Colonel, Ret.), Businessman
JAYME, Gregorio (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Businessman

JIMENEZ, Alejandro L. (Captain, Res.), Sun Life Insurance
JAVELOSA, Sebastian (Colonel, Ret.)
JOSE, Marcial (Colonel, Res.), Businessman
LASAM, Rafael (Captain, Res.), Practicing Lawyer
LAZARO, Esmeraldo (Colonel), PC School
LEON, Severino de (1st Lieutenant, Res.), Justice of the Peace
LINTAG, Cesar L. (Brig. General, Ret.)
LORENZO, Cesar M. (Colonel, Res.), Businessman
LOZADA, Pastor (Captain, Res.), NAWASA
MAMANGUN, Paulo (Major, Res.), Businessman
MANDAC, Manuel D. (Brig. General, Ret.)
MANCAO, Mariano (Captain, Res.), City Port Inspector, Isabela
MANUEL, Primo C. (Lt. Colonel, Res.), BIR
MARIN, Pacifico (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Businessman
MARTELINO, Leopoldo (Colonel, Ret.), Businessman
MENDOZA, Bartolome (Major, Res.), Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MERCADO, Ernesto (Colonel, Ret.), Civil Engineer
MONTEMAYOR, Pedro B. (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Civil Engineer
MONZON, Patricio (Brig. General, Ret.)
NARVAEZ, Julio (Colonel, Ret.), Businessman
NIETO, Manuel Sr. (Brig. General, Ret.)
OBIETA, Juan (Lt. Colonel, Ret.), Chemist
ORTEGA, Juan (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Jose Rizal College
PAGUIA, Felix (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Chemist
PASCUAL, Leonardo (Major, Res.), San Miguel Corporation
PEDRO, Felix (Colonel, Ret.), Civil Engineer
PEREZ, Zoilo M. (Colonel, Ret.)
PILAPIL, Felipe Jr. (Colonel, Ret.), Overseas Bank of Manila
PLANES, Maximo (Major, Res.), Businessman
RAMOS, Oscar (Major, Res.), Pilot, Philippine Air Lines
REGIS, Leopoldo (Colonel, Ret.), Civil Engineer
REYES, Arturo de los (Colonel), Headquarters, AFP
REYES, Francisco (Major, Res.), Chemist
RUIZ, Petronilo (Major, Res.), Agriculturist, Mindanao
SACAY, Gaudencio (Colonel), SEMP, Fort Bonifacio
SALAZAR, Jose (Captain, Res.), Engineer
SANTOS, Alfredo M. (General, Ret.), General Manager, PNR
SAUCO, Avelino (Colonel, Ret.)
SOLIS, Basilio (Colonel), PASC, Fort Bonifacio
SOLIS, Alfredo (1st Lieutenant, Res.)
TALLOW, Adamin (Colonel, Ret.), Lawyer
TANTOCO, Francisco R. (1st Lieutenant, Res.), Realtor
TINIO, Jose (Lt. Colonel, Res.)
TIONGSON, Cirilo (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Lawyer
TIONGSON, Vicente (Colonel, Ret.), Businessman
TIRONA, Rodolfo (Lt. Colonel, Res.), PAL, MIA

TOLENTINO, Eulogio (Captain, Res.), PAL
UNGSON, Trinidad (Captain, Res.), Chemist
VALDEZ, Pio (1st Lieutenant, Res.), Civil Engineer
VALENTIN, Ignacio (Captain, Res.)
VASQUEZ, Serafin (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Civil Engineer
VELASCO, Constancio (Colonel, Ret.), Fabar, Inc.
VELASCO, Miguel (Lt. Colonel, Res.), Treasurer, DBP
VICTORIA, Daniel O. (Colonel, Ret.), Businessman
VILLAFLOR, Romulo (Colonel), Philippine Constabulary
VILLAREAL, Luis (Brig. General, Ret.)
VINLUAN, Pedro (Colonel, Ret.), Civil Engineer
ZULUETA, Jose (Captain), PN

Manila Unit

ABCEDE, Salvador (Colonel, Ret.)
BANZON, Jose (Colonel), Military Attache
BARBERO, Carmelo Z. (Colonel, Ret.), Congressman
BARRENENGOA, Jorge (Major, Res.), Lions International Representative to the Philippines
BENITEZ, Tomas (1st Lieutenant, Res.), People's Surety & Insurance Company
CAPILI, Ignacio Jr. (Colonel), Fort Aguinaldo
CASTRO, Fred Ruiz (Colonel, Ret.), Presiding Justice, Court of Appeals
BAYOT, Noe (Brig. General, Ret.)
JIMENEZ, Nicanor T. (Colonel, Ret.), Magsaysay Foundation
MANIEGO, Felix S. (Brig. General), Philippine Constabulary
OLIVARES, Flaviano (Brig. General, Ret.)
UICHANCO, Conrado (Colonel, Ret.), Agriculturist
VALDEZ, Simeon M. (Colonel, Ret.), Congressman
VILLA, Salvador (Colonel, Ret.), Chairman of the Board, PNR

In Memoriam

ADIARTE, Isidro G.
ALCAZAR, Esteban A.
ALEJANDRE, Blas A.
ALEJANDRO, Florencio G.
AREVALO, P. V.
BORJA, Valeriano A.
BUENCAMINO, Felipe A., Jr.
BUENO, Fermin G.
CABRERA, Florentino
CARANDANG, Porfirio R.
CASUPANG, Onofre M.
CRISOSTOMO, Vicente D.
CRUZ, Mariano E.
DOMINGO, Jacinto H.
DURAN, Melecio S.
LLAMAS, Rizalino F.
MARIANO, Cornelio O. L.
MENDOZA, Rodolfo
NARVAEZ, Jaime R.
NATIVIDAD, Amado J.
NAVARRO, Bernardino G.
OZAMIS, Jose
POLLARD, Charles
RABANG, Julian E.
RAYMUNDO, Elpidio
REMENTILLA, Pacifico P.
RICO, Eusebio A.
ROSALES, Justo A.
ROXAS, Manuel A. (Brig. Ge
SANTAMARIA, Lorenzo

ENDRINAL, Domingo M.
ESPINUEVA, Graciano D.
FENIX, Alberto O.
GARCIA, Marcelino B.
GONZALES, Nicolas L.
HICARO, Felipe A.
JUAN, Francis
LEGASPI, Angel M.
TECSON, Juan P.
VASQUEZ, Perfecto M.
VENTILACION, Benjamin C.
VERA, Pedro
VILLARINO, Marcial B.
ZAMORA, Marcial P. Jr.
ZOSA, Constancio M. de

Col. Cesar M. Lorenzo has been designated as the *Life President* of the Class. In private life he is now the President of the Philippine Phoenix Surety & Insurance, Inc. and the Liberty Mines, Inc.

Abbreviations

PASC — Philippine Army School Command, Ft. Bonifacio
NASSCO — National Shipyard and Steel Corporation

Editor's Note: Please notify Col. Ancheta in case of any change of data for future publication. (Address, 10 K-2 Kamuning, Quezon City)

Appendix A

HEADQUARTERS
USAFIP AREA COMMAND
Camp Spencer
APO 70

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 6

7 January 1946

It is with deep sorrow and regret to announce that in the struggle to liberate North Luzon from enemy control 6 January to 15 August, inclusive, the United States Army Forces in the Philippines, North Luzon lost the following officers and enlisted men:

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
66th Infantry PA			
1" Lt Bisala Gavino	"E" Co.	7-8-45	Tublay, Banguet, Mt Prov
1" Lt Tranquilino Lacuzong	"C" Co.	7-21-45	Fergusod Rd, Guisad Baguio, Mt. Prov.
2" Lt Alfredo Erfe Agtarap	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Asingan, Pangasinan
2" Lt Mateo Balao	"D" Co.	7-5-45	Peco, La Trinidad, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
2" Lt Carlos Akia	"A" Co.	7-22-45	Sablan, Benguet Mt. Prov.
2" Lt Pedro Quan	"L" Co.	1-23-45	Poking, Kapangan, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
2" Lt Godofredo Tagay	"D" Co.	7-4-45	Apugan, Baguio City
2" Lt Doren Velasco	"I" Co.	6-30-45	Ambuciao, Bokod, Mt. Prov.
Sgt Paquito Agapito	"K" Co.	8-2-45	Kibungan, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
Sgt Teodoro Aranas	"I" Co.	Unkn	Trinidad, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
Sgt George Basigan	"L" Co.	6-30 45	Payquec, Kapangan, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
Sgt Catalino Cobiag	"K" Co.	7-25-45	Podong, Kapangan, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
Sgt Wasit Dimas	Hq & Hq Serv Co.	7-31-45	Cadtay, Kapangan, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
Sgt Inocencio Diebas	"M" Co.	12-23-45	Adasay, Kabayan, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
Sgt Fermin Fontanilla	"G" Co.	2-2-45	Pecao, Itogon, Benguet
Sgt Tobias Juanito	"H" Co.	6-11-45	Itogon, Benguet, Mt Prov
Sgt Benigno Liagao	"H" Co.	4-15-45	Barlig, Bontoc, Mt. Prov
Sgt Luis Oasan	"I" Co.	6-6-45	Loneoy, San Gabriel, La Union

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Sgt Edgar Sayud	“B” Co.	3-1-45	Payque, Kapangan, Benguet, Mt Prov
Sgt Monday Tiaoyan	“I” Co.	7-4-45	Toliding, Atok, Benguet
Cpl Cosme Alcantara	“C” Co.	3-18-45	Buyogan, La Trinidad, Mt Prov
Cpl Amados Patnie Coas	Hq & Hq	3-25-45	Ambongdolan, Tublay, Benguet, Mt Prov
Cpl Abes Castro	“H” Co.	7-17-45	Dalupirip, Itogon, Benguet, Mt Prov
Cpl Ebiong Balancio	“I” Co.	Unkn	Trinidad, Benguet, Mt Prov
Cpl Balejo Colayeng	“I” Co.	7-1-45	Lon-oy, San Gabriel, La Union
Cpl Jose Chano	“F” Co.	7-6-45	Antamok, Baguio
Cpl Cornelio Dumpilas	“G” Co.	2-2-45	Ligay, Tuba, Benguet, Mt. Prov
Cpl William Eslao	“L” Co.	6-6-45	Atok, Central, Benguet,
Cpl Joseph Gayot	“A” Co.	3-28-45	Banangan, Sablan, Benguet, Mt Prov
Cpl Benito Kindiaoan	“I” Co.	2-25-45	Central, Atok, Benguet Mt Prov
Cpl Mariano Langwas	“C” Co.	6-25-45	Yabyabuan, Sablan, Benguet, Mt Prov
Cpl Segundo Marcelo	“C” Co.	Unkn	Takian, La Trinidad, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
Cpl Maximino Manuel	“L” Co.	7-1-45	Abiang, Atok, Benguet
Cpl Albert Ngoslab	“I” Co.	6-27-45	Caponga, Tublay, Benguet, Mt Prov
Cpl Alzate Oloyan	“L” Co.	7-3-45	Paoay, Atok, Benguet, Mt Prov
Cpl Teofilo Oso-sa	“K” Co.	6-30-45	Balacbac, Kapangan, Benguet, Mt Prov
Cpl Dumao Piados	“I” Co.	7-29-45	Caponga, Tublay, Mt Prov
Cpl Moises Rodrigo	“F” Co.	1-29-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Cpl Luis Tabon	“K” Co.	7-5-45	Kibuggan, Benguet, Mt Prov
Cpl Alexander Tomilas	Med. Co.	7-20-45	Adaway, Kabayan, Mt Prov
Pfc Alfredo Ap-ap	Hq & Hq Co. I” Bn	1-11-45	Banangan, Sablao Benguet, Mt Prov
Pfc Agepos Atchan	“L” Co. 3” Bn	6-30-45	Taba-ao, Kapangan, Benguet, Mt Prov
Pfc Marvin Badete	“L” Co.	3-31-45	Pagdian, Atok, Benguet,
Pfc Venancio de la Cruz	Med Co.	7-7-45	Santiago, Isabela
Pfc Henry Chamoy	“H” Co.	7-14-45	Barlig, Bontoc, Mt Prov
Pfc Juan Dong-oy	“I” Co.	6-30-45	Alapang, Trinidad, Mt Prov
Pfc Ben Fernandez	“K” Co.	8-1-45	Bakun, Benguet, Mt. Prov

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pfc Lee Hong	"L" Co.	6-28-45	Baklasan, Kapangan, Benguet, Mt. Prov.
Pfc Felix Kiguis	Hq & Hq Co.	7-2-45	Atok, Central, Benguet
Pfc Basilio Kidoyan	3d Bn	7-7-45	Balacbac, Kapangan, Benguet, Mt Prov
Pfc Catalino Manuel	"L" Co.	2-9-45	Abiang, Atok, Benguet
Pfc Sano Ngamoy	"L" Co.	1-12-45	La Trinidad, Benguet
Pfc Antonio Paulino	"I" Co.	5-5-45	Banayabao, Atok, Benguet
Pfc Naudgan Payardo	"H" Co.	7-26-45	Barlig, Bontoc, Mt Prov
Pfc Salvador Puclay	"B" Co.	2-11-45	Lipay, San Gabriel, La Union
Pfc Cresente Quize	"H" Co.	Unkn	Itogon, Central, Benguet
Pfc Patricio Segundo	"C" Co.	6-25-45	San Pasual, Tuba, Benguet, Mt Prov
Pfc Pedro Rodolfa	"H" Co.	7-6-45	Valdez, Pangasinan
Pfc Ramon Supsup	"C" Co.	8-14-45	Payocpoc, Bauang, La Union
Pfc Pion Sama	"M" Co.	8-29-45	Duklan, Bakod, Benguet
Pfc Eufrosino Soriano	"F" Co.	7-6-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Berang Agno	"D" Co.	7-1-45	Acop, Tublay, Benguet
Pvt Ciano Agumba	"D" Co.	7-5-45	Sayoc, Mankayan, Benguet
Pvt Eusebio Asperas	"A" Co.	6-24-45	San Narciso, Zambales
Pvt Fernando Aguillon	"L" Co.	7-1-45	Zalza, Palawig, Zam.
Pvt Sabaro Alpao	"L" Co.	7-1-45	Atok, Benguet
Pvt Roberto Ablasa	"K" Co.	7-1-45	Sapid, Mankayan, Benguet
Pvt Francisco Aguyos	"K" Co.	7-4-45	Paco, Mankayan, Benguet
Pvt Awak Agangao	"K" Co.	7-1-45	Can-ew, Bontoc, Mt Prov
Pvt Andres Enrique	"K" Co.	4-2-45	Mabalete, Kayan, Bontoc
Pvt Martin Awisan	"K" Co.	6-25-45	Suyoc, Mankayan, Benget
Pvt Angel Apilas	Med Co, Bn.	7-15-45	Irisan, Benguet
Pvt Alejandro Andong	"I" Co.	Unkn	Tapa, Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Mamerto Acay	"G" Co.	2-7-45	Tuding, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Tomin Agaton	"H" Co.	7-17-45	Cayoco, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Guillermo Alejo	"F" Co.	2-7-45	San Roque, San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Alberto Acop	"B" Co.	4-14-45	Payquec, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Nicolas Bicadan	"C" Co.	2-7-45	Ifugao, Kiangan, Ifugao
Pvt Cam-eng Budong	"D" Co.	4-24-45	Asin, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Eki Badikid	"D" Co.	7-8-45	Toyack, Bokod, Benguet
Pvt Dayos Bosaing	"A"	7-20-45	Bayabas, Sablan, Benguet
Pvt Dayos Bosaing	"A" Co.	3-27-45	Balili, Mankayan, Benguet
Pvt Emilio Bastos	"L" Co.	2-17-45	Pasdong, Atok, Benguet
Pvt Flora Barona	"F" Co.	7-6-45	Aguecilla, Bangued, Abra
Pvt Alfpio Baido	"K" Co.	5-4-44	Cuba, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Dulhuan Belingon	"K" Co.	7-7-45	Bolog, Kiangan, Ifugao

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Simeon Bugtong	"K" Co.	8-2-45	Loo, Buguias, Benguet
Pvt Jose Bautista	"K" Co.	8-8-45	Bakun, Benguet, Mt Prov
Pvt Lucas Bayaobao	"K" Co.	6-30-45	Balacbac, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Mingdoy Botchoy	"M" Co.	6-26-45	Tikoy, Bokod, Benguet
Pvt Norberto Butardo	"G" Co.	2-2-45	Balatoc Mining Co, Baguio
Pvt Bosatan Colas	Hq Sv Co.	3-28-45	Paxas, Kabayan, Mt Prov
Pvt Sales Cholin	"L" Co.	4-9-45	Makidot, Atok, Benguet
Pvt Teodoro Cam-ol	"L" Co.	7-3-45	Banayakeo, Atok, Benguet
Pvt Monang Chomog	"L" Co.	7-30-45	Naguey, Atok, Benguet
Pvt Paulino Chalansac	"M" Co.	8-3-44	Labayan, Benguet
Pvt Charlie Crane	"G" Co.	6-15-45	Cadiz, Negros Occidental
Pvt Loreto Chale	"H" Co.	7-28-45	Sabquili, Itogan, Benguet
Pvt Telo Chontogan	"H" Co.	7-6-45	Sabquili, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Anastacio Camadang	"F" Co.	7-6-45	Sta Maria, San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Victoriano Cavinta	"F" Co.	2-5-45	Baguio City
Pvt Gregorio de la Cruz	"F" Co.	7-6-45	Baguio City
Pvt Domingo Gari	"B" Co.	7-22-45	Gasweling, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Simplicio Camacho	"B" Co.	4-15-45	Cadtay, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Basilio Catalino	"B" Co.	7-22-45	Bening, Baguio
Pvt Delfin Cotay	"B" Co.	3-5-45	Irisan, Baguio
Pvt Pio Day-a	"C" Co.	6-25-45	Nagacadan, Kiangan, Mt Prov
Pvt Belnato Dumis	"L" Co.	1-23-45	Atok Central, Benguet
Pvt Gagino Digmayo	"L" Co.	6-30-45	8opdac, Atok, Benguet
Pvt Eliseo Dionisio	"K" Co.	8-1-45	1850 Catamanan, Tondo, Manila
Pvt Diwasi Ecdan	"C" Co.	6-26-45	Sto. Tomas, Tuba, Benguet
Pvt Pedro Elok	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Balway, Sablan, Benguet
Pvt Cristina Erasio	"A" Co.	4-12-45	Banangan, Sablan, Benguet
Pvt Santiago Elivado	"K" Co.	7-20-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Emilio Estabillo	"F" Co.	3-25-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Vicente Farales	"E" Co.	8-1-45	La Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Florencio Foster	"K" Co.	7-20-45	Pacda, Mankayan, Benguet
Pvt Julian Flores	"F" Co.	7-8-45 2-6-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Santiago Francia	"F" Co.	1-28-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Patrick Garcia	"C" Co.	4-20-45	Balakeng, Baguio
Pvt Benito Gonzales	"C" Co.	7-24-45	Taloy, Benguet
Pvt Simplicio Ganuelas	Med Co.	3-29-45	Bacnotan, La Union
Pvt Cleto Guzman	Hq Sv Co.	3-28-45	Bokod, Benguet
Pvt Donato Gumattie	"K" Co.	7-20-45	Batu, Mankayan, Benguet

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Eugenio Guinguino	"K" Co.	6-26-45	Lobo, Kibungan, Benguet
Pvt Paleng Gumatong	"M" Co.	5-27-45	Narval, Bokod, Benguet
Pvt Daniel Gomez	"I" Co.	12-5-44	Guisad, Benguet
Pvt Esman Gaengan	"G" Co.	7-14-45	Besao, Bontoc, Mt Prov
Pvt Alfonso Guzman	"G" Co.	7-26-45	Mangaldan, Pangasinan
Pvt Apolinario Galanta	"F" Co.	1-26-45	Natividad, Pangasinan
Pvt Jesus Guevario	"F" Co.	5-25-45	Baguio City
Pvt Min Ham	"B" Co.	4-27-45	Lucban, Baguio
Pvt Luis Ignas	"A" Co.	8-7-45	Irisan, Tuba, Benguet
Pvt Eleuterio V Inaligo	"L" Co.	7-1-45	Sapriano, Sinait, I Sur
Pvt Justo Inovejas	"L" Co.	7-1-45	Balingasa, Sinait, I Sur
Pvt Eusebio Intendencia	"F" Co.	2-6-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Antonio Jares	"H" Co.	7-6-45	Loakan, Baguio
Pvt Agapito Florendo	"K" Co.	4-13-45	Duda, Bakun, Benguet
Pvt Jose Javier	Med Co. Hq Bn	7-6-45	222 Bagong Bayan, Baguio
Pvt Berto Kitmo	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Tawang, La Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Felix Kiwas	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Bakakung, Baguio
Pvt Ernesto Kileng	"L" Co.	7-14-45	Abiang, Atok, Benguet
Pvt Estong Kitkitoy	"M" Co.	5-25-45	Adacay, Kabayan, Benguet
Pvt Anacio Kingay	"H" Co.	4-22-45	Daklan, Bokod, Benguet
Pvt Martin Kilongan	"G" Co.	3-30-45	Sagada, Bontoc
Pvt Mariano Kinuan	"A" Co.	7-27-45	Palali, Sablan, Benguet
Pvt Sabaro Lietag	"I" Co.	6-29-45	Daklan, Tublay, Benguet
Pvt Ramon Lacanaria	"C" Co.	6-26-45	La Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Juan Lopez	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Linapew, Tuabo, L. U.
Pvt Regalio Lorenzo	"C" Co.	7-20-45	Backel, Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Jose Lucas	"E" Co.	7-28-45	Talaib, Tublay, Benguet
Pvt Tomas Lion	"E" Co.	7-7-45	La Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Pedro Lunac	"A" Co.	7-7-45	Irisan, Tuba, Benguet
Pvt Venancio Langdeo	Hq & Hq Co. 3d Bn	7-6-45	Paking, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Salala Lebeng	"L" Co.	3-26-45	Besao, Bontoc
Pvt Arcadio Lamang	"K" Co.	7-1-45	Bila, Bauko, Bontoc
Pvt Segundo Lopez	"K" Co.	7-6-45	Kibungan, Benguet
Pvt Macario Luncio	"K" Co.	4-2-45	Suyec, Mankayan, Benguet
Pvt Dionisio Lapaten	"G" Co.	7-14-45	Tuding, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Thomas Lumase	"F" Co.	2-6-45	Sagada, Bontoc
Pvt Dionisio Ladia	"F" Co.	2-6-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Jose Lecada	"B" Co.	4-13-45	Baguio City
Pvt Camilo Mangito	"C" Co.	3-27-45	Asin, Tuba, Benguet
Pvt Antonio Milo	"C" Co.	4-4-45	San Pascual, Tuba, Benguet
Pvt Embong Mayos	"D" Co.	7-2-45	Bokod, Benguet
Pvt La Ching Maroing	Hq Sv Co.	7-31-45	Canton, China
Pvt Ernesto Manzano	Hq 3d Bn.	10-14-44	Tuding, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Antonio Mates	"L" Co.	9-15-45	Tukiding, Atok, Benguet

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Fidel Mariacus	"K" Co.	7-4-45	Bagutos, Mankayan, Benguet
Pvt Kitoman Mingle	"K" Co.	3-5-45	Buguias, Benguet
Pvt Libag Miones	"M" Co.	5-25-45	Central, Bokod, Benguet
Pvt Jacinto Magno	"M" Co.	5-25-45	Bangao, Bokod, Benguet
Pvt Billy Mario	"M" Co.	1-12-45	Pasco, Kabayan, Benguet
Pvt Doroteo Matias	"G" Co.	6-19-45	Acupan Sawmill
Pvt Pedro Mendoza	"F" Co.	2-2-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Andres Miranda	"F" Co.	1-22-45	San Felipe, San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Apolinario Montero	"B" Co.	4-12-45	Banawa, Escalante, Negros Occidental
Pvt Benjamin Malano	"B" Co.	4-14-45	Balacbac, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Manalo Bangilo	"B" Co.	2-11-45	Banengbeng, Sablan
Pvt Frank Nelis	"C" Co.	7-11-45	Carao, Bokod, Benguet
Pvt Emilio Nonog	"C" Co.	4-4-45	La Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Boreo Nacnac	"I" Co.	3-3-45	Obolan, Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Pahod Oway	"L" Co.	3-22-45	Taba-ao, Kapañgan, Benguet
Pvt Ledion Osting	"M" Co.	3-30-45	Tngaleygey, Buguias, Benguet
Pvt Ngray Olayan	"B" Co.	4-18-45	Bulway, Sablan, Mt Prov
Pvt Luciano Pagnas	"C" Co.	4-4-45	San Pascual, Tuba, Benguet
Pvt Celino Purcio	"A" Co.		
Pvt Mateo Pinalhan	"A" Co.	7-22-45	Papa, Sablan, Benguet
Pvt Simeon Porquo	H & Hq Co. 1st Bn	4-5-45	San Pascual, Benguet
Pvt Roberto Palmac	"L" Co.	6-27-45	Besdang, Atok, Benguet
Pvt Ulnes Padio	"K" Co.	2-8-45	Padang, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Jacinto Payakit	"K" Co.	7-2-45	Kibungan, Benguet
Pvt Teofilo Polinnasan	"K" Co.	3-31-45	Sagpat, Kibungan, Benguet
Pvt Dionisio Potpotan	"K" Co.	4-3-45	Loo, Buguias, Benguet
Pvt Pedro Powal	"M" Co.	1-12-45	Kabayan, Benguet
Pvt Moises Paran	"I" Co.	11-3-45	Lucban, Baguio
Pvt Almanding Alchan	"I" Co.	Unkn	Duclan, Tublay, Benguet
Pvt Emilio Payando	"G" Co.	6-15-45	Pulpul, Tuba, Benguet
Pvt Jaime Patpato	"G" Co.	5-8-45	Tuding, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Alberto Payangsi	"H" Co.	7-10-45	Payoco, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Chamdig Parian	"H" Co.	4-17-45	Cayoco, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Naulgan Payardo	"H" Co.	7-26-45	Barlig, Bontoc, Mt Prov
Pvt Pedro de la Pena	"F" Co.	7-24-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Dalipog Pablo	"B" Co.	7-16-45	Pangayang, Kapangan
Pvt Domingo Palacio	"I" Co.	7-1-45	Daldalaquiten, Sinait,

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Pedro Rosito	"L" Co.	7-1-45	Daldalaquiten, Sinait Ilocos Sur
Pvt Brilio Rimando	GHQ Co.	3-24-45	
Pvt Candido Rialgo	"L" Co.	7-1-45	Cortin, Sinait, I Sur
Pvt Oliver Ruel	"L" Co.	6-11-45	Payquec, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Bonifacio Rocatia	"G" Co.	6-9-45	San Fabian, Pangasinan
Pvt Segundo Relloma	"F" Co.	1-29-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Emilio Ringor	"F" Co.	1-29-45	Natividad, Pangasinan
Pvt Dagas Smith	"D" Co.	7-6-45	Cabilisan, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Arturo Somayao		8-12-45	Power Co, Bokod, Benguet
Pvt Bernabe Smith	"C" Co.	7-4-45	Tawang, Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Pestola Sumakay	"C" Co.	6-25-45	Irisan, Baguio
Pvt Jose Sampatao	"M" Co.	11-13-45	Tabalao, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Felipe Sumensin	Hq, 3d Bn.	10-14-44	Kapenga, Tublay, Benguet
Pvt Jose Sison	Hq Hq Sv Co.	3-27-45	Atok, Benguet
Pvt Guzman Suerte	"A" Co.	7-22-45	Bayayeng, Sablan, Banguet
Pvt Fernando Salbi	"L" Co.	7-3-45	Batan, Kabayan, Benguet
Pvt Piacan Sabyano	"K" Co.	6-14-45	Cabacab, Mankayan, Benguet
Pvt Palos Sockarno	"K" Co.	6-26-45	Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Animec Sali	"K" Co.	6-28-45	Loo, Buguias, Benguet
Pvt Gabriel Salvino	"G" Co.	4-24-45	Dalieno, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Jose Sagampod	"F" Co.	7-24-45	Calunitan, Sison, Pangasinan
Pvt Apolonio Sibayan	"F" Co.	7-6-45	Natividad, Pangasinan
Pvt Olman Saroy	"I" Co.	6-19-45	Daclan, Tublay, Benguet
Pvt Perico Sano	"I" Co.	6-28-45	Ambangdolan, Tublay, Bengnet
Pvt Luis Tabora	"I" Co.	5-21-45	Tublay, Benguet
Pvt Solano Tacay	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Benin, Baguio City
Pvt Tomas Taglay	"C" Co.	12-16-44	Luakan, Baguio
Pvt Ebbres Tian	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Bineng, La Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Sales Torres	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Bakakang, Baguio City
Pvt Tan Toan	Hq & Hq Co. 3d Bn	3-18-45	Baguio City
Pvt Bonifacio Torera	"L" Co.	2-5-45	Ba-ay, Buguias, Benguet
Pvt Wakit Tapdin	"L" Co.	7-1-45	Nagonsoy, Atok, Benguet
Pvt Pacito Tobingan	"K" Co.	3-1-45	Loo, Buguias, Benguet
Pvt Sabangan Tubian	"K" Co.	7-20-45	Bana-as, Kayan, Bontoc
Pvt Dalmacio Tagtag		6-7-44	Dalipay, Bakun, Benguet
Pvt Antonio Thomas	"K" Co.	7-1-45	Kiangan, fugao, Mt Prov

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Apolinario Tao-ing	"K" Co.	3-1-45	Besao, Bontoc, Mt Prov
Pvt Alfonso Topong	"G" Co.	7-17-45	Virac, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Cancio Trinidad	"F" Co.	2-6-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Jose Tubera	"F" Co.	2-1-45	Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Maximo Trinidad	"F" Co.	7-6-45	Lublaba, Dolores, Abra
Pvt Elias Tioaguen	"F" Co.	7-6-45	Calunitan, Sison, Pangasinan
Pvt Federico Tolentino	"B" Co.	6-16-45	Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Santiago Tayaotao	"B" Co.	4-13-44	Payquec, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Vicente Ugues	"A" Co.	7-22-45	Itisan, Tuba, Benguet
Pvt Gregorio Villasi	"M" Co.	8-15-45	Bokod, Banguet
Pvt Tomas de Vera	"F" Co.	3-4-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Vicente Vibangco	"B" Co.	7-12-45	Magsingal, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Miguel Velasco	"B" Co.	6-6-45	Bacantay, Kapangan, Banguet
Pvt Roberto Velesco	"B" Co.	4-15-45	Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Tadio Walding	"D" Co.	7-2-45	Camangpagney, Mankayan, Benguet
Pvt Alsos Wakit	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Sablan, Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Cortes Waklin	"L" Co.		
Pvt Vergara Wakit	"C" Co.	2-11-45	San Pascual, Tuba Benguet
Pvt Walter Waclin	"K" Co.	10-12-44	Palina, Kibungan, Benguet
Pvt Joe Wayan	"G" Co.	7-14-45	Acupan, Itogon, Benguet
Pvt Pedro Wong	"G" Co.	7-14-45	#1 Session Rd, Baguio
Pvt Pedro Wong	"G" Co.	7-6-45	Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Calixto Yano	"K" Co.	7-1-45	Tuba, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Gasa Yobos	"A" Co.	7 22-45	Gasuiling, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Niereules Yobos	"A" Co.	4-15-45	Gasuiling, Kapangan, Benguet
Pvt Alcamboy Yamyam	"G" Co.	2-2-45	Ligay, Tuba, Benguet
Pvt Isidro Cario	"I" Co.	6-29-45	Pacdal, Benguet
Pvt Aurelio Dingli	"E" Co.	4-14-45	Lusong, Bangar, La Union
Pvt Ricardo Soliven	"E" Co.	4-15-45	Bisalan, Sta Cruz, I Sur
Pvt Damaso Acosta	"E" Co.	5-15-45	Libtong, Tagudin, I Sur
Pvt Pedro Monis	"E" Co.	5-15-45	Bangar, La Union
Pvt Salvador Andoguig	"A" Co.	7-7-45	Sta Cruz, Ilocos Sur

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Pvt Damaso Palabay	"B" Co.	1-6-46	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Macario Palabay	"C" Co.	4-19-45	Nagyobyoban, San Fdo, Ua Union
Pvt Camilo Palacay	"E" Co.	5-18-45	Luna, La Union

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Juanito Palacay	"B" Co.	1-6-45	San Juan, La Union
Capt Herminigildo Gonzales	"K" Co.	8-9-45	Zarragosa, N. Ecija
Cpt Felipe Casuga	"A" Co.	12-7-44	Unknown
1" Lt Nicanor R Amarante	"G" Co.	8-10-45	Pentevedra, Occ. Negros
1" Lt Raymundo Directo	Med Co.	4-6-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
1" Lt Andres Edralin	"K" Co.	8-5-45	Galimuyod, I. Sur
1" Lt Jorge B Ilogo	"G" Co.	6-12-45	Cadiz, Negros, Occ.
1" Lt Frank Meade	"C" Co.	1-9-45	Naguilian, La Union
1" Lt Erasmo S Soriano	"H" Co.	3-13-45	Naguilian, La Union
2" Lt Maximo Lachica Suyat	"E" Co.	4-4-44	Rosario, Pangasinan
2" Lt Faustino F Bangloy	"F" Co.	5-15-45	Jones, Isabela
2" Lt Venancio Busa-ing	"E" Co.	5-7-45	Ilog, Negros Occ.
2" Lt Agustin B Cardenas	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Santa, Ilocos Sur
2" Lt Luis Suyat	"A" Co.	5-2-45	S. Fernando, La Union
2" Lt Felipe Cuerro	"M" Co.	4-25-45	Pilar, Abra
2" Lt Igidio Cudiamat	"F" Co.	4-5-45	Sta. Cruz, I. Sur
2" Lt Genaro Dominto	"G" Co.	4-23-45	Laoag, I. Norte
2" Lt Nemesio P Escobar	"M" Co.	5-14-45	Burgos, I. Sur
2" Lt Jose Garcia	2d Bn.	1-24-45	San Miguel, Pangasinan
2" Lt Calixto M Laudencia	"D" Co.	1-15-45	Bangar, La Union
Sgt Clemente Abuan	"D" Co.	2-17-45	Bauang, La Union
Sgt Santos Aquino	"L" Co.	2-22-45	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
Sgt Sabino P Balinanng	"I" Co.	4-22-45	Alilen, I. Sur
Sgt Francisco P Bucasas	Combat Co.	3-20-45	Bacnotan, La Union
Sgt Federico Dulliente	"K" Co.	5-1-45	Angaki, Ilocos Sur
Sgt Casiano Echaler	"D" Co.	5-21-45	Bauang, La Union
Sgt Cornelio Estepa	"G" Co.	3-13-45	Damortis, La Union
Sgt Simeon D Filart	Hq & Hq Co.	1-23-45	Lagangilang, Abra
Sgt Eduardo Genove	"D" Co.	3-1-45	Naguilian, La Union
Sgt Constancio R Huliganga	"G" Co.	3-20-45	Naguilian, La Union
Sgt Macario M Mayrina	Combat Co.	2-19-45	Luna, La Union
Sgt Prudencio Millares	"D" Co.	5-7-45	Sudipen, La Union
Sgt Marcelino A Montero	"D" Co.	4-6-45	Cervantes, I. Sur
Sgt Jose C Navarro	"C" Co.	2-15-45	Naguilian, La Union
Sgt Manuel B Orela	"B" Co.	4-18-45	Dao, Capiz
Sgt Jose Suyat	"E" Co.	1-17-45	Rosario, La Union
Sgt Dionisio B Taglucap	"I" Co.	3-15-45	Escante, Negros Occ.
Sgt Asencion M Tajon	"K" Co.	2-24-45	Sto. Domingo, I. Sur
Sgt Emilio N Nelasco	"A" Co.	3-22-45	Bagnen, Bontoc, Mt Prov
Sgt Alejandro Zambrano	"D" Co.	8-5-45	Bucay, Abra
Cpl Moises Adique	Hq & Hq Co.	2-3-45	Unknown
Cpl Jose Agpalo	Hq Co.	3-8-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Cpl Hermogenes Almazan	Combat Co.	2-23-45	Cabugao, Suyo, I. Sur
Cpl Samuel O Angayen	"C" Co.	5-23-45	Bauko, Mt. Prov
Cpl Gaspar R Apolinar	"I" Co.	3-3-45	Pidigan, Abra
Cpl Felipe Palangdan	"I" Co.	3-15-45	Cervantes, I. Sur
Cpl Quintin dela Peña	"D" Co.	5-3-45	Naguilian, La Union
Cpl Hepolito D Quesada	"H" Co.	5-18-45	Suba, Mt. Prov.
Cpl Gabriel R Ramos	"H" Co.	5-11-45	Asin, Tuba, Mt Prov.

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Cpl Mateo R Ringpis	Hq Co. 3” Bn.	4-26-45	San Vicente, I. Sur
Cpl Prudencio Roaquin	“E” Co.	1-29-45	Rosario, La Union
Cpl Teodoro D Arizala	“C” Co.	4-11-45	Naguilian, La Union
Cpl Calixto Asuncion	“E” Co.	3-26-45	Rosario, La Union
Cpl Tranquilino Badana	“B” Co.	8-12-45	Balaoan, La Union
Cpl Daniel G Balas	“F” Co.	4-5-45	Naguilian, La Union
Cpl Avelino B Baradi	“B” Co.	1-26-45	San Fernando, La Union
Cpl Constante B Blado	“C” Co.	5-12-45	San Juan, Abra
Cpl Jaime G Calisay	“D” Co.	8-13-45	Bacon, Mt. Prov.
Cpl Marcos Cardenas	“D” Co.	8-5-45	Tagudin, I. Sur
Cpl Silverio Cupal	“L” Co.	6-11-45	San Emilio, Ilocos Sur
Cpl Rufino Dacumos	“B” Co.	2-12-45	San Juan, La Union
Cpl Nicolas Delizo	“B” Co.	4-22-45	Naguilian, La Union
Cpl Nastacio Derro	“L” Co.	1-21-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Cpl Nemesio M Dumagin	“D” Co.	5-24-45	Sn. Fernando, La Union
Cpl Moises Edison	“E” Co.	4-14-44	Pugo, La Union
Cpl Severo P Estioco	“D” Co.	2-7-45	Naguilian, La Union
Cpl Francisco Gaoid	“E” Co.	5-26-44	Rosario, La Union
Cpl Raynaldo C Genove	“C” Co.	4-6-45	Naguilian, La Union
Cpl Ernesto B Garcia	“I” Co.	3-14-45	Angaki, I. Sur
Cpl Faustino G Gundran	“G” Co.	8-5-45	Tubao, La Union
Cpl Abraham de Guzman	“I” Co.	6-11-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Cpl Camilo R Jaravata	“G” Co.	9-28-45	Tubao, La Union
Cpl Eugenio N Miranda	“B” Co.	1-6-45	Sn. Fernando, La Union
Pfc Victor Abenglar	“G” Co.	1-9-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pfc Ambrocio M Acosta	“C” Co.	4-18-45	Cervantes, I. Sur
Pfc Pedro Arciaga	“G” Co.	4-23-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pfc Vicente L Bacsarsa	“E” Co.	5-14-45	Mambahao, Or. Misamis
Pfc Gavino Balmeo	“H” Co.	1-29-45	Tubao, Mt. Prov.
Pfc Vicente Bascarsa	“E” Co.	5-13-45	Mambahao, Or. Negros
Pfc Juan L Briones	“C” Co.	5-17-45	Cervantes, I. Sur
Pfc Apolinario C. Bringas	“I” Co.	1-22-45	Bangued, Abra
Pfc Pedro T Bungan	Combat Co.	2-21-45	Balaoan, La Union
Pfc Jose L Campos	Med Co.	6-13-45	Sn. Fernando, La Union
Pfc Tomas M Cariaga	“E” Co.	4-6-45	Rosario, La Union
Pfc Alfonso Corpuz	“G” Co.	3-13-45	Bauang, La Union
Pfc Jacinto Dabales	“D” Co.	9-6-45	Bangar, La Union
Pfc Braulio Ducusin	“E” Co.	4-10-44	Rosario, La Union
Pfc Bernardo Ducisin	“F” Co.	8-14-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pfc Cayetano G Ducusin	“E” Co.	5-14-45	Sn. Fernando, La Union
Pfc Marcelo O Esperon	“C” Co.	5-20-45	Bacnotan, La Union
Pfc Eusebio S Flora	“H” Co.	5-20-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pfc Arnolfo Flores	“B” Co.	8-10 45	Naguilian, La Union
Pfc Paulino Gacayan	“B” Co.	2-12-45	Sn. Fernando, La Union
Pfc Roberto R Galla	“I” Co.	4-18-45	Angaki, I. Sur
Pfc Arcadio Garcia	“H” Co.	6-11-44	Tuba, Mt. Prov.
Pfc Primitivo T Garcia	“C” Co.	1-3-45	San Manuel, Pangasinan
Pfc Gregorio B Guyab	Med Co.	5-18-45	San Gabriel, La Union
Pfc Doroteo Fugo	“L” Co.	4-29-45	San Emilio, I. Sur

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pfc Gervacio L Ladi	Combat Co.	2-22-45	Tagudin, I. Sur
Pfc Tomas G Lagasca	"D" Co.	5-2-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pfc Artemio R Laigo	"G" Co.	3-13-45	Bauang, La Union
Pfc Nicasio A Licuanan	"G" Co.	3-15-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pfc Tomas Mafiles	"L" Co.	5-23-45	Angaki, I. Sur
Pfc Florentino A Martinez	"B" Co.	2-13-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pfc Fauston S Morla	"K" Co.	5-8-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pfc Fortunato M Maca	"H" Co.	5-20-45	Rosario, La Union
Pfc Alfredo C Obra	Combat Co.	2-23-45	Bacnotan, La Union
Pfc Honofre Sotelo	"L" Co.	5-6-45	Pilar, Abra
Pfc Calixto Tabara	"H" Co.	6-1-45	Tubao, La Union
Pfc Eustacio Tadina	"A" Co.	12-7-44	San Fernando, La Union
Pfc Gavino C Pasca	"E" Co.	1-26-45	Rosario, La Union
Pfc Anselmo Ramos	"H" Co.	8-6-45	Tuba, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Peregrino P Abad	"C" Co.	5-17-45	San Esteban, I. Sur
Pvt Plorentino Abenes	"H" Co.	4-11-44	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Alejandro Abat	"B" Co.	4-22-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Santos S Abat	"B" Co.	4-22-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Herminigildo T Abenoja	"A" Co.	1-19-45	Unknown
Pvt Juan Q Abenojar	"D" Co.	6-5-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Manuel Abing	"I" Co.	7-8-45	Sagada, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Mauro B Abuan	"C" Co.	4-30-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Jacob T Acdang	"I" Co.	6-10-45	Bauko, Bontoc, Mt. Prov
Pvt Alban Acdang	"K" Co.	6-13-45	Besac, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Calixto Acion	"B" Co.	6-25-45	San Emilio, I. Sur
Pvt Catalino Acosta	"A" Co.	5-24-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Pablo Acosta	"K" Co.	4-24-45	Tagudin, I. Sur
Pvt Waes, Agang	"A" Co.	8-5-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Santiago Agapito	"K" Co.	6-18-45	Kayan, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Ramon Agbugay	"B" Co.	2-22-45	Burgos, I. Sur
Pvt Antonio Aglibut	"L" Co.	4-18-45	Sta. Lucia, I. Sur
Pvt Juan Agpalo	"L" Co.	4-7-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Moises Alcantara	"B" Co.	5-31-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Julian Alpanta	"A" Co.	7-25-45	Panabingan, N. Ecija
Pvt Melecio Ambune	"C" Co.	5-14-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Gregorio Amistad	"B" Co.	5-18-45	Vigan, I. Sur
Pvt Jose C Andaya	Sig Pltn	5-16-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Felipe A Andres	"B" Co.	5-29-45	Laoag, I. Norte
Pvt Agustin Andres	"G" Co.	4-23-45	Sugpon, I. Sur
Pvt Dionicio S Angingan	"H" Co.	5-28-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Mariano T Anical	"D" Co.	8-6-45	Lagangilang, Abra
Pvt Ponciano M Antolin	"K" Co.	5-1-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Quentin Apolinar	"I" Co.	5-17-45	Pidigan, Abra
Pvt Adolfo C Aquino	"F" Co.	4-5-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Baldonero A Aquino	"B" Co.	8-10-45	Laoag, I. Norte
Pvt Crispin Aquino	"A" Co.	3-31-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Macario Aquino	"F" Co.	3-20-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Marcelo B Aquino	"E" Co.	5-14-45	Manaoag, Pangasinan

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Apolinario Araquel	"K" Co.	2-15-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Dalmacio T Arce	"I" Co.	5-16-45	Bangued, Abra
Pvt Fernando Arguesa	"H" Co.	8-5-44	Tuba, Mt. Province
Pvt Reynario Arquines	"K" Co.	5-1-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Mariano A Aomiralde	"B" Co.	1-6-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Conrado Aspuria	"E" Co.	8-5-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Marcelo Asturia	"F" Co.	3-14-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Marcos Asuncion	"M" Co.	4-26-45	Sto. Domingo, I. Sur
Pvt Lope Avarques	"M" Co.	12-5-44	Unknown
Pvt Juan E Avena	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Salvador M Aviso	Unkn.	8-6-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Pvt Amado A Bacani	"H" Co.	2-4-45	Ilagan, Isabela
Pvt Pedro Bacdayan	"C" Co.	2-18-45	Bagulan, La Union
Pvt Angel Badiong	"M" Co.	2-17-45	Bangar, La Union
Pvt Antonio Bagano	"F" Co.	5-24-45	Sta. Cruz, I. Sur
Pvt Demot Baglasen	RHQ Co.	3-8-45	Sugpon, I. Sur
Pvt Vicente Bajet	"M" Co.	4-20-45	Santa, I. Sur
Pvt Juan Balaleng	"B" Co.	5-25-45	San Gabriel, La Union
Pvt Celso L Balang	"I" Co.	4-19-45	Alilen, I. Sur
Pvt Telesforo D Balaoro	"D" Co.	8-5-45	Tayun, Abra
Pvt Julio D Baldos	"B" Co.	8-1-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Pvt Romeo M Bambao	"C" Co.	4-13-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Federico Banay	"H" Co.	4-11-44	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Irenio B Bandolin	"I" Co.	4-18-45	Pidigan, Abra
Pvt Lazaro Bañez	"M" Co.	6-8-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Martin Bangas	RHQ Co.	3-17-45	Sinen, Pangasinan
Pvt Roque M Barga	"I" Co.	3-12-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Demetrio Barnatsia	"F" Co.	3-15-45	Tagudin, I. Sur
Pvt Juliano M Base	"I" Co.	3-1-45	San Emilio, I. Sur
Pvt Dominador Bason	"L" Co.	8-4-45	Aguilar, Pangasinan
Pvt Jaime Bascop	"E" Co.	4-28-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Guillermo S Batongbacal	"B" Co.	7-27-45	San Antonio, N. Ecija
Pvt Lorenzo Bautista	"L" Co.	12-26-44	Unknown
Pvt Bonifacio Beleno	"I" Co.	2-2-45	Bangued, Abra
Pvt Isabelo Bello	"L" Co.	5-12-45	Bauguen, I. Sur
Pvt Narciso B Beltran	"I" Co.	2-2-45	Bucay, Abra
Pvt Sergio L Bongo	"A" Co.	8-25-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Calixto G Benitez	"A" Co.	4-18-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Jose H Benitez	"A" Co.	4-16-45	San Esteban, I. Sur
Pvt Nicanor P Benitez	"D" Co.	4-2-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Antonio Bernardez	"K" Co.	2-27-45	Bucay, Abra
Pvt Henuaren	"I" Co.	3-9-45	Tineg, Abra
Pvt Marcelo B Berido	"I" Co.	2-26-45	Bangued, Abra
Pvt Verano V Bernardez	"I" Co.	1-6-45	Galimuyed, I. Sur
Pvt Leonardo Bilorta	"H" Co.	2-4-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Frank Bistoyong	"K" Co.	6-14-45	Besao, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Pantaleon Blando	"K" Co.	5-18-45	Manabo, Abra
Pvt Rafael B Blanza	"C" Co.	5-23-45	San Juan, Abra
Pvt Alberto G Boada	"H" Co.	5-21-45	Aringay, La Union

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Hilarion Boliza	"K" Co.	3-19-45	Tayum, Abra
Pvt Marcelino A Boliza	"C" Co.	6-17-45	Bucay, Abra
Pvt Marcelino Boquing	"H" Co.	3-16-45	Sta. Cruz, I. Sur
Pvt Catalino B Brillantes	"I" Co.	2-27-45	Pidigan, Abra
Pvt Enrique Buen	"B" Co.	6-6-45	Bacnotan, La Union
Pvt Celerino R Bugaoan	"B" Co.	7-7-45	Lidlida, I. Sur
Pvt Andres B Bumatay	"A" Co.	4-28-45	Villaviciosa, Abra
Pvt Tranquilino C Busini	"F" Co.	5-21-45	Cuyapo, N. Ecija
Pvt Saturnino Bustamante	"M" Co.	3-2-45	Bangar, La Union
Pvt Andres C Cababat	"K" Co.	5-4-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Alfredo G Cabaccang	"K" Co.	2-28-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Eugenio V Cabading	"C" Co.	5-19-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Loreto Cabading	"B" Co.	1-6-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Santos C Cabading	"F" Co.	3-14-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Cecilio C Cabalar	"K" Co.	5-4-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Jose C Cabalbag	"I" Co.	5-22-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Pascual C Cabalse	"K" Co.	5-1-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Honesto Cabales	"A" Co.	3-1-45	Sn. Fernando, La Union
Pvt Monico Cabalo	"K" Co.	5-1-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Fernando Cabanilla	"L" Co.	2-2-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Benjamin Cabanting	"M" Co.	4-13-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Ciriaco Cabanting	"L" Co.	5-6-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Manuel Cabanting	"K" Co.	8-3-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Venancio B Cabanting	"L" Co.	1-21-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Norberto Cabaya	"M" Co.	7-31-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Jose G Cabebe	"F" Co.	5-19-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Marcelo M Cabello	"I" Co.	5-14-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Marcelino C Cabete	"L" Co.	6-11-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Alfredo S Cablay	"I" Co.	3-8-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Pedro C Cablayan	"K" Co.	3-2-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Demeterio C. Cabanco	"K" Co.	6-12-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Felicano C Cabot	"K" Co.	2-24-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Benjamin J Cabotage	"K" Co.	4-24-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Petronilo Cabudoy	"K" Co.	5-1-45	Caoayan, I. Sur
Pvt Felipe A Baccana	"D" Co.	1-11-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Napoleon O Caccam	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Felizardo Cacherto	"H" Co.	9-13-44	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Melchor C Cachero	"D" Co.	1-11-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Vicente Cacherto	"G" Co.	4-14-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Bernardo Cacho	"I" Co.	4-18-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Leonico C Cachola	"I" Co.	3-10-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Pedro L Cachola	"I" Co.	12-13-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Teodorico Cachola	"I" Co.	3-15-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Simplicio A Cadalig	"D" Co.	3-20-45	Sta. Cruz, I. Sur
Pvt Patricio Cadao	"G" Co.	4-23-45	Vigan, I. Sur
Pvt Felipe Cairel	"K" Co.	2-17-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Policarpo C Calibuso	"D" Co.	8-6-45	Burgos, I. Sur
Pvt Buenaventura C Calica	Med Co.	9-13-45	Sn. Fernando, La Union
Pvt Luis Calica	"H" Co.	4-15-45	Naguilian, La Union

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Valeriano Calica	“H” Co.	4-6-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Catalino Camading	“L” Co.	5-6-45	San Emilio, I. Sur
Pvt Alfredo Camarillo	“M” Co.	4-14-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Gualberto L Campos	“D” Co.	4-18-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Apolonio C Cantoria	“K” Co.	3-7-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Dionisio S Cantoria	“K” Co.	5-16-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Amando C Capistrano	“K” Co.	4-29-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Mariano N Cariaga	“E” Co.	4-10-44	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Alberto A Carillo	“F” Co.	4-5-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Benito Cariño	“I” Co.	3-2-45	Tineg, Abra
Pvt Mariano Carrancho	“M” Co.	5-6-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Emiliano C Casabar	“K” Co.	2-26-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Mariano Cabimina	“K” Co.	2-4-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Alejandro E Castillo	“F” Co.	4-5-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Alipio Castillo	“K” Co.	4-24-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Bernardo A Castro	“D” Co.	8-12-45	Sugpon, I. Sur
Pvt Constante Canton	“M” Co.	2-4-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Jose C Cera	“I” Co.	5-12-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Agusto Ciereco	“M” Co.	6-8-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Aurelio Claro	“B” Co.	5-30-45	Dolores, Abra
Pvt Emilio D Collado	“A” Co.	2-25-45	Sn. Fernando, La Union
Pvt Juan A Collado	“H” Co.	5-29-45	Vigan, I. Sur
Pvt Henry Coloma	“K” Co.	2-21-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Dionisio Consulta	“E” Co.	3-1-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Benjamin P Corpuz	“I” Co.	4-11-45	Santa, I. Sur
Pvt Dominador Corpuz	“D” Co.	8-12-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Nicolas Corpuz	“D” Co.	5-2-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Fermin Cumilang	“D” Co.	4-6-45	Santa, I. Sur
Pvt Severino Costales	“E” Co.	4-6-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Rosario Criste	“M” Co.	4-20-45	Vigan, I. Sur
Pvt Petronilo dela Cruz	“M” Co.	8-4-45	San Antonio, N. Ecija
Pvt Federico dela Cruz	“E” Co.	8-7-45	Bugalion, Pangasinan
Pvt Juan Dacayauan	“G” Co.	1-9-45	Tubao, La Union
Pvt Isaias Dacquing	“F” Co.	3-15-45	San Gabriel, La Union
Pvt Rodolfo Dacumos	“B” Co.	1-6-45	San Gabriel, La Union
Pvt Mariano Dagiwa	“M” Co.	1-6-45	Sagada, Bontoc, Mt Prov
Pvt Emilio Dalitcan	“M” Co.	5-14-45	Piddig, I. Norte
Pvt Gregorio Damulog	“M” Co.	2-17-45	Galinuyod, I. Sur
Pvt Francisco Danrosa	“M” Co.	2-4-45	Burgos, I. Sur
Pvt Marcelo Dauioag	“B” Co.	6-1-45	Laoag, I. Norte
Pvt Alejandro Darao	“M” Co.	4-24-45	Lidlida, I. Sur
Pvt Manuel Dawala	“I” Co.	5-3-45	Cervantes, I. Sur
Pvt Benito Dawawa	“L” Co.	6-4-45	Cervantes, I. Sur
Pvt Hilario Dalasen	“L” Co.	8-5-45	Bauguen, I. Sur
Pvt Rufo Dingle	Combat. Co.	2-15-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Leon Diwas	Hq Co 3” Bn	1-17-45	Cervantes, I. Sur
Pvt Benito Dollente	“L” Co.	4-10-45	Angaki, I. Sur
Pvt Jose V Domingo	“I” Co.	4-10-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Regino Domingo	“G” Co.	8-15-45	Umingan, Pangasinan

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Eufracio Domini	"G" Co.	4-23-45	Burgos, I. Sur
Pvt Mariano Domingo	"M" Co.	4-30-45	San Emilio, I. Sur
Pvt Samuel Donato	"H" Co.	5-19-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Manuel Dapredo	"L" Co.	4-13-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Teodolo Duclayan	"C" Co.	4-4-45	Sn Fernando, La Union
Pvt Juan G Ducusin	"B" Co.	4-6-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Jose J Ducusin	"B" Co.	4-1-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Estanislao Dulay	"H" Co.	4-6-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Celestino Dumag	"D" Co.	3-4-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Pvt Job Dumpit	"D" Co.	3-10-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Arsenio Duran	"A" Co.	8-3-45	San Antonio, N. Ecija
Pvt Anastacio Ebaben	"I" Co.	5-17-45	San Emilio, I. Sur
Pvt Gonzalo Ebreo	"B" Co.	3-31-45	Sn. Fernando, La Union
Pvt Nicolas Echala	"L" Co.	5-12-45	Cervantes, I. Sur
Pvt Bernardo Eda	"B" Co.	Unknown	Pasiquin, I. Norte
Pvt Pvt Albert Esco	"I" Co.	8-10-45	Trinidad, Benguet
Pvt Eusebio Edralin	"L" Co.	3-8-45	San Esteban, I. Sur
Pvt Aclayan Egasen	"I" Co.	6-1-45	Sagada, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Agustin Elefante	"L" Co.	5-3-45	Santiago, I. Sur
Pvt Loreto Elefante	"C" Co.	4-30-45	Santiago, I. Sur
Pvt Pedro F Ellaza	"I" Co.	3-14-45	Santiago, I. Sur
Pvt Vicente Embernate	"B" Co.	7-29-45	Luna, La Union
Pvt Gregorio D Emocling	"E" Co.	1-21-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Bienvenido P Escobar	"K" Co.	5-13-45	Burgos, I. Sur
Pvt Francisco Espenilla	"D" Co.	3-20-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Abelardo Espenueva	"B" Co.	4-4-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Cayetano Espidido	"H" Co.	4-26-45	Manaoag, Pangasinan
Pvt Federico Estepa	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Enrique E Estrala	"I" Co.	5-17-45	San Esteban, I. Sur
Pvt Antonio Etrata	"G" Co.	3-13-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Aquino O Fabian	"C" Co.	4-9-45	San Gabriel, La Union
Pvt Emilio G Fabro	"H" Co.	5-28-45	Sta. Lucia, I. Sur
Pvt Francisco Fernando	"H" Co.	5-24-45	Vigan, I. Sur
Pvt Antonio Figueras	"A" Co.	5-2-45	Vigan, I. Sur
Pvt Pio de Fiesta	"K" Co.	2-18-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Pvt David F Florendo	"C" Co.	1-14-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Mariano F Florendo	"C" Co.	5-4-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Ricardo Flores	"G" Co.	4-16-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Tomas A Flores	"A" Co.	1-8-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Agustin E Fontanos	"C" Co.	5-2-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Nicolas G Gacayan	"K" Co.	4-17-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt NAME T Gayeta	"F" Co.	4-5-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Alejandro Gacusan	"L" Co.	3-8-45	Cervantes, I. Sur
Pvt Joet Gadong	"L" Co.	2-10-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Sebastiano B Gaguyos	"E" Co.	6-15-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Francisco Galang	"C" Co.	3-18-45	Unknown
Pvt Rufo Galang	"B" Co.	4-20-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Serapio Galsote	"B" Co.	4-17-45	Pasuquin, I. Norte
Pvt Vicente Galut	"G" Co.	5-15-45	Unknown

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Vicente Galvez	"E" Co.	4-3-44	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Épi Gapud	"A" Co.	5-2-45	Sugpen, I. Sur
Pvt Benjamin B Garcia	"C" Co.	5-14-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Buenaventura Garcia	"H" Co.	5-22-45	Tuba, Mt. Province
Pvt Felipe Garcia	"D" Co.	4-1-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Hilario L Garcia	"C" Co.	4-6-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Pablo M Garcia	"B" Co.	5-26-45	Bangued, Abra
Pvt Cecilio V Gascon	"E" Co.	4-26-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Alvaro Guna	"E" Co.	3-14-45	Bacnotan, La Union
Pvt Jaime Gazmin	Med Co.	5-18-45	San Gabriel, La Union
Pvt Susano C Gasmen	"K" Co.	6-13-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Nicanor Gomintong	"D" Co.	5-2-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Federico Gonzalo	"C" Co.	4-30-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Teodoro Gonzaga	"E" Co.	1-3-45	Bacolod, Neg. Occ.
Pvt Felix H Graycuchea	"B" Co.	4-1-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Marcelino Guieb	"H" Co.	1-28-45	Lucban, Bagu io City
Pvt Aguido Gundran	"H" Co.	8-7-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Claro Gurtiza	"B" Co.	8-8-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Catalino A Gurtiza	"B" Co.	1-6-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Cipriano de Guzman	"L" Co.	5-11-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Fernando de Guzman	"L" Co.	8-5-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Mariano de Guzman	"A" Co.	8-14-45	Tarlac, Tarlac
Pvt Saturnino C Guzman	"A" Co.	3-4-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Felix Hugoc	"B" Co.	1-6-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Macario C Halos	"H" Co.	5-28-45	Sta. Lucia, I. Sur
Pvt Macario Herreria	"G" Co.	12-1-42	Tuba, Mt. Province
Pvt Felix N Hufalar	"A" Co.	2-25-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Santiago H Hufana	"B" Co.	2-15-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Jose S Hullana	"C" Co.	6-20-45	Dagupan, Pangasinan
Pvt Pedro Iñigo	"K" Co.	6-11-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Francisco S Islao	"M" Co.	5-22-45	Santiago, I. Sur
Pvt Buenaventura C Javier	"K" Co.	2-26-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Dionisio D Javier	"A" Co.	5-2-45	Burgos, I. Sur
Pvt Juan Juliano	"L" Co.	4-7-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Pablo C Julio	"C" Co.	4-18-45	Sta. Cruz, I. Sur
Pvt Agapito Kamad	"G" Co.	4-20-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Jovito R Tabanar	"E" Co.	4-16-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Florendo B Labrador	Combat Co.	3-19-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Paulino C Laca	"D" Co.	12-28-44	Manaoag, Pangasinan
Pvt Dalmacio Ladera	"A" Co.	8-8-45	San Miguel, Tarlac
Pvt Antonio Lagasca	"D" Co.	2-7-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Ricardo Lag-oy	"L" Co.	4-29-45	Angaki, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Primitivo Laorea	"C" Co.	3-30-45	Tagudin, I. Sur
Pvt Ramon Laminoc	"L" Co.	8-16-45	Bauko, Mt. Province
Pvt Taynan B Langa	"C" Co.	4-18-45	Bagulin, La Union
Pvt Rufo R Langas	"E" Co.	4-11-45	Pugo, La Union
Pvt Bernardo Lara	"A" Co.	4-28-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Francisco N Lauriaga	"C" Co.	4-18-45	Luna, La Union
Pvt Bones Lazaro	"M" Co.	6-8-45	San Juan, La Union

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Baresto Lengdawen	"B" Co.	5-22-45	Sugpon, I. Sur
Pvt Basilio Leyda	"B" Co.	9-28-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Vicente Libao	"L" Co.	4-16-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Fortunato M Licudine	Med Co.	10-23-44	Bacnutan, La Union
Pvt Emiliano Licudini	"B" Co.	2-12-45	Bacnotan, La Union
Pvt Celestino A Lictao	"C" Co.	5-4-45	Bagudin, La Union
Pvt Juan G Lictao	"C" Co.	5-4-45	Bagudin, La Union
Pvt Angel Lingayon	"D" Co.	8-9-45	San Emilio, I. Sur
Pvt Emiliano J Lino	"I" Co.	2-2-45	Banna, I. Norte
Pvt David Listino	"L" Co.	3-6-45	Burgos, I. Sur
Pvt Pedro L Lizardo	"I" Co.	2-24-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Pvt Mariano P Loada	"F" Co.	1-17-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Remigio Luchina	"G" Co.	5-2-45	Tagudin, I. Sur
Pvt Zacarias Luna	"C" Co.	5-8-45	Bagudin, La Union
Pvt Eugencio P Macanas	"A" Co.	2-28-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt John S Madadseo	"I" Co.	5-28-45	Sagada, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Sebastian H Madarang	"F" Co.	6-4-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Pablo M Magreguerra	"E" Co.	8-6-45	Bugalion, Pangasinan
Pvt Jose B Maer	"E" Co.	3-13-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Celdrino Molnaoan	"I" Co.	5-27-45	Lagangilang, Abra
Pvt Leonardo Mallare	"A" Co.	2-15-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Valeriano Halog	"E" Co.	1-29-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Antonio Manaoang	"B" Co.	5-31-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Policronio Mangibin	"D" Co.	8-8-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Pedro Mapanao	"G" Co.	4-5-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Ernesto Martinez	"E" Co.	4-5-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Jacinto Martinez	2d Bn (SS)	1-10-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Lones C Martinez	"C" Co.	5-13-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Antonio Marzan	"D" Co.	4-3-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Melchor G Mayo	"C" Co.	6-17-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Irineo Mazon	"A" Co.	4-28-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Segundino S Medrano	"C" Co.	6-12-45	Lagayan, Abra
Pvt Agrifino Mendoza	Combat Co.	2-28-45	Sudepen, La Union
Pvt Cresito E Mendoza	"G" Co.	1-29-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Jaime R Mendoza	"E" Co.	5-1-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Ramon Mendoza	"C" Co.	5-1-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Romeo Mendoza	"K" Co.	5-15-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Prudencio Menguita	Combat Co.	3-19-45	Bacnotan, La Union
Pvt Salvador Milanos	"H" Co.	1-5-45	Tubao, La Union
Pvt Serapio A Milan	"H" Co.	5-28-45	Vigan, I. Sur
Pvt Tomas Mocio	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Bagulin, La Union
Pvt Castor V Molina	"C" Co.	5-32-45	Lacob, Abra
Pvt Miguel Molina	"C" Co.	5-23-45	Lacob, Abra
Pvt Vidalio M Muno	"A" Co.	5-13-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Alfredo de B Moral	"B" Co.	1-6-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Basilio C Moed	"I" Co.	5-2-45	Galimuyod, I. Sur
Pvt Donato Montemayor	"G" Co.	3-13-45	Tubao, La Union
Pvt Benedicto R Mardo	"E" Co.	5-17-45	Escalante, Negros, Occ.
Pvt Victoriano C Nebres	"B" Co.	5-1-45	Bacnotan, La Union

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Juan Neri	"A" Co.	5-23-45	Lagangilang, Abra
Pvt Hepolito Nidey	"H" Co.	3-4-45	Tubao, La Union
Pvt Gregorio Ninio	"I" Co.	3-16-45	Unknown
Pvt Emiliano Nisperos	"E" Co.	3-1-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Jesus H Nable	Combat Co.	3-1-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Arnaldo A Nobilla	"G" Co.	3-19-45	Luna, La Union
Pvt Tranquilino Honan	"H" Co.	3-20-45	Sta. Cruz, Zambales
Pvt Gregorio B Nono	Hq Co 1" Bn	3-20-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Feliciano Nonog	"D" Co.	4-19-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Simplicio Nonog	"B" Co.	5-2-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Crispulo Noveno	"B" Co.	4-13-45	Luna, La Union
Pvt Mauro S Nudo	"C" Co.	4-18-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Juan Ocasion	Hvy Wpn Co.	2-6-45	Balaoan, La Union
Pvt Cirilo Olivas	"B" Co.	4-13-45	Magsingal, I. Sur
Pvt Jose O Omo	Combat Co.	3-6-45	Balaoan, La Union
Pvt Julian L Ordillo	Combat Co.	2-23-45	Balaoan, La Union
Pvt Lorenzo Orita	"M" Co.	4-9-45	Sto. Domingo, I. Sur
Pvt Eleno Orodio	Hvy Wpn Co.	2-6-45	Balaoan, La Union
Pvt Luis Orpiano	Riifle Co.	3-27-45	Balaoan, La Union
Pvt Jose A Orpilla	"M" Co.	4-20-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Claro S Padilla	"E" Co.	2-8-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Pedro Pacheco	"B" Co.	7-17-45	Cabiao, N. Ecija
Pvt Julian J Pacio	"A" Co.	2-17-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Alejandro S Padilla	"K" Co.	5-15-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Nicanor N Padilla	"F" Co.	3-2-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Quirino Padios	Combat Co.	3-16-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Alfredo G Padia	"B" Co.	2-22-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Bonifacio Paguijos	"K" Co.	6-12-45	Bessao, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Gabriel Paguipag	"L" Co.	6-9-45	Suyo, I. Sur
Pvt Pais G Mendoza	"D" Co.	8-6-45	Bacon, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Hilario U Pajardo	"H" Co.	5-12-45	Subao, La Union
Pvt Pablo M Saldo	"D" Co.	8-8-45	Suyo, I. Sur
Pvt Mauro C Saldua	"K" Co.	5-1-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Agustin Sambo	"K" Co.	2-20-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Simeon N Sampaga	"D" Co.	2-7-45	Luna, La Union
Pvt Gregorio Sobremonte	"B" Co.	1-6-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Mariano Sobrepeña	"B" Co.	1-6-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Jovenal Soliven	"L" Co.	5-6-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Alejandro Soriano	"H" Co.	4-6-45	Unknown
Pvt Monico C Supnet	Med Co.	6-12-45	San Gabriel, La Union
Pvt Eulalio C Susa	"K" Co.	3-14-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Alfredo Suyao	"L" Co.	7-25-45	Bauguen, I. Sur
Pvt Vicente Sy	"B" Co.	1-23-45	Binondo, Manila
Pvt Baldomero Tabay,	"B" Co.	4-14-45	Pasuquin, I. Norte
Pvt Servillano Tabenan	"M" Co.	4-13-45	Galimuyod, I. Sur
Pvt Elias T Tabita	"D" Co.	5-23-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Pvt Ricardo I Tacio	"C" Co.	5-17-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Victoriano Tago	"K" Co.	8-1-45	Concepcion, Tarlac
Pvt Julian A Talingdan	"A" Co.	4-5-45	Pilar, Abra

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Alejo Tangalan	"A" Co.	7-1-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Anacleto C Tangalin	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Pantaleon Tangalin	"D" Co.	4-20-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Lorenzo F Tejero	"I" Co.	5-1-45	Tayun, Abra
Pvt Luis Ternio	"M" Co.	8-4-45	Lagangilang, Abra
Pvt Angel Tesalona	"D" Co.	5-2-45	Quezon City, Rizal
Pvt Patricio Tesoro	"I" Co.	3-1-45	Lagangilang, Abra
Pvt Canoto Ticano	"G" Co.	8-5-45	Abatan, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Basilio Ticuala	"I" Co.	2-26-45	Alilen, I. Sur
Pvt Amilio Tiguey	"K" Co.	5-25-45	Alilen, I. Sur
Pvt Gervacio P Toralba	"H" Co.	5-25-45	Santol, La Union
Pvt Rufino G Tiwaken	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Bagulin, La Union
Pvt Teodoro G Turion	"H" Co.	6-1-45	Sugpon, I. Sur
Pvt Alejandro Tuazon	"I" Co.	3-7-45	Lagangilang, Abra
Pvt Bienvenido Tudade	"I" Co.	6-7-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Juan B Tagadi	"B" Co.	5-27-45	Lagangilang, Abra
Pvt Modesto Tumacder	"B" Co.	5-22-45	Bacarra, I. Norte
Pvt Bernandino Tumalip	"A" Co.	4-5-45	Tayun, Abra
Pvt Ambrocio Tuble	"I" Co.	3-14-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Canoto Udangan	"F" Co.	8-14-45	Sogpon, I. Sur
Pvt Francisco S Ulep	"L" Co.	5-6-45	San Emilio, I. Sur
Pvt Molicio Ulpindo	"G" Co.	8-5-45	Tagudin, I. Sur
Pvt Claudio Valdez	"K" Co.	6-12-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Juan Valdez	"L" Co.	5-5-45	Angaki, I. Sur
Pvt Roberto R Valdez	"E" Co.	8-5-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Jose Valeros	"I" Co.	3-2-45	Pilar, Abra
Pvt Alfonso B Vallejo	"I" Co.	5-14-45	Cabugao, I. Sur
Pvt Asterio A Velasco	2d Bn (SS)	1-2-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Anastacio Villalon	2d Bn (SS)	1-27-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Jose T Villanueva	"K" Co.	3-18-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Joveno B Wangawang	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Sta. Cruz, I. Sur
Pvt Eugenio E Yaranon	"F" Co.	8-6-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Patricio Q Yaranon	"H" Co.	8-14-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Bentio Yasay	"A" Co.	6-5-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Taog Palista	"H" Co.	4-6-45	Unknown
Pvt Pablo B Palulan	"H" Co.	6-2-45	Bangued, Abra
Pvt Alfredo T Pandico	"I" Co.	4-5-45	Burgos, I. Sur
Pvt Aquilino Pang-ot	Combat Co.	3-17-45	Alilen, I. Sur
Pvt Ricardo Pang-ot	"F" Co.	4-6-45	Alilen, I. Sur
Pvt Porkido Paniawan	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Bagulin, La Union
Pvt Geronimo R Panit	"E" Co.	4-16-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Amando D Pardico	"G" Co.	1-17-45	Tubao, La Union
Pvt Romeo Parel	"K" Co.	1-16-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Vicente A Parel	"I" Co.	6-10-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Pvt Patricio Parrocho	"H" Co.	2-14-45	Tubao, La Union
Pvt Bernardo B Parzon	"G" Co.	4-15-45	Puzurrubio, Pangasinan
Pvt Juan Pasca	"B" Co.	5-3-45	Tagudin, I. Sur
Pvt Ereneo Pascua	"C" Co.	1-6-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Marcelino N Pascua	"H" Co.	4-6-45	Tuba, Mt. Prov.

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Federico G Patacsil	"C" Co.	5-4-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Jose L Paticaoen	"D" Co.	8-8-45	Sudipen, La Union
Pvt Macario Peralta	"C" Co.	3-19-45	Tuba, Mt Province
Pvt Sergio Peralta	"K" Co.	2-4-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Mariano M Perez	"A" Co.	2-15-45	Bauang, La Union
Pvt Alfredo Perido	"I" Co.	5-28-45	Sagada, Bontoc, Mt Prov
Pvt Hermogenes A Pilloren	"D" Co.	8-6-45	Lagandilang, Abra
Pvt Bangyad Perido	"I" Co.	5-3-45	Luba, Abra
Pvt Pedro Persona	"I" Co.	5-28-45	Pidigan, Abra
Pvt Rodrigo Piedad	"G" Co.	4-23-45	Vigan, I. Sur
Pvt Pio M Quesada	"D" Co.	4-9-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Filomeno Quia	"L" Co.	2-2-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Francisco Quidangen	"I" Co.	1-22-45	Lidlida, I. Sur
Pvt Francisco A Quiliza	"E" Co.	8-10-45	Rosario, La Union
Pvt Felix Quindag	"K" Co.	5-1-45	Caoayan, I. Sur
Pvt Geronimo Quezon	"A" Co.	7-31-45	Dagupan, Pangasinan
Pvt Gregorio Ragel	"K" Co.	3-25-45	Unknown
Pvt Crispin Ramirez	"K" Co.	2-26-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Bonifacio Ramos	"D" Co.	3-31-45	Bangar, La Union
Pvt Federico B Ramos	"A" Co.	3-13-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Francisco G Ramos	"E" Co.	5-17-45	Candon, I. Sur
Pvt Mariano Ramos	"K" Co.	3-7-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Silvino Rapanut	"L" Co.	4-26-45	Narvacan, I. Sur
Pvt Pedro Reparejo	"M" Co.	5-22-45	Galimuyod, I. Sur
Pvt Dominador Reyes	"L" Co.	6-9-45	Sta. Maria, I. Sur
Pvt Clemente T Rillera	"F" Co.	1-27-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Leno E Rillera	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Bagulin, La Union
Pvt Paterno F Rillera	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Naguilian, La Union
Pvt Angel M Rilloraza	"C" Co.	5-17-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Emilio P Rimando	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Bagulin, La Union
Pvt Felix D Ringor	"C" Co.	4-9-45	Bagulin, La Union
Pvt Alfredo C Rivera	"A" Co.	8-8-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Segundo M Rivera	"H" Co.	5-25-45	San Fernando, La Union
Pvt Antonio C. Rosario	"A" Co.	8-3-45	Bagac, Bataan
Pvt Monico R Rosimo	"M" Co.	4-9-45	Sta. Lucia, I. Sur
Pvt Alfredo Rubis	"B" Co.	1-12-45	San Juan, La Union
Pvt Dominador Rulleda	"H" Co.	9-13-45	Aringay, La Union
Pvt Crispin J Ruiz	"H" Co.	5-28-45	Sta. Cruz, I. Sur
Pvt Catalino Sabindo	"L" Co.	4-10-45	San Emilio, I. Sur
Pvt Celestino Sadao	"L" Co.	2-19-45	Angaki, I. Sur
Pvt Catalino Q Sakiw	"I" Co.	7-31-45	Sabangan, Bontoc, Mt. P
Pvt Pedro H Salazar	"F" Co.	3-15-45	San Juan, La Union
2d Lt Crispin Palangdao	"G" Co.	6-13-45	Penarrubia, Abra
2d Lt Roque L Rimando	"E" Co.	3-26-45	Bagulin, La Union
Sgt Paulo Pangdao	"I" Co.	1-9-45	Kayan, Mt. Prov.
Sgt Alfredo Patacsil	"B" Co.	1-6-45	San Fernando, La Union
Sgt Tomas Quieyo	"B" Co.	2-12-45	Naguilian, La Union
Sgt Alfredo B Reyes	"R" Co.	5-23-45	Lagangilang, Abra
Cpl Felipe Palangdan	"I" Co.	3-15-45	Cervantes, I. Sur

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Cpl Quintin R dela Pena	"D" Co.	5-3-45	Naguilian, La Union
Cpl Hepolito D Quesada	"I" Co.	5-18-45	Tuba, Mt. Prov.
Cpl Gabriel G Ramos	"H" Co.	5-11-45	Tuba, Mt. Prov.
Cpl Mateo R Ringpis	Hq Co. 3d Bn	4-26-45	San Vicente, I. Sur
Cpl Prudencio E Roaquin	"E" Co.	1-29-45	Rosario, La Union
Pfc Gavino C Pascua	"E" Co.	1-26-45	Rosario, La Union

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Capt Salvador Felino Sacro	"F" Co.	8-16-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
2" Lt Florentino Apostol	"L" Co.	4-2-45	Batac, Ilocos Norte
2" Lt Jesus A Azcueta	"L" Co.	4-10-45	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur
2" Lt Pedro Benavidez	"K" Co.	3-4-45	Unknown
2" Lt Alejandro Bumatnong	"B" Co.	6-3-45	Lidlidda, Ilocos Sur
2" Lt Santiago Caleja	"A" Co.	7-1-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
2" Lt Santos Dalida	"K" Co.	2-26-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
2" Lt Dionicio Legaspina	"A" Co.	3-31-45	Tagudin, Ilocos Sur
2" Lt Eliseo Nuval	"F" Co.	5-23-45	Luna, La Union
2" Lt Anastacio B Pagala Jr	"L" Co.	6-13-45	Badoc, Ilocos Norte
2" Lt Leon M Samonte	"A" Co.	2-12-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
2" Lt Andres Tabios	"H" Co.	2-24-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Sgt Andres Acnam	"I" Co.	3-19-45	Nueva Era, Ilocos Norte
Sgt Federico Agbayani	"K" Co.	4-25-45	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
Sgt Andres Aguda	"F" Co.	6-7-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Sgt Gregorio L Bolibol	Combat Co.	5-27-45	Sarrat, Ilocos Norte
Sgt Roman V Galia	"I" Co.	3-25-45	Bacarra, Ilocos Norte
Sgt Pedro Guiang	"H" Co.	4-3-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
1" Sgt Santos F Luzod	"G" Co.	10-7-45	Batac, Ilocos Norte
Sgt Severo Metran	"K" Co.	4-6-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Sgt Mariano L Palalay	"K" Co.	6-28-45	Burgos, Ilocos Norte
Sgt Pablo Panelo	"F" Co.	5-23-45	Patucannay, Abra
Sgt Louis Ray	"K" Co.	8-11-45	5 Mindoro St., Manila
Sgt Jesus A Soller	"I" Co.	3-1-45	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur
Cpl Patricio L Aguinaldo	"F" Co.	4-22-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Cpl Juan Corpuz	Combat Co.	6-24-45	Solsona, Ilocos Norte
Cpl Raquel Edrozo	"K" Co.	3-17-45	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
Cpl Rizal Magbual	"L" Co.	6-16-45	Unknown
Cpl Juan Manrique	"H" Co.	4-3-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Cpl Pedro Maglay	"A" Co.	4-10-45	Solsona, Ilocos Norte
Spl Juan Pascua		3-31-45	Bangui, Ilocos Norte
Cpl Dominador Reyes	"G" Co.	2-19-45	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Gabriel A Amoroso	"M" Co.	6-2-45	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
Pfc Agapito Baoayan	Combat Co.	3-16-45	Banna, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Doroteo Battulayan	"L" Co.	4-8-45	Alabaan Dingras, I. Norte
Pfc Dominador Gabonoc	"B" Co.	5-2-45	Narvacan, Ilocos Sur
Pfc Felipe V Cadelinia	"K" Co.	3-1-45	Unknown
Pfc Lucas Deus	"L" Co.	5-16-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Tranquilino A Duldulao	"H"Co.	6-9-45	Bo. Balacad, Laoag, Ilocos Norte

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pfc Braulio Edralin	"A" Co.	1-19-45	Lanao, Bangui, I. Norte
Pfc Fermin Quezon	"H" Co.	6-9-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Emilio E Fernando	"H" Co.	7-9-45	Dingras, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Orlando Gapuzan	"B" Co.	5-27-45	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Severano Javier	"B" Co.	7-5-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Benigno Larugal	"H" Co.	7-23-45	Banna, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Avelardo P Luna	"K" Co.	4-4-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Antonio J Miranda	"A" Co.	3-18-45	Santiago, Ilocos Sur
Pfc Melanio Pacis	"L" Co.	4-10-45	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur
Pfc Ulpiano A Pascua	Combat Co.	6-2-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Agripino Daturnino	"B" Co.	3-18-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Bernabe G Cegundo	"B" Co.	7-1-45	Ledledda, Ilocos Sur
Pfc Jose Sana	"H" Co.	4-3-45	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur
Pfc Genaro Tacata	"K" Co.	2-19-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Crispulo Tejero	"L" Co.	6-24-45	Tagum, Abra
Pfc Genero Tumaneng	"L" Co.	6-13-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Juan C Unabia	"I" Co.	7-1-45	Sto. Domingo, Ilocos Sur
Pfc Lorenzo M Valentin	"K" Co.	4-8-45	Dingras, Ilocos Norte
Cpl Carlos T Molina	"K" Co.	9-26-45	Sto. Domingo, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Florencio Abad	"I" Co.	3-31-45	Batac, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Domingo Felipe Abiva	"G" Co.	2-26-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Eugenio Acnam	"F" Co.	4-11-45	Unknown
Pvt Florentino Agas	"H" Co.	4-2-45	Paoay, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Casimiro M Agcaoili	"F" Co.	4-22-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Agpalza Gil Cruz	"F" Co.	10-24-45	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Mario A Albano	"B" Co.	5-31-45	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Jovencio Alconcel	"F" Co.	4-2-45	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Jose Alnas	"M" Co.	6-26-45	Bangui, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Eustaquio Althora	Unknown	2-24-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Luciano Sta Ana	"L" Co.	10-8-45	Piddig, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Dumayas V Aritas	"P" Co.	4-2-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Eustaquio D Arquiza	"H" Co.	4-2-45	Carimao, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Julian Asuncion	"K" Co.	6-26-45	Unknown
Pvt Isabelo Asuncion	"F" Co.	4-24-45	Ununown
Pvt Marcelo L Badua	"E" Co.	4-16-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Antonio Balais	"L" Co.	4-27-45	Dingras, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Gregorio C Baldogo	"F" Co.	7-10-45	Pinili, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Alvarado Yadao Baldos	"B" Co.	7-30-45	Lumboy, La Paz, Tarlac
Pvt Alfredo P Balguna	"I" Co.	3-31-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Reclin Ballesteros	"L" Co.	3-1-45	Unknown
Pvt Eusebio B Baluran	"E" Co.	6-7-45	Sarrat, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Jesus A Baluyot	"M" Co.	4-7-45	Malivalo, Tarlac
Pvt Emilio Basamot	"H" Co.	7-22-45	Batac, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Pablo Batac	"H" Co.	2-24-45	Pinili, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Pablo Bermudez	Unknown	6-20-45	Bangued, Abra
Pvt Alejandro A Berzamin	"M" Co.	6-26-45	Palatitpit, Langangilang, Abra
Pvt Irineo F Billeza	"I" Co.	7-5-45	Taping, Lagangilang, Abra

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Julio Borce	"L" Co.	7-3-45	Danglas, Abra
Pvt Juan D Buis	"L" Co.	4-6-45	Lidlidda, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Primitivo Cabuena	"L" Co.	Unknown	Narvacan, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Inocencio Calaro	"F" Co.	6-1-45	Unknown
Pvt Hipolito S Calibezo	"B" Co.	4-2-45	Sinait, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Gregorio Caliva	"H" Co.	4-2-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Gregorio G Calixto	"M" Co.	8-15-45	San Quintin, Magsingal, I. Sur
Pvt Ernesto A Castillo	"F" Co.	4-8-45	Bangued, Abra
Pvt Ligio D Castro	"I" Co.	3-1-45	Bangay, Dingras, I. Norte
Pvt Fernandico Castillo	"F" Co.	4-2-45	Biding, Dingras, I. Norte
Pvt Daugas Cayabu	"M" Co.	7-4-45	Unknown
Pvt Catalino P Cipriano	"F" Co.	4-15-45	Banayoyo, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Alfredo B Cortez	"M" Co.	8-7-45	Concepcion, Tarlac
Pvt Jaime Corpuz	"L" Co.	3-1-45	Unknown
Pvt Francisco de la Cruz	"I" Co.	7-26-45	Batac, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Modesto de la Cruz	"L" Co.	7-3-45	Santa, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Marciano B Corpuz	"E" Co.	6-2-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Patricio J de la Cruz	"F" Co.	6-7-45	Solsona, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Ricarte de la Cruz	Unkn	Unknown	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Salvador C de la Cruz	"I" Co.	5-5-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Emilio P Dagdagan	"E" Co.	4-18-45	Nueva Era, I. Norte
Pvt Valeriano B Dahilig	Hq Bn	3-4-45	Badog, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Victoriano Damasig	"L" Co.	3-1-45	Unknown
Pvt Norberto V Dandoy	"F" Co.	4-4-45	Burgos, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Felipe I Dayoan	"B" Co.	7-29-45	Sinait, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Carmelo Diego	"E" Co.	8-13-45	Solsona, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Florendo M Dierpo	"L" Co.	4-10-45	Batac, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Bernardino Divina	"L" Co.	4-11-45	Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Macario D Dodung-go	"F" Co.	6-11-45	Bangui, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Espiritu M Domingo	"B" Co.	5-29-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Simeon L Domingo	"L" Co.	3-19-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Simeon Dona	"K" Co.	3-2-45	Unknown
Pvt Juan B Doniego	"K" Co.	4-17-45	Magsingal, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Benjamin Echanis	"L" Co.	4-10-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Catalino Eco	"K" Co.	5-31-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Rodrigo Ellorin	"L" Co.	4-10-45	Santiago, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Castor Fernandez	"F" Co.	4-22-45	Pinili, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Esteban Foronda	"F" Co.	4-2-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Jacinto Foronda	Combat Co.	6-15-45	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Faustino Gabriel	"F" Co.	5-29-45	Batac, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Maximo Gabriel	"B" Co.	8-7-45	Dingras, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Vicente G Gamayon	"F' Co.	8-7-45	Dingras, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Juan Gambol	"F" Co.	6-1-45	Unknown
Pvt Cornelio Ganal	"B" Co.	5-23-45	Sarrat, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Agustin Ganio	"F" Co.	4-24-45	Unknown
Pvt Gregorio G Ganotan	"K" Co.	4-13-45	Sarrat, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Benjamin Garcia	"H" Co.	5-29-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Elpidio Eda Garcia	"B" Co.	3-18-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Honofre G Gines	“K” Co.	5-31-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Felix D Gonzales	“E” Co.	6-7-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Teodulfo R Guerrero	“L” Co.	5-10-45	Paoay, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Fausto Greiam	“H” Co.	7-22-45	Bo. Cotoot, San Miguel, Tarlac
Pvt Simeon Guzman	“E” Co.	4-19-45	Bangui, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Federio D Guzon	“M” Co.	7-3-45	Dingras, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Delfin F Ines	“L” Co.	4-1-45	Magsingal, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Juan Hernandez	“B” Co.	6-7-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Segundino Ines	“ B” Co.	5-25-45	Sinait, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Domingo de Lara	Hq Bn	4-2-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Jose A Libnao	“I” Co.	5-5-45	Langilang, Abra
Pvt Benjamin Lorenzo	“F” Co.	5-22-45	Dingras, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Bonifacio M Lozano	“L” Co.	4-10-45	Narvacan, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Vicente Mabanag	“H” Co.	2-24-45	Badoc, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Cecilio R Magdirila	“I” Co.	3-1-45	Badoc, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Jose Sara Maynaye	“M” Co.	10-7-45	San Pablo, Laguna
Pvt Malbar Hilarion	“L” Co.	6-4-45	Sanrat, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Serapio B Maximo	“F” Co.	6-22-45	Dingras, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Francisco Manuel	Combat Co.	7-1-45	Sarrat, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Melanio Naval	“L” Co.	4-10-45	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Benjamin C Navarro	“B” Co.	7-1-45	Magsingal, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Ramon Ngayan	“H” Co.	5-3-45	Solsona, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Lorenzo Nino	“H” Co.	Unknown	Unknown
Pvt Paulino Oallesma	“E” Co.	3-24-45	Unknown
Pvt Benito Olimpio	Combat Co.	3-3-45	Unknown
Pvt Guillermo A Pablo	“I” Co.	4-8-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Manuel P Pacis	“L” Co.	5-31-45	San Ildefonso, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Felipe L Pada	“B” Co.	5-31-45	Sinait, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Nicasio M Pagdilao	“F” Co.	9-15-45	Capangdanan, Pinili, I. Norte
Pvt Lolito A Baguiriga	“B” Co.	5-27-45	Sinait, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Graciano Palpal-latoc	“B” Co.	6-2-45	Sinait, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Nemecio M Pambid	“G” Co.	3-31-45	Batac, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Juan Pancho	“L” Co.	4-10-45	Unknown
Pvt Petronilo A Pitpit	“E” Co.	6-7-45	Banna, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Alipio Razalan	“E” Co.	3-28-45	Unknown
Pvt Celedonio A Realubrin	“K” Co.	3-31-45	San Vicente, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Juan V Rebibis	Unkn	6-9-45	Lapog, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Esperidion Reyes	“L” Co.	4-5-45	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Domingo Romeo	Unkn	6-4-45	Pudoc Norte, Sn Vicente, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Mariano R Rosario	“E” Co.	4-2-45	Unknown
Pvt Potenciano Salvador	“B” Co.	6-29-45	Pasuiquin, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Martin D Samiano	Unkn	6-9-45	Bangui, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Patricio Senen	“K” Co.	5-2-45	Unknown
Pvt Fermin B Sidon	“F” Co.	6-8-45	Lubong, Pinili, I. Norte
Pvt Demetrio Soller	“F” Co.	5-29-45	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Horacio Soller	“L” Co.	4-10-45	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Emeterio Sumalbag	"L" Co.	3-30-45	Lidlidda, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Elejo Tamayo	"M" Co.	3-14-45	Bo. Bidding, Dingras, I. Norte
Pvt Leocadio Tamayo	"F" Co.	5-22-45	La Paz, Abra
Pvt Simplicio Tamayo	"B" Co.	6-29-45	La Paz, Abra
Pvt Delfin Taqueban	"B" Co.	7-1-45	Bangued, Abra
Pvt Federico T Testado	"K" Co.	5-31-45	Dolores, Abra
Pvt Ramon Tomas	"F" Co.	4-2-45	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Agapito T Trinidad	"M" Co.	8-7-45	Dolores, Abra
Pvt Elias Tugas	"E" Co.	4-27-45	Pinili, Ilocos Norte
Pfc Paulino Tumaueng	Combat Co.	5-29-45	San Juan, Solsona, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Bernardino Tungpalan	"A" Co.	1-19-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Geminiano Turrado	"H" Co.	2-24-45	Bangui, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Agapito V Ulep	"L" Co.	4-10-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Jose Umalla	"L" Co.	7-6-45	Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur
Pfc Urbano Sixto	"M" Co.	5-9-45	Catacdegan, Manubo, Abra
Pvt Casimirno Valdez	"L" Co.	3-1-45	Unknown
Pvt Ceferino B Valera	"F" Co.	4-1-45	San Juan, Abra
Pvt Julian V Ventura	"B" Co.	2-24-45	Lapog, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Mariano A Ventura	"L" Co.	4-10-45	Piddig, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Teodolfo Visitacion	"G" Co.	Unknown	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Nicacio Villagas	Combat Co.	5-24-45	Unknown
Pvt Filomeno Yorro	"B" Co.	5-30-45	Sinait, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Nemecio Yuro	Hq Co.	5-25-45	Sinait, Ilocos Sur

14th Infantry PA

Capt Basilio Briones	14th Inf	5 - 45	Lupao, Nueva Vizcaya
Capt Saturnino Dumlao	Hq Bn.	3-4-45	Bayombong, N. Vizcaya
Capt Rafael Paluero	"H" Co.	2-31-45	Dupax, Nueva Vizcaya
Capt Benjamin Perdido	14th Inf.	8-8-45	Bayombong, N. Vizcaya
Capt Honorio Quines	14th Inf.	2-13-45	San Jose, Nueva Ecija
1" Lt Domingo Castillo	14th Inf.	6 - 45	Not Reported
1" Lt Marcelo S Quines	"I" Co.	4 - 45	San Jose, Nueva Ecija
1" Lt Marcelo Quines	"I" Co.	4-19-44	Caranglan, Nueva Ecija
1" Lt Bartolome de Vina	14th Inf.	July 45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
2d Lt Andres Butac	"H" Co.	3-14-45	Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
2d Lt Gregorio Bongolan	"A" Co.	6-23-45	Haliap, Kiangan, Nueva Vizcaya
2d Lt Felixberto Dauigoy	RHq 14th Inf.	7-22-45	Ilagan, Isabela
2d Lt Douglas Lopez	"I" Co.	3-13-45	Not Reported
2d Lt Banawag Paras	"H" Co.		Sta. Lucia, Bagabag Nueva Vizcaya
2d Lt Ismael Francia Reyes	"M" Co.	5-26-45	Natividad, Pangasinan
2d Lt Restituto Tejan	14th Inf.	May 43	Not Reported
Sgt Fulegencio	"A" Co.	1-19-45	Udduiauan, Solano, Nueva Vizcaya

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Sgt Jose Agonoy	Hq 1st Bn	1-17-45	Salinongan, Santiago, Isabela
Sgt Rodolfo Bulan	"B" Co.	2-18-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Sgt Jose Bartolome	"I" Co.	6-23-44	Linamoyac, Sn Jose, Nueva Ecija
Sgt Pantaleon Cayaba	"K" Co.	4-27-42	Not Reported
Sgt Calixto Dulary	"C" Co.	7-29-45	Tuao, Bagabag, N. Viz.
Sgt Gerardo Liba Esteban	"I" Co.	10-1-44	Caranglan, Nueva Viz.
Sgt Pedro Ebreo	"B" Co.	7-9-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Sgt Francisco Farrales	10th Inf. Hq. Co. 1"Bn	1-18-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Sgt Cecilio Licay	"K" Co.	11-18-45	Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya
Sgt Gavino Linte	"M" Co.	12-8-44	Not Reported
Sgt Cezar Magos	Land Comm.	4-4-45	Jimalolod, Or. Negros
Sgt Pedro Malasa	"M" Co.	3-16-45	Ilongos, Leyte
Sgt Paulino Orino	Combat Co.	12-16-45	Tayug, Pangasinan
Sgt Inocencio Palma	"K" Co.	4-14-42	Not Reported
Sgt Paulino Quina	Combat Co.	12-16-44	Tayug, Pangasinan
Sgt Enrique Rambac	"D" Co.	6-22-45	Solona, Nueva Vizcaya
Sgt Romualdo Sadang	"E" Co.	7-17-45	Bayombong Nueva Viz.
Sgt Eugenio Valdez	"D" Co.	6-20-45	La Torre, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
Cpl Eladio Aldea	"G" Co.	2-23-45	Borongan, Samar
Cpl Jaime Abasolo	Hq & Sv Co.	6-18-45	Tayug, Pangasinan
Cpl Crispin Abenojar	Hq & Sv Co.	4-28-45	Tayug, Pangasinan
Cpl Silverio Alonzo	"H" Co.	3-28-45	Not Reported
Cpl Nicacio Beltran	Hq. Co.	3-24-45	Caranglan, Nueva Viz.
Cpl Basilio Bagista	3rd Bn.	6-21-45	Not Reported
Cpl Bartolome Peregrino	"I" Co.	6-22-45	Linamoyac, San Jose, Nueva Ecija
Cpl Nicacio Nunez Beltran	"I" Co.	3-24-44	Caranglan, Nueva Ecija
Cpl Jose de la Cruz	"F" Co.	5-7-45	Lawig, Kianga, Mt Prov
Cpl Cpl Florendo Ebreo	"G" Co.	7-20-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Cpl Gulabonan	"B" Co.	6-25-45	Haliap, Kiangan, Mt. Prov.
Cpl Marcelo Guzman	Land Comm.	4-4-45	Imugap, Nueva Vizcaya
Cpl Inocencio Reyno	"C" Co.	3-1-45	Dagupan, Angadanan, Isabela
Cpl Venancio Sapon	"D" Co.	6-22-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Cpl Jose Sapon	"A" Co.	11-19-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Cpl Erasmo Tecson	"F" Co.	11-22-45	Lawig, Kiangan, Mt Prov
Cpl Agustin Visaya	"G" Co.	4-7-45	Kiangan, Mt Province
Cpl William Villanueva	"I" Co.	3-27-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Pfc Macario Abaya	"D" Co.	6-21-45	Santiago, Isabela
Pfc Victoriano Agustin	Hq. 1" Bn.	1-17-45	Salinongan, Santiago, Isabela
Pfc Francisco Andres	"H" Co.	4-2-45	Not Reported
Pfc Leandro Artates	"E" Co.	3-31-45	Not Reported
Pfc Juan Bayawa	"E" Co.	12-11-45	Caranglan, Nueva Ecija

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pfc Manuel Caddawan	"F" Co.	7-11-45	Not Reported
Pfc Ramon Cajandab	"I" Co.	7-11-45	Not Reported
Pfc Anastacio Costales	"G" Co.	7-18-45	Bintawan, Solano, N. Viz.
Pfc Francisco Dasal	"F" Co.	12-17-45	Not Reported
Pfc Policarpio Fabian	"E" Co.	5-2-45	Beyombong, Nueva Viz.
Pfc Primitivo Galasinao	"E" Co.	7-15-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Pfc Irineo Galmo	"H" Co.	8-10-45	Bintawan, Solano, N. Viz.
Pfc Felimon Madura	"D" Co.	3-1-45	Diamantina, Aurora, Isabela
Pfc Ignacio M Alunation	"K" Co.	3-10-45	Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya
Pfc Hipolito Mateo	"G" Co.	8-15-45	Panique, Bagabag, N. Viz.
Pfc Pedro Orduna	"M" Co.	3-17-45	Natividad, Pangasinan
Pfc Guillermo Piedal	"I" Co.	3-26-45	Caranglan, Nueva Ecija
Pfc Magno Par	"H" Co.	7-11-45	Not Reported
Pfc Dotiquiano Rivera	"C" Co	11-4-44	Cabatuan, Cauayan, Isabela
Pfc Felipe Sacro	"B" Co.	2-21-45	Dist. No. 2 Solano, N. Viz.
Pfc Felix Sanchez	"B" Co	3-20-45	Not Reported
Pfc Santiago Timines	"G" Co.	6-16-45	Sinamar, Norte, Santiago, Isabela
Pfc Pascual Urbina	"C" Co.	4-2-45	Gamu, Isabela
Pfc Solomon Ventura	"G" Co.	2-21-45	Cordon, Isabela
Pfc Maximiano Villegas	"H" Co.	7-12-45	Unknown
Pvt Prudencio Agne	"K" Co.	3-10-45	Bone Aritao, Nueva Viz.
Pvt Alejandro Aydana	"H" Co.	6-1-45	Not Reported
Pvt Maximo Antonio	"A" Co.	1-19-45	Dapdap, Solano, N. Viz.
Pvt Gerardo Accba	"D" Co.	5-6-45	Not Reported
Pvt Alonzo Afalla	"H" Co.	4-2-45	Sta. Lucia, Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Canuto Adiong	"D" Co.	6-22-45	San Mateo, Santiago, Isabela
Pvt Bienvenido Alejandro	Combat Co.	12-16-45	Angadanan, Isabela
Pvt Valentin Aragon	"G" Co.	7-22-45	Panique, Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Alejandro Agatep	Land Comm.	6-14-45	Uddiauan, Nueva Viz.
Pvt Estanislao Alegria	"L" Co.	11-2-45	Not Reported
Pvt Bartolome Asuncion	"B" Co.	2-12-45	Not Reported
Pvt Juan Angangan	"F" Co.	None	Not Reported
Pvt Federico Artates	"F" Co.	None	Malasin, Solano, N. Viz.
Pvt Agustin Angnagan	"E" Co.	12-17-45	Not Reported
Pvt Domingo Bandolin	"E" Co.	4-27-45	Busilac, Bayombong, N. Vizcaya
Pvt Santiago Bendillo	"L" Co.	2-7-45	Carriedo Tayug, Pang.
Pvt Emeterio Bermudez	"B" Co.	2-12-45	Not Reported
Pvt Jacob Bisares	Combat Co.	7-21-45	Not Reported
Pvt Calixto Boncato	"G" Co.	12-10-42	Linamoyac, Sn Jose, N. Ecija
Pvt Juan Bayawa	"I" Co.	12-1-42	Caranglan, Nueva Ecija
Pvt Victoriano Barroga	Combat Co.	3-17-45	Natividad, Pangasinan

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Jostanes Banejo	"L" Co.	11-2-44	Not Reported
Pvt Monico Banez	"M" Co.	5-27-45	Not Reported
Pvt Anastacio Basilio	"H" Co.	6-2-45	La Torre, Bayombong,
Pvt Dionicio Cabelles	"H" Co.	3-28-45	Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Ernesto Campello	"F" Co.	3-31-45	Not Reported
Pvt Jose Compay	"F" Co.	12-17-45	Not Reported
Pvt Crispiniano Camberad	"G" Co.	7-22-45	Cordon, Isabela
Pvt Paterno Calub	"E" Co.	4-7-45	Bonfal. Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Marcelino Camorawan	2d Bn. S-2	4-7-45	Cordon, Isabela
Pvt Natalio Caser	"K" Co.	7-25-45	Not Reported
Pvt Emilio Castro	"M" Co.	3-17-45	Not Reported
		7-12-44	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Emiliano Castrosiones	"H" Co.	7-11-45	La Torre, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Jose Corpuz	"K" Co.	7-21-44	Not Reported
Pvt Enrique Cruz	"B" Co.	5-6-45	Salinugan, Santiago, Isabela
Pvt Alejandro Dominia	"F" Co.	12-17-44	Not Reported
Pvt Gavino Domingo	"F" Co.	None	Not Reported
Pvt Lakiayo Dulawan	"E" Co.	7-19-45	Not Reported
Pvt Alberto Diza	"G" Co.	10-12-44	Not Reported
Pvt Juan Dacquiel	"C" Co.	3-12-45	Bangay, Ilagan, Isabela
Pvt Promenthus Echabe	Hq & Hq Sverv.	2-10-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Felix Eslava	"M" Co.	3-16-45	Not Reported
Pvt Aquilino Esperanzate	"G" Co.	7-22-45	Cordon, Isabela
Pvt Manuel Fontanilla	"G" Co.	12-10-45	Tayug, Pangasinan
Pvt Manuel Fernandez	"L" Co.	7-10-45	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Moises Fontanilla	"M" Co.	5-19-45	Not Reported
Pvt Felix Francisco	14th Inf.	6-24-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Ricardo Gacusan	"F" Co.	12-1-45	Not Reported
Pvt Paulino Gangane	"E" Co.	5-7-45	Malabayo, Kiangan, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Lorenzo Garcia	"G" Co.	6-21-45	Dibuluan, Jones, Isabela
Pvt Teodorico Gonzalo	"D" Co.	6-21-45	Dibuluan, Jones, Isabela
Pvt Jose Garpa	"F" Co.	3-31-45	Not Reported
Pvt Benjamin Gualon	"G" Co.	4-7-45	Not Reported
Pvt Andres Gumagay	"E" Co.	7-18-45	Not Reported
Pvt Boguiel Gutierres	USAFIPNL Hosp. Co.	12-27-45	Tayug, Pangasinan
Pvt Pedro Hernaez	"H" Co.	6-13-45	Sta. Lucia, Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Mariano Handoc	"G" Co.	10-12-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Pedro Kagacan	Combat Co.	12-16-44	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Guillermo Lacaden	" H" Co.	3-28-45	Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Pascual Ladislao	"I" Co.	3-27-45	Lupao, Nueva Ecija
Pvt Eugenio Lapada	"L" Co.	4-28-45	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Anatolio Lidda	"I" Co.	3-13-44	Not Reported
Pvt Reymundo Lucena	"K" Co.	11-10-44	Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Cayetano C Lappay	“I” Co.	7-7-45	Sta. Maria, Pangasinan
Pvt Elpidio Maddela	“A” Co.	3-1-45	Barangcuag, Jones, Isabela
Pvt Matuno Magalued	Hq & Serv.	7-7-45	Lacban, Pingkian, N. Viz.
Pvt Juan Magno	“L” Co.	7-18-45	Almaguer, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Bernardo Mamaril	“L” Co.	3-25-45	Bascaran, Solano, N. Viz.
Pvt Aurelio Manat	“L” Co.	3-15-45	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Faustino Manat	“L” Co.	4-28-45	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Romulo Manat	“L” Co.	4-28-45	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Teofilo Mones	“F” Co.	July 45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Cipriano Mariano	“E” Co.	5-3-45	Not Reported
Pvt Juan Mariano	“H” Co.	8-8-45	Bayombong, Nueva Viz.
Pvt Florendo Mateo	“G” Co.	4-23-45	Palique, Bagabag, N. Viz.
Pvt Eleuterio Mendoza	“G” Co.	7-20-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Basilio Menzen	“H” Co.	4-2-45	Tuao, Bagabag, N. Viz.
Pvt Dionicio Mercado	‘ ‘I” Co.	11-11-44	Layac, Natividad, Pang.
Pvt Domingo Mijia	“K” Co.	2-1-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Saturnino Morales	“H” Co.	4-1-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Isabelo Nolasco	Med. Co.	7-8-45	Natividad, Pangasinan
Pvt Francisco Oliveros	“K” Co.	2-23-45	Tabueng, Aritao, N. Viz.
Pvt Domingo Orane	“F” Co.	3-31-45	Not Reported
Pvt Eriberto Oria	“G” Co.	5-2-45	Lantap, Bagabag, N. Viz.
Pvt Pablo Valentin	“L” Co.	7-7-45	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Miguel Palayao	Hq. Co.	2-6-45	Dibuloan, Jones, Isabela
Pvt Feliciano Parocha	“H” Co.	7-21-44	Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Ricardo Numus	Combat Co.	10-8-45	Not Reported
Pvt Paulino Perlas	“M” Co.	3-17-45	Pidigan, Abra
Pvt Modesto Pugal	“M” Co.	5-19-45	Natividad, Pangasinan
Pvt Ladislao M Pascual	“I” Co.	3-26-45	Lupao, Nueva Ecija
Pvt Severo Pine	“K” Co.	11-14-42	Apitao, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Isidro Pupa	Hq Co. 1” Bn	2-6-45	Hacienda Paz, Maria, Occ. Neg.
Pvt Leoncio Ramirez	“L” Co.	4-4-45	Tayug, Pangasinan
Pvt Florente Respicio	“E” Co.	7-17-45	Bayombong, N. Viz.
Pvt Simplicio del Rosario	“E” Co.	5-10-45	Bayombong, N. Viz.
Pvt Feliciano Rustia	“L” Co.	4-28-45	San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Pvt Julian Santos	“B” Co.	3-15-45	San Carlos, Pangasinan
Pvt Bernardo Salacup	“C” Co.	2-16-45	San Antonio, Tamanini, Isabela
Pvt Remegio Saraus	“D” Co.	6-21-45	Amolongan, Santiago, Isbelaa
Pvt Harrison Sayadraga	“G” Co.	7-20-45	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Eugenio Silvano	“F” Co.	7-20-45	Uddiauan, Solano, N. Viz.
Pvt Benigno Somera	3d Sub. Hosp.	4-23-45	Carigara, Leyte
Pvt Mamerto Taguinaldo	“A” Co.	11-19-44	Dipon, Cordon, Isabela
Pvt Placido C Tollao	“F” Co.	7-31-45	Indiana, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Lirio Tolentino	“H” Co.	3-20-45	Bintawan, Solano, N. Viz.

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Pedro Topinio	“D” Co.	6-21-45	Marasat, Santiago, Isabela
Pvt Hespicio Toquero	“G” Co.	6-27-45	Malabago, Kiangna, Mt. Province
Pvt Pedro Turalba	“B” Co.	1-23-45	Parangayan, Santiago, Isabela
Pvt Froilan Ubera	“L” Co.	8-19-45	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
Pvt Enrique Ulidan	“D” Co.	6-21-45	Dagupan, Jones, Isabela
Pvt Juan Umipig	“D” Co.	6-21-45	Salinongan, Santiago, Isabela
Pvt Jose Valdez	“D” Co.	3-22-45	San Mateo, Santiago, Isabela
Pvt Primitivo Valdez	“H” Co.	3-31-45	Cordon, Isabela
Pvt Alfredo Vicente	“B” Co.	2-21-45	Sta. Cruz, Gamu, Isabela
Pvt Alberto Villanueva	“L” Co.	11-2-44	Bone, Arita, N. Viz.
Pvt Luis de Vera	Combat Co.	12-16-44	Tayug, Pangasinan
Pvt Drilo Andres	“H” Co.	None	Unknown
Pvt Francisco Venida	“F” Co.	1-9-45	Negros
Pvt Federico Villanueva	Hq. 1” Bn.	2-12-45	Negros
Pvt Frisco Viernes	“A” Co.	3-10-45	Dipangit, Jones, Isabela
Pvt Olimpio Viloria	Hq Co. 1” Bn.	2-12-45	Bugalleon, Santiago, Isabela

11th Infantry PA

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
2d Lt Socorro A Febreo	“M” Co.	7-26-45	Ayusan, Vigan, Ilocos Sur
2d Lt Jeoffrey Kilog Loacan	“L” Co.	5-25-45	Laya, Tabuk, Kalinga, Mt. Province
2d Lt Emilio Z Florendo	“H” Co.	5-8-45	Aparri, Cagayan
Sgt Victorino R Domingo	“H” Co.	7-4-45	Bagnus, Aurora, Isabela
Cpl Joaquin Bomosao	“L” Co.	1-26-45	Natonin, Bontoc, Mt. Province
Cpl Oliver Buaya	“L” Co.	7-26-45	Mangali, Tanudan, Kalinga, Mt. Prov.
Cpl Howard Dagson	None	8-7-45	Guinaang
Cpl Luddasan Daguio	“H” Co.	1-30-45	Luna, Apayao, Mt. Prov.
Cpl Balicli Dalingay	“F” Co.	3-19-45	Musimut, Kabugao, Apayao, Mt. Prov.
Cpl Claro Gamad	“E” Co.	5-2-45	Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Cpl Leo Tallungan	“E” Co.	3-8-45	Solana, Cagayan
Sgt Victor Tongul	“A” Co.	3-4-45	Burnay, Ifugao, Mt. Prov.
Pfc Agustin Adonglay	Combat Co.	7-13-45	Kiangan, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pfc Victor Ballogan	“A” Co.	12-24-45	Habyon, Bonaud, Mt. Province
Pfc Catlobong	“A” Co.	8-3-45	Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pfc Pio Liwang	“C” Co.	12-23-44	Mayayao, Ifugao, Mt. Province

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pfc Toribio Lumpias	"C" Co.	5-20-45	Payco, Besao, Mt. Prov.
Pfc Ngayngay Nadodo	"A" Co.	6-27-45	Lugo, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pfc Domingo M Nazareno	"I" Co.	7-20-45	Gattaran, Cagayan
Pfc Loreto Singson	"E" Co.	7-21-45	Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Pfc Dencio Tamboc	"B" Co.	4-26-45	Acmal, Bokod, Benguet, Mt. Province
Pvt Mathias Abes	"D" Co.	2-6-45	Utokan, Bauko, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Domingo Aconia	"H" Co.	6-22-45	Bago, Pamplona, Cagayan
Pvt Guillermo Agundang	"G" Co.	2-15-45	Musmat, Kabugao, Apayao, Cam
Pvt Juanito Ananayo	"A" Co.	4-27-45	Hungduan, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Juanito Andawi	"D" Co.	6-14-45	Sagana, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Dalmino Ambognon	"G" Co.	7-31-45	Cambolo, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Teofilo Aguio	"M" Co.	6-20-45	Dassun, Solano, Cagayan
Pvt Estanislao Bogain	"H" Co.	4-3-45	Abariogan, Mira, Cagayan
Pvt George Baguiwong	"M" Co.	8-1-45	Balbalasang, Balbalan, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Eduardo Balagedan	"D" Co.	7-21-45	Tadian, Kayan, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Martin Balasi	"K" Co.	6-17-45	Tuga, Tabuk, Kalinga, Mt. Province
Pvt Francisco Bantegan	"D" Co.	6-14-45	Banaac, Kayan, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Teodoro Barrias	"G" Co.	4-3-45	Iguig, Cagayan
Pvt Maximo Bateng	"G" Co.	4-3-45	Concepcion, Amulang, Cagayan
Pvt Binonko Batig	"G" Co.	6-1-45	Bokiawan, Kiangan, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Seismundo Batulan	"F" Co.	6-10-45	Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Pvt Catudan, Bawigan	"H" Co.	4-22-45	Conner, Apayao, Mt. Province
Pvt Simeon Bayongobong	"A" Co.	8-3-45	Hingiyan, Burrey, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Gil Bayugan	"E" Co.	3-8-45	Pinokpok, Kalinga, Mt. Province
Pvt Marcos Beleo	"D" Co.	6-13-45	Bila, Bauko, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Dawis Binuag	"A" Co.	3-17-45	Alinit, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Mangoyeb Bolla	"C" Co.	2-2-45	Pugo, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Dulawan Bumakit	"A" Co.	7-28-45	Mangyok, Hungduan, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Catalino Bunay	"K" Co.	7-26-45	Pili, Kabugao, Apayao, Mt. Province
Pvt Angel Buyayao	"C" Co.	8-1-45	Bunkian, Mayapao, Ifugao, Mt. Province

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Naboye Cabigat	“B” Co.	4-26-45	Hapao, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Maximo Cabutaje	“H” Co.	4-8-45	Massisit, Sanchez, Mira, Cagayan
Pvt Maximo Cacliang	Combat Co.	5-2-45	Kiangan, Mt. Province
Pvt Tranquilino Calpito	“H” Co.	8-1-45	Payagan, Cagayan
Pvt Bangonwa Calting	“A” Co.	6-30-45	Hapao, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Pedro Calueng	“G” Co.	4-3-45	Iguig, Cagayan
Pvt Dominador Camarao	Combat Co.	6-23-45	Manucuro, Enrile, Cag.
Pvt Eduardo Camiyeng	“D” Co.	6-12-45	Bila, Bauko, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Narag Odidio Carug	“L” Co.	8-8-45	Solana, Cagayan
Pvt Enrique Cardona	“G” Co.	4-3-45	Faire, Cagayan
Pvt Nemecio Carungui	“E” Co.	3-8-45	Faire, Cagayan
Pvt Antonio Cabrera	“E” Co.	3-8-45	Amulung, Cagayan
Pvt Wenceslao Cayabas	“D” Co.	3-27-45	Sabangan, Bontoc, Mt. Province
Pvt Raymundo Chilagan	“C” Co.	7-26-45	Damag, Mayayao, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Leon Cristobal	“E” Co.	5-2-45	Iguig, Cagayan
Pvt Francisco de la Cruz	“H” Co.	2-10-45	Ballesteros, Cagayan
Pvt Santiago Dayson	“F” Co.	2-16-45	Dagara, Cabugao, Anayao, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Domlanos Dasayon	“K” Co.	7-24-45	Locoy, Tabuk, Kalinga, Mt. Province
Pvt Lucio Dayag	“L” Co.	6-23-45	Enrile, Cagayan
Pvt Mariano Decang	“D” Co.	2-2-45	Balugang, Sagada, Mt. Province
Pvt Carlos Delay	Combat Co.	7-7-45	Catablaugan, Conner, Apayao, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Nicolas Dicang	“D” Co.	4-23-45	Balugan, Sagada, Mt. Province
Pvt Marcelino Domrique	“F” Co.	3-19-45	Dulduyan, Gattarun, Cagayan
Pvt Simeon Dulay	“D” Co.	7-28-45	Lubon, Kayan, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Guiniling Dumanop	“D” Co.	5-20-45	Wangwang, Hundan, Ifugao, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Benjamin Duldulao	“E” Co.	3-8-45	Alcala, Cagayan
Pvt Narciso Dunuan	“C” Co.	7-31-45	Kiangan, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Handdaan Dumanop	“C” Co.	7-7-45	Banyawan, Kiangan, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Castro Dumapi	“A” Co.	4-25-45	Bocyawan, Banawe, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Bumangahan Dunuan	“A” Co.	5-26-45	Degando, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Bando G Eyam	Combat Co.	6-21-45	Kabugao, Apayao, Mt. Province

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Jose Emmang	"K" Co.	8-3-45	Tabuk, Kalinga, Mt. Province
Pvt Ongiol Garo	"D" Co.	7-28-45	Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Pedro Garo	"L" Co.	7-21-45	Baggao, Cagayan
Pvt Victor Gatan	"K" Co.	7-21-45	Cabagan, Isabela
Pvt Alexander Guiniling	"M" Co.	8-1-45	Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Dupahanay Kimayong	"C" Co.	7-30-45	Piwang, Burnay, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Binoy Layog	"A" Co.	4-15-45	Bocaoe, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Herculano Liddasan	"E" Co.	3-8-45	Piat, Cagayan
Pvt Sergio Limmong	"C" Co.	7-28-45	Tiwo, Mayoyao, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Johnson B Lingayo	"L" Co.	3-17-45	Balbalasang, Balabalan, Kalinga, Mt. Province
Pvt Ambrocio Madangngeng	"A" Co.	4-12-45	Hapao, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Magestino Magestino	"A" Co.	4-24-45	Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Guintiyan Makoyo	"C" Co.	1-28-45	Mayayo, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Bienvenido Malabad	"L" Co.	3-16-45	Solana, Cagayan
Pvt Peter Malek-chan	"D" Co.	5-2-45	Alab, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Joaquin Manodon	"D" Co.	5-2-45	Sagada, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Macario Manuel	"H" Co.	4-23-45	Faire, Cagayan
Pvt Bartolome Maraggun	"F" Co.	4-27-45	Enrile, Cagayan
Pvt Juan Marallo	"M" Co.	6-20-45	Ugac, Tuguegarao, Cag.
Pvt Urbano Lovino Marquez	"L" Co.	7-26-45	Moncada, Tarlac
Pvt Pedro Naongayan	"D" Co.	6-14-45	Kayan, Mt. Province
Pvt Bastian Ngilew	"D" Co.	3-24-45	Banao, Bauko, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Carlos Onongen	"D" Co.	6-3-45	Sagada, Bontoc, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Besay Osang	"F" Co.	3-19-45	Tanit, Luna, Apayao, Mt. Province
Pvt Marcos Pago	"D" Co.	4-21-45	Lubon, Kayan, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Joaquin Pagulayan	"H" Co.	6-23-45	Solana, Cagayan
Pvt Puagon Pait	"A" Co.	6-13-45	Hapao, Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Palongpong Panapan	"L" Co.	March 45	Natonin, Bontoc, Mt. Province
Pvt Alejandro S Panti	Combat Co.	7-23-34	Malummin, Tuao, Cag.
Pvt Jose M Pedro	"F" Co.	5-25-45	Aparri, Cagayan
Pvt Tuguinay Pojdon	"A" Co.	6-13-45	Wangwand, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Chalinot Ponchaojan	"C" Co.	7-30-45	Talued Mayayao, Ifugao, Mt. Province
Pvt Juan Quegao	"G" Co.	4-2-45	Luna, Apayao
Pvt Juan Ramos	"H" Co.	12-14-45	Bukid, Aparri, Cagayan

Name & Rank	Organization	Date Reported Killed	Home Address
Pvt Braulio Rejis	"H" Co.	5-8-45	Ammubuan, Ballesteros, Cagayan
Pvt Baribadan Salleb	"F" Co.	3-19-45	Dibayat, Kabugao, Atayao
Pvt Venancio Sallit	"F" Co.	2-16-45	Bayag, Apayao, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Tirso Sannadan	"L" Co.	5-16-45	Lubuagan, Kalinga, Mt. Province
Pvt Gano Talacca	"A" Co.	3-18-45	Burnay, Ifugao, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Martin Tan	"F" Co.	5-5-45	Aparri, Cagayan
Pvt Mundiguing Tapoaya	"A" Co.	5-6-45	Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Marcelino Torres	"H" Co.	2-10-45	Abulog, Cagayan
Pvt Ceferino Tabbali	"H" Co.	2-10-45	Pamplona, Cagayan
Pvt Pablo Tucpi	"A" Co.	3-17-45	Banaue, Ifugao, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Alfredo Tugawen	"H" Co.	8-10-45	Luna, Apayao, Mt. Prov.
Pvt Pablo Unite	"H" Co.	4-23-45	Ballesteros, Cagayan
Pvt Jose Valenzuela	"F" Co.	5-31-45	Sanchez Mira, Cagayan
Pvt Eugenico Villoria	"H" Co.	6-22-45	Sanchez Mira, Cagayan
Pvt Titus Wadwadan	"L" Co.	7-25-45	Balbalasang, Balbalan, Kalinga

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Engr Bn

Pfc Francisco Agustin	"D" Co.	11-3-45	Tuao, Cagayan
Pfc Buenaventura F Parel	"A" Co.	8-9-45	Bantay, Ilocus Sur
Pvt Delfin Alonzo Collado	"C" Co.	8-7-45	Ballesteros, Cagayan
Pvt Alberto P Estabillo	"B" Co.	6-25-45	Alcala, Luna, La Union
Pvt Fidel Batoon Feir	"A" Co.	5-25-45	Bangued, Abra

Repl & Cas Bn

Pvt Goydo Reyes	Repl & Cas Bn	7-24-45	Concepcion, Tarlac

First FA Bn

2d Lt Aleto Balaoro	"C" B'try	5-22-45	Patucannay, Bangued, Abra
Sgt Pablo B Bernardez	Hq & Hq	5-22-45	Pilar, Abra
Cpl Victoriano G Domingo	"B" B'try	4-5-45	Quilint, Langiden, Abra
Cpl Simeon B Antonio	"C" B'try	5-22-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Juan C Aguirre	"B" B'try	7-19-45	Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Juan A Buenavista	"B" B'try	4-7-45	Candon, Ilocos Sur
Pvt Benito B Valdez	"G" B'try	5-22-45	La Paz, Abra
Pvt Bonifacio C Urbi	"C" B'try	5-22-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Casiano L Panelo	"C" B'try	5-22-45	La Paz, Abra
Pvt Francisco P Luz	"C" B'try	5-22-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Antonio L Bueno	"C" B'try	5-16-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Pvt Isabelo Castro	"C" B'try	5-22-45	Laoag, Ilocos Norte

121st Infantry PA

Pfc Anselmo C Ramos	"H" Co.	8-6-45	Tuba, Mt. Province
Pfc Porferio C Rillera	"C" Co.	5-17-45	Naguilian, La Union

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MACMULLIN:

OFFICIAL:

RAFAEL PARGAS
Lt Col GSC
Chief of Staff

(Sgd) SOFRONIO Z CONCEPCION
Major, AGS, PA
Adjutant General

(*Editor's Note:* Any mistake or wrong entry of names and addresses, omission of data, etc., please refer to the Files and Records of HEADQUARTERS, USAFIP AREA COMMAND, General Orders, Number 6, 7 January 1946, or to the AGS, 2nd Infantry Division, Philippine Army).

Appendix B

HEADQUARTERS
USAFIP NORTH LUZON
Camp Spencer

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 72

8 December 1945

AWARD OF PURPLE HEART

By virtue of authority vested in the Commanding Officer, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, NORTH LUZON, by the Commanding General, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC, the Officers and Enlisted Men of the 15th Infantry who were wounded in action during the period from 9 January 1945 to 15 August 1945, and having been duly recommended for citation, are hereby awarded the PURPLE HEART:

1st Lt. Juan R Ravelo
2d Lt Florencio Castro
F/Sgt Vicente Hernando
Sgt Bernardo Alejo
Sgt Rosalio Manuel
Sgt Luis Purqued
Sgt Eligio Aleta
Sgt Delfin Tomen
Sgt Gabriel Blaza
Sgt Felix Asuncion
Sgt Pablo Pascua
Sgt Fidelino Villanueva
Sgt Anastacio Divina
Sgt Melanio Guillen
Cpl Simon Raquindin
Cpl Leon Davina
Cpl Federico Sacramento
Cpl Basilio Cuanang
Cpl Crispin Coloma
Pfc Macario Campos
Pfc Angel Bigornia
Pfc Esteban Agustin
Pfc Melecio Manzano
Pfc Isabelo Sinay
Pfc Emilio Velasco
Pfc Pedro Belwayen
Pfc Remigio Macadangdang
Pfc Dominador Agamata
Sgt Lauro Acacio
Cpl Heliecer Cariaga
Cpl Ladislao Corpuz
Cpl Alfredo Menor
Cpl Alberto Acosta
Cpl Eulalio Lagaso
Cpl Claudio Aquino
Pfc Juan Acio
Pfc Cristeto Eleccion
Pfc Gaudencio Gonzales
Pfc Marcelino Ruiz
Pfc Ciriaco Tarampi
Pfc Felix Morales
Pfc Leodegario Salcedo
Pfc Rufino Cruz
Pfc Cipriano Castillo
Pfc Alfredo Viyalsa
Pfc Pedro Andres
Pfc Pastor Bartolome
Pfc Saturnino Flojo
Pfc Francisco Orpilla
Pvt Saturnino Coloma
Pvt Elias Maximo
Pvt Francisco Acio
Pvt Bartolome Bitonio
Pvt Gaudencio Gamayo
Pvt Donato Sahagun
Pvt Perfecto Dumapay

Pfc Alberto Calibo
Pfc Saturnino Damo
2d Lt Santiago Eco
2d Lt Simon Melecio
F/Sgt Rafael A Agbayani
Sgt Francisco Sanchez
Sgt Joaquin Magno
Sgt Paulino Rivera
Sgt Pedro Dancel
Sgt Clemente Baltazar
Sgt Armingol Andres
Sgt Teodoro Cabuyadao
Sgt Ben Leano
Sgt Jose Queja

Pvt Antonio Tamayo
Pvt Silvestre dela Cuesta
Pfc Samuel Guerrero
Pfc Fredolin Guya
Pvt Ricardo Butac
Pvt Teotimo Manuel
Pvt Romualdo Sadac
Pvt Luis Malvar
Pvt Rafael Lista
Pvt Carmelo Tuzon
Pvt Cleto Redoble
Pvt Bernardino Galera
Pvt Victor Rosario
Pvt Jose Valentin

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MACMULLIN:

RAFAEL PARGAS
Lt Col, GAC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL

(Sgd) SOFRONIO Z CONCEPCION
Major, AGS, (PA)
Adjutant General

Distribution:
G-1
15th Inf
All concerned
201
File

Appendix C

HEADQUARTERS
USAFIP AREA COMMAND
Camp Spencer

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 5
3 January 1946

Section I — Award of Purple Heart

By virtue of authority vested in the Commanding Officer, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, NORTH LUZON by the Commanding General, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC, APO 707, the Officers and Enlisted Men of the 15th Infantry USAFIP, NL who were wounded in action during the period from 9 January to 15 August 1945, having been duly recommended for citation, are hereby awarded the PURPLE HEART.

Capt Manuel Z Borja
1st Lt Anacleto L Apaoan
1st Lt Larry G Soliven
1st Lt Julio V Acosta
1st Lt Lagrimas Najera MC
2d Lt Manuel Valencia
2d Lt Magdaleno Forca
2d Lt Felino S Sacro
2d Lt Prudencio Ver
2d Lt Melchor Miguel
1st Sgt Claudio Bagaoisan
S/Sgt Bartolome Bigornia
Sgt Juan Tadeo
Sgt Antonio Guillermo
Sgt Florendo Alvarez
Sgt Ruben Garduque
Sgt Domingo A Cuanang
Sgt Claudio Lagance
Sgt Vicente Nacino
Sgt Nicomedes Garduque
Sgt Agapito Ramos
Sgt Emmanuel Bumanglag
Sgt Alfredo Agbayani
Sgt Julio Fabian
Sgt Inong Andres
Sgt Enrique Aguzar
Cpl Faustino Paz
Cpl Eugenio Pascual
Cpl Cornelio Mauricio
Cpl Juan Madamba
Cpl Francisco Cabreros
Cpl Teofilo Aguinaldo
Cpl Nemesio Zumel
Cpl Teofilo Valenzuela
Cpl David Joaquin
Cpl Pedro L Juan
Cpl Santiago Rumbaoan
Capt Estanislao Soria
Capt Laureano Labasay
1st Lt Avelino S Serna
1st Lt Fermin Sumaguit
2d Lt Antonio Arizabal
2d Lt Guillermo Catudan
2d Lt Constantino Padaong
2d Lt Aurelio G Suero
2d Lt Andres Candaroma
1st Lt Osmundo Calip Ch S
1st Sgt Santos F Luzod
Sgt Rodrigo Batoon
Sgt Felixberto Mamaril
Sgt Pedro Maternum
Sgt Amador Califlores
Sgt Pablo Ruiz
Sgt Bonifacio Arzadon

Cpl Lorenzo Jamias
Cpl Teodorico Antonio
Cpl Pedro Maclay
Sgt Miguel Andres
Sgt Antonio Tamayo
Sgt Tomas Mangasep
Sgt Ireneo Abang
Sgt Felix Aguinaldo
Sgt Alfredo Ulit
Cpl Carlomagno Agcaoili
Cpl Eulogio Roca
Cpl Leandro Garces
Cpl Macario Malasig
Cpl Agustin Manzano
Cpl Fidel Canoy
Cpl Anacleto Mamaril
Cpl Jose D Dasalia
Cpl Santiago G Garcia
Cpl Cesario Raquino
Cpl Nicasio Lucero
Cpl Agustin Arcangel
Cpl Leonardo Dalodado
Cpl Miguel Bingayen
Cpl Gregorio S Cariaga
Cpl Antonio Braceros
Cpl Juan Serrano
Cpl Marciano Ancheta
Cpl Domingo Bergonia
Cpl Antonio Tumaneng
Cpl Benjamin Daoisan
Cpl Luis Pambid
Cpl Lauro Santiago
Cpl Melchor Vicente
Cpl Primo Sencol
Pfc Antonio Manding
Pfc Eugenio de Peralta
Pfc Pedro Moreno
Pfc Simeon Galapan
Pfc Feliciano Agbunag
Prs Manuel Bolita
Pfc David Daguio
Pfc Lucas Deus
Pfc Pedro Gali
Pfc Jose Llanes
Pfc Illio Mangabat
Pfc Santos Patitem
Pfc Alejandro Quarte
Pfc Gerardo Tumaneng
Pfc Severo Valera
Pfc Lorenzo Pilar
Pfc Maximo Manglinang
Sgt Apolonio Briosos
Sgt Miguel Dumlao
Sgt Benjamin Umipig
Pfc Casimiro Sanguir
Pfc Manuel V Marcos
Pfc Domingo Namatic
Pfc Calixto Ramil
Pfc Rosendo Fiesta
Pfc Eusebio Luna
Pfc Pedro Acido
Pfc Agrifino Cabangbang
Pfc Alfredo Udaundo
Pfc Tomas Pahed
Pfc Eugenio Guerrero
Pfc Antonio Manding
Pfc Juan Baligad
Pfc Matias Abad
Pfc Federico Teodoro
Pfc Luis Umacas
Pfc Tanagong Pangkis
Pfc Lucio Ravina
Pfc Ceferino Viloria
Pfc Gregorio Macadaeg
Pfc Modesto R Saguibo
Pfc Benjamin Aceret
Pfc Modesto Lagasca
Pfc Leon Barut
Cpl Ramon L Agulay
Cpl Jose L Domingo
Cpl Loreto Fernandez
Cpl Jesus Bucao
Cpl Buenaventura Cariaga
Cpl Geronimo Nicolas
Cpl Gregorio Yoro
Cpl Juanito Bansa
Cpl Florentino Valdez
Cpl Teodoro Mandac
Cpl Jose Corpus
Pfc Florencio Gano
Pfc Cristobal Domondon
Pfc Roberto Berquid
Pfc David Igarata
Pfc Alexander Aces
Pfc Cayetano Corpus
Pfc Zoilo Dodero
Pfc Mariano Fernandez
Pfc Crispin Galut
Pfc Eusebio Godoy
Pfc Francisco Candasan
Pfc Ernesto Quilama
Pfc Dominador Tayjon

Pfc Pricilo Foronda
Prc Esmael Paguyo
Pfc Anselmo P Puncan
Pfc Feliciano Trinidad
Pfc Jesus B Bernabe
Pfc Jose C Almazan
Pfc Fernandido Camaquin
Pfc Federico C Bolosan
Pfc Alejandro P Lucas
Pfc Crispin A Molina
Pfc Regino Mangosing
Pfc Amando Bernabe
Pfc Ramon Ganal
Pfc Petronilo Calipho
Pfc Jose Pacag
Pfc Vicente Siguilla
Pfc Vicente Corales
Pfc Dominador Parel
Pfc Rizal Agbayani
Pfc Casimiro Pucan
Pfc Paulo Lagpacan
Pfc Apolinario Rania
Pfc Maximo Duyas
Pfc Loreto Rabago
Pfc Francisco Rigonan
Pfc Cipriano Villanueva
Pfc Jorge C Santos
Pfc Francisco Bala
Pfc Nicomedes Galeon
Pfc Rufino Cruz
Pfc Maximo Gacula
Pfc Hermogenes Impelido
Pfc Elias Agsalog
Pfc Antonio Bermillo
Pfc Esteban Baclagan
Pfc Jose Candaroma
Pfc Jose Dangtayan
Pfc Justino Edmalim
Pfc David Malasig
Pfc Virgilio Martinez
Pfc Constante Yabes
Pfc Mariano Segundo
Pfc Julio Sumalin
Pfc Dionisio Balmes
Pfc Edwino Venus
Pfc Benjamin Yabes
Pfc Roque Garcia
Pfc Emeterio Ibaan
Pfc Andres Impelido
Pfc Susano Jacinto
Pfc Juan Pizardo
Pfc Prudencio Tadias
Pfc Espiritu Adaon
Pfc Andres Tagatac
Pfc Leodegario Salcedo
Pfc Ignacio Corpuz
Pfc Segundo Laguesma
Pfc Florendo Segundo
Pfc Felizardo Agag
Pfc Simplicio Bunanglag
Pfc Juan Campos
Pfc Serafin Damco
Pfc Marcelo Felix
Pfc Simeon Salcedo
Pvt Laureto Beronillo
Pvt Eugenio Sebastian
Pvt Cesario Moñoz
Pvt Ireneo Melchor
Pvt Gil Echiverri
Pvt Juan Camaygay
Pvt Domingo Yadas
Pvt Marcelino Pajarillo
Pvt Alfredo Paraiso
Pvt Ely Andres
Pvt Isidro Gonzaga
Pvt William Pompa
Pvt Agustin Agdigos
Pvt Pedro Yadao
Pvt Benito Garcia
Pvt Justo Asuncion
Pvt Catalino Magno
Pvt Petronillo Mazanillo
Pvt Florendo Navarro
Pvt Mariano Madamba
Pvt Fred Bumanglag
Pvt Francisco Aquino
Pfc Luis Agulay
Pfc Leoncio Barbosa
Pfc Cesar Aglipay
Pfc Orlino Cabacungan
Pfc Agustin Cardona
Pfc Laureano Duldulao
Pfc Federico Ibarra
Pfc Alfredo Martinez
Pfc Aurelio Pataray
Pfc Toribio Yadao
Pfc Santiago Simplicio
Pfc Julio Ubasa
Pfc Pacifico Viloria
Pfc Pablo G Yadno
Pfc Celedonio Guerrero
Pfc Prisco Guzman

Pfc Agustin Quitoriano
Pfc Roman Ramos
Pfc Juan Respicio
Pfc Eduardo Agno
Pfc Dionisio Rafanan
Pfc Isidro Respicio
Pfc Inocencio Reyes
Pfc Sixto Bumanglag
Pfc Mariano Gomez
Pfc Marcelino Rafanan
Pfc Alfredo Vialza
Pfc Esteban Agustin
Pfc Sixto Cabancalan
Pfc Jose Chanco
Pfc Farinas Clemente
Pfc Romarico Gaces
Pvt Esteban Pascual
Pvt Martin Daliente
Pvt Federico Miguel
Pvt Jose Manzanillo
Pvt Antonio Yanana
Pvt Sotero Ibaan
Pvt Juan Saludares
Pvt Lazaro Tamayo
Pvt Roman Pascual
Pvt Lucio Sanchez
Pvt Domingo Cabanos
Pvt Florendo Macadangdang
Pvt Miguel Tariga
Pvt Brigido Sagucio
Pvt Bartolome Gacula
Pvt Domingo Mendez
Pvt Alfredo Cadiente
Pvt Envegualdo Agramon
Pvt Antonio Cayetano
Pvt Vicente Ramos
Pvt Jose Lacar
Pvt Rufo Tuazon
Pvt Jose Quitoriano
Pvt Geronimo Hidalgo
Pvt Cresencio Rosal
Pvt Carmelo Roda
Pvt Serafin Lubrin
Pvt Alfredo Rageal
Pvt Melchor Urami
Pvt Maximo Calibuso
Pvt Ricarte Dumlao
Pvt Venancio Cacpal
Pvt Roque Flores
Pvt Jose M Garcia
Pvt Honorio Diego
Pfc Nicasio Iloreta
Pfc Mariano Lalucam
Pfc Bernardo Peña
Pvt Fortunato Anteola
Pvt Jose Ramos
Pvt Regino Cafirma
Pvt Crispin Eugenio
Pvt Justo Duldulao
Pvt Santiago Lagutan
Pvt Cornelio Isaguirre
Pvt Joaquin Tuazon
Pvt Esteban Raymundo
Pvt Hilario Visco
Pvt Mauricio Gameta
Pvt Agustin Rigonan
Pvt Basilio Pacris
Pvt Arsenio Diza
Pvt Demetrio Agustin
Pvt Pedro Palafox
Jvt Justo Ancheta
Pvt Pedro Rigonan
Pvt Nicasio Ratuita
Pvt Marcos L Failma
Pvt Romualdo Ramos
Pvt Ubaldo J Sadrarin
Pvt Andres A Aguete
Pvt Amparo Sigue
Pvt Julian Paguibitan
Pvt Bernardino Malabed
Pvt Pedro G Faraon
Pvt Ricardo Ines
Pvt Angel Paguntalon
Pvt Ciriaco Isabelo
Pvt Pedro Lampitoc
Pvt Nicolas Malilay
Pvt Liberato Asuncion
Pvt Alfonso Viernes
Pvt Francisco Garcia
Pvt Macario Castillo
Pvt Francisco Gappi
Pvt Julio Sacramento
Pvt Mariano Vicente
Pvt Vicente Mariano
Pvt Manuel Calsada
Pvt Pascual Calilan
Pvt Andres Readiquque
Pvt Felipe Acacio
Pvt Felipe Macatubal
Pvt Bonifacio A Dimaya
Pvt Elpidio Agpalasin
Pvt Esteban Aquino

Pvt Toribio Camit
Pvt Ricardo Callos
Pvt Alberto Domingo
Pvt Tranquilino Gaoat
Pvt Marcelo Bacnat
Pvt Inocencio Calaro
Pvt Andres Farinas
Pvt Pedro Mateo
Pvt Rafael Badua
Pvt Emeterio Barroga
Pvt Manuel Batoon
Pvt Emilio Beronilla
Pvt Victoria Laguna
Pvt Rufino Pasalo
Pvt Eusebio Pascual
Pvt Rogelio Ruiz
Pvt Fortunato Anteola
Pvt Gabriel Idnay
Pvt Pablo Mades
Pvt Fred Foronda
Pvt Reynaldo Agao
Pvt Demetrio Rallioca
Pvt Elpidifero Ipac
Pvt Ciriaco Caraang
Pvt Julio Fernandez
Pvt Enrique Castillo
Pvt Edilberto Sabugo
Pvt Julio T Fernandez
Pvt Henry L Rigonan
Pvt Silvestre Almazan
Pvt Daniel Pacunayan
Pvt Alfredo G Ganal
Pvt Alfonso de los Reyes
Pvt Rufo Mercado
Pvt Donato Calannay
Pvt Anacleto Cafirma
Pvt Andres Faraon
Pvt Primo Braceras
Pvt Artemio Layugan
Pvt Porfirio Talledo
Pvt Alfredo Vergara
Pvt Federico Luna
Pvt Justo Lagua
Pvt Aurelio Corpuz
Pvt Canuto Pinpin
Pvt Abraham Santos
Pvt Pablo Caday
Pvt Antonio Daggay
Pvt Andres Torres
Pvt Lorenzo Corpuz
Pvt Agapito Sangel
Pvt Rufino Guira
Pvt Fermin Gonzales
Pvt Miguel Pagaduan
Pvt Silvino Sibucao
Pvt Gregorio G. Valdez
Pvt Teodoro P. Aldaca
Pvt Luis S Delizo
Pvt Anastacio G Tapac
Pvt Ignacio Bayabas
Pvt Manrique Galingasan
Pvt Feliciano Felicitas
Pvt Aniceto Alejandro
Pvt Vicente A Arquiliano
Pvt Eugenio Capati
Pvt Benigno Dar
Pvt Teodoro Suyat
Pvt Apolonio Galiza
Pvt Pedro Bacnat
Pvt Tomen Blas
Pvt Jesus Belleza
Pvt Eugenio Tumapiat
Pvt Zacarias Eda
Pvt Feliciano Olivas
Pvt Akante Mario
Pvt Eelesforo Baldas
Pvt Angel Ortal
Pvt Demetrio Subla
Pvt Federico Escobar
Pvt Pedro Altenado
Pvt Alfredo Bayag
Pvt Patricio Balisacan
Pvt Emeterio de los Reyes
Pvt Vicente Villanueva
Pvt Fidel Adriatico
Pvt Angel Aquino
Pvt Niapuro Ariola
Pvt Pedro Billones
Pvt Cesario Barroga
Pvt Celedonio Claro
Pvt Roman de la Cruz
Pvt Bernardino Caluya
Pvt Eusebio Jamias
Pvt Eulalio Mariano
Pvt Loreto Nacnac
Pvt Policarpio Pataray
Pvt Felipe Rosal
Pvt Angel Ribugago
Pvt Ignacio Medina
Pvt Jose Tuliao
Pvt Domingo Yoro
Pvt Alberto Baras

Pvt Jesus Quiaoit
Pvt Honorio Dalit
Pvt Cirilo G Ramiscal
Pvt Miguel Acierto
Pvt Aniceto Padre
Pvt Sabas C Aquino
Pvt Aurelio B Sagun
Pvt Francisco Gandeza
Pvt Ignacio O Progreso
Pvt Marcos V Manuel
Pvt Teodoro V Lazaro
Pvt Ricardo C Sahagun
Pvt Benito A Bayag
Pvt Federico B. Cabotaje
Pvt Feliciano R Pascua
Pvt Reonal R Melquiades
Pvt Avelino de Lara
Pvt Leocadio Bumogas
Pvt Celestino Guittap
Pvt Telesforo Ulep
Pvt Ponciano Dolores
Pvt Primitivo Tapia
Pvt Florentino Salud
Pvt Mariano Francia
Pvt Modesto Ablao
Pvt Santiago Salvador
Pvt Arcadio Ludadit
Pvt Luis Baldas
Pvt Telesforo Cablay
Pvt Crispin Ramos
Pvt Deogracias Saturnino
Pvt Juan Balicaso
Pvt Eduardo Bucao
Pvt Marcos Pilo
Pvt Dalmacio Natividad
Pvt Ceferino Tacod
Pvt Crispin Abbac
Pvt Salvador Adona
Pvt Lazaro Aguibitin
Pvt Federico Bermilio
Pvt Antonio Balais
Pvt Pacito Cabunao
Pvt Angelino Cirilo
Pvt Paulo Cudanes
Pvt Jovencio Foronda
Pvt Anselmo Manuel
Pvt Emetario Masian
Pvt Liberato Pambid
Pvt Francisco Perlas
Pvt Tiburcio Ramiro
Pvt Crispin Taasin
Pvt Simeon Bose
Pvt Julio Tiro
Pvt Geronimo Taeza
Pvt Delfin Balucas
Pvt Eufenio Castro
Pvt Marino Cristal
Pvt Victor Dicano
Pvt Julian Duco
Pvt Angel Gandeza
Pvt Marciano Martinez
Pvt Amador Santos
Pvt Felipe Umadac
Pvt Juan Corpuz
Pvt Felipe Constantino
Pvt Catalino Magno
Pvt Isabelo Gallardo
Pvt Isaias Asuncion
Pvt Eulalio Cagto
Pvt Eusebio Hainar
Pvt Graciano Alcaide
Pvt Mariano Bagoyo
Pvt Florenda Agliam
Pvt Bonifacio Dimalanta
Pvt Manuel Gandeza
Pvt Feliciano Gania
Pvt Rodolfo Cudiamat
Pvt Baltazar Arciaga
Pvt Eugenio Labastida
Pvt Mariano Gewan
Pvt Benjamin Cruz
Pvt Teodoro Domingo
Pvt Florentino Echanis
Pvt Estifanio Galaytes
Pvt Ernesto Nacionales
Pvt Jose Sotelo
Pvt Jose Valentin
Pvt Antonio Negrito
Pvt Santiago de Lara
Pvt Alejandro Bangasan
Pvt Francisco Mangornong
Pvt Francisco Bersamin
Pvt Remigio Alvester
Pvt Gerardo Guieb
Pvt Alfredo Lasmarias
Pvt Ariston Barroga
Pvt Agustin Sanchez
Pvt Segundo Ancheta
Pvt Carlos Rindon
Pvt Manuel Galleta
Pvt Salvador Andaquig
Pvt Damaso Acosta

Pvt Avelino Pallaya	Pvt Jose Abarra
Pvt Jose Umalia	Pvt Ernesto Cortez

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MACMULLIN:

RAFAEL PARGAS
Lt Col
Chief of Staff

(Sgd) SOFRONIO Z CONCEPCION
Major, AGS, PA
Adjutant General

Distribution:
"A"

Appendix D

HEADQUARTERS
USAFIP AREA COMMAND
Camp Spencer
APO 70

GENERAL ORDERS: 15 January 1946
NUMBER 7

PURPLE HEART — Award

By virtue of authority vested in the Commanding Officer, USAFIP Area Command, APO 70 by the Commanding General, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, APO 707 and under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-45, as amended, a PURPLE HEART Medal is awarded by the Commanding Officer, USAFIP Area Command to the following named Officer:

2D LT CIRIACO GALANG, ASN-Unkn, Repl & Cas Bn

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MACMULLIN:

OFFICIAL:

RAFAEL PARGAS
Lt Col GSC
Chief of Staff

(SGD) SOFRONIO Z CONCEPCION
Major, AGS, PA

Distribution:
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HEADQUARTERS
USAFIP AREA COMMAND
Camp Spencer

SPECIAL ORDERS 25 January 1946
NUMBER 9

	Section
Award of the Purple Heart — 15th Infantry, PA	**I**
Award of the Purple Heart (Posthumous) — 15th Inf PA	**II**

SECTION I

By virtue of authority vested in the Commanding Officer, USAFIP AREA COMMAND APO 70 by the Commanding General, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, APO 707, and under the provisions of Army

Regulations 600-45, as amended, a Purple Heart Medal is awarded by the Commanding Officer, USAFIP AREA COMMAND to each of the following named Officers and Enlisted Men of the 15th Infantry, USAFIP, NL:

2d Lt Elias Asuncion
F/Sgt Alfredo Duldulao
Sgt Francisco Urquillia
Sgt Tomas Mangit
Sgt Cipriano Dungcasi
Cpl Crispin A Eugenio
Cpl Antonio Albano
Pfc Luis Vinoya
Pfc Severo Talingdan
Pfc Antonio Manding
Pfc Emilio Puyot
Pfc Diego Sapaden
Pvt Vicente Riotoc
Pvt Francisco Padaca
Pvt Feliciano Pascua
Pvt Pedro Gorospe
Pvt Aurelio Leano
Pvt Modesto Mateo
Pvt Felix Arcibal
Pvt Remigio Cabanos

SECTION II

By virtue of authority vested in the Commanding Officer, USAFIP AREA COMMAND, APO 70 by the Commanding General, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, APO 707 and under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-46, as amended, a Purple Heart Medal is awarded by the Commanding Officer, USAFIP AREA COMMAND to each of the following named Officers and Enlisted Men of the 15th Infantry, USAFIP, NL, (POSTHUMOUS):

2d Lt Eliseo Nuval
2d Lt Florentino Apostol
Sgt Marcos Rigonan
Sgt Roman Galiza
Cpl Pedro Maglay
Cpl Patrocinio Aguinaldo
Cpl Felix Palafox
Pfc Agrifino Saturnino
Pfc Braulio Edralin
Pfc Francisco Esmillo
Pfc Ildefonso Gasmen
Pfc Sotelo Magin
Pfc Alejandro Salvador
Pfc Marquez Unget
Pfc Basilio Icari
Pfc Pedro Aganun
Pfc Mariano Malakas
Pfc Melecio Gamyao
Pfc Demetrio Soller
Pfc Abelardo Luna
Pfc Alejandro Bersamin
Pvt Segundo Ines
Pvt Dominador Cabonco
Pvt Lolito Paguirigan
Pvt Filemon Yoro
Pvt Mario Albano
Pvt Felipe Davaoan
Pvt Benjamin Garcia
Pfc Cayabo Dangas
Pvt Alfredo Abad
Pvt Pvt Andres Alconcel
Pvt Bernardo Amlag
Pvt Dioscoro Espera
Pvt Silvino Egaen
Pvt Jose Gayed
Pvt Fernando Labicani
Pvt Jose Parado
Pvt Jaime Tacala
Pvt Pacifico Baldovino
Pvt Juan Abella
Pvt Dionisio Bella
Pvt Jaime Ibalio
Pvt Federico Juan
Pvt Irenio Lagpacan
Pvt Timoteo Lorenzo
Pvt Antonio Rafael
Pvt Catalino Saludes
Pvt Eusebio Tumamao
Pvt Leoncio Tacayama
Pvt Marcelo Badua
Pvt Jose Batac
Pvt Lorenzo Mino
Pvt Fernandico Castillo
Pvt Vicente Mabanag
Pvt Elias Tugas
Pvt Macario Dodonggo

Pvt Elpidio Garcia
Pvt Villinor Tapon
Pvt Melchor Ancheta
Pvt Paulino Gallesma
Pvt Emilio Dagdagan
Pvt Simeon Guzman
Pvt Eusebio Baluran
Pvt Felix D Gonzales
Pvt Petronilo Pitpit
Pvt Ceferino Urcia
Pvt Felipe D Abiva
Pvt Nemesio Yoro
Pvt Gregorio Ganutan
Pvt Juan Doniego
Pvt Modesto dela Cruz
Pvt Antonio Balais
Pvt Bernardino Divina
Pvt Jose Alnas
Pvt Federico Guzon
Pvt Agapito Trinidad
Pvt Carmelo Diego

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MACMULLIN:

RAFAEL PARGAS
Lt Col GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

(SGD) SOFRONIO Z CONCEPCION
Major, AGS, PA
Adjutant General

Distribution:
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HEADQUARTERS
USAFIP AREA COMMAND
Camp Spencer
APO 70

GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 19

19 February 1946

Section

Amendment to General Orders No. 15 .... **I**
Award of PURPLE HEART .... **II**

Section I

1. General Orders Number 15, this headquarters, cs, is amended to include therein the following names:

3D LT GERONIMO CABILIN, O-34006 FA, 24th FA Bn PA
3D LT FELIPE A SAAVEDRA, O-34348 FA, 24th FA Bn PA
3D LT LAURO M HILARIO, O-22578 CAC, 24th FA Bn PA

2. The above named officers are automatically raised to the rank of SECOND LIEUTENANT effective 1 November 1945. Auth: Par 1, CO #273 Army Headquarters, Commonwealth of the Philippines, APO 75, dated 20 December 1945.

Section II

By virtue of authority vested in the Commanding Officer, USAFIP Area Command, APO 70, by the Commanding General, UNITED STATES ARMY

FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, APO 707, and under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-45, as amended, a PURPLE HEART Medal is awarded by the Commanding Officer, USAFIP Area Command, APO 70 to each of the following named officer and enlisted man:

1ST LT GELACIO L PARLAN, (3rd Bn, 1st Pang Regt) Replacement and Casualty Battalion

Pvt Rafael Baludbud, "F" Co., 2d Bn, 121st Inf USAFIP, NL

BY ORDER OF COLONEL VOLCKMANN:

OFFICIAL:

RAFAEL PARGAS
Lt Col GSC
Chief of Staff

(SGD) SOFRONIO Z CONCEPCION
Major, AGS, PA
Adjutant General

Distribution:
"A"

Section V — BOOK REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A — COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY: ITS LEGAL ASPECT

B — THE ETHNOHISTORY OF NORTHERN LUZON

C — BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOK REVIEWS:

Adamin A. Tallow, *Command Responsibility: Its Legal Aspect*
Manila: JMC Press, Inc., 1965. Pp. xxxii + 472. Price ₱25.00

Reviewed by:
Ricardo A. Arcilla
Director, Graduate School
University of Manila

II — Preliminary remarks.—Dr. Adamin A. Tallow in this book has attempted to integrate or consolidate in one reading material the different doctrines on *Command Responsibility* as adjudged by different tribunals of different countries at different times. This book has been written along a thesis format; in fact in its *Preface,* the author has made it clear that this work was submitted as a doctoral dissertation in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at the University of Sto. Tomas. However, it has no bibliography as required in all scholarly work; perhaps this was obviously omitted to reduce the printing cost.

II — Contents.—As a formal requirement for master's thesis or doctoral dissertation, the Introductory Chapter (Chapter I) opens with the "Statement of the Problem," followed by the "Definition of Terms" and "Historical Background." Perhaps, it should have been better if a survey of related studies or literature on the same topic has been included in this Introductory Chapter so as to satisfy the requirement of a thesis or dissertation as desired by the Bureau of Private Schools.

Chapter II gives the laws under which the United Nations should proceed in the trial of War Criminals, while Chapter III deals with "War Crimes" and "War Criminals" as defined in chapter I. The "Principles Involved in Command Responsibility" have been the basis of discussion in Chapter IV, followed by the discussion on the "Laws of Land Warfare and Their Violations" in Chapter V. Then Chapter VI deals with the Jurisdiction of Courts to try War Criminals, and the "Evidence in War Crimes Trials" is contained in Chapter VII. The "Punishment and Correction of Guilty War Criminals" is the main topic of Chapter VIII, which is followed by the discussion on the "Liability of Heads or Chiefs of States" in Chapter IX.

For defenses in these war crimes trials, the author gives some ideas on whether "Acts of State" (Chapter X) and "Superior Orders" (Chapter XI) could be legitimate defenses; the legal aspect of the order "Shoot to Kill" has been discussed in Chapter XII.

Chapter XIII deals with the dissenting opinions of Justices Murphy and Rutledge in the Yamashita case and the majority opinion of the Court through Chief Justice Stone in the said case, and Chapter XIV gives "The Facts, the Law, and the Consequences of the Nuremberg Trial." Chapter XV explains "The Theory of Command Responsibility as Expounded by the Secretary of Justice" (not "P.I." but "Phil."), and "A Synopsis of the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal of (for) the Far East on Tojo, et al" is the topic in Chapter XVI, followed by the "Responsibility under Martial Law" in Chapter XVII. As expected, the concluding chapter (Chapter XVIII) gives the "Recapitulation."

III — Observations and comments.—This doctoral dissertation, *Command Responsibility: Its Legal Aspect,* opens in its second paragraph of the first page with a bold categorical statement:

> "Command responsibility" rule *is not recognized* under the Philippine penal laws, which has been very well demonstrated in the now famous Alba, Et Al, and Zulueta Cases . . . (italics, supplied).

But the author easily turns about face when he says in the following pages: *Philippine Courts Decisions, where command responsibility is brought to a focus* (page 6), citing two cases:

(a) People vs. Castelo (G.R. No. L-10774, May 30, 1964)[1]: the author says:

> . . . In fine, ex-Secretary Castelo's conviction was because of his part in the planning, preparation, or initiation of the murder plot, that is, for "command responsibility" which the trial court and the Supreme Court of the Philippines have no inclination to dispute as clearly and absolutely indicated in their decisions. (Pp. 9-10).

(b) Gonzales vs. Hechanova (G. R. No. L-21897, Oct. 22, 1963; 60 Off. Gaz., No. 6, p. 802): again the author says:

> The implication of the judgment of the highest Court of the land declaring "that said importation is not sanctioned by law and is contrary to its provisions" is that the one who directed and authorized the importation of rice by the Department of National Defense in 1963 *is*

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[1] It should have been better if the author in citing a court case in this scholarly work should indicate the facts and figures as are usually indicated by ordinary law practioner in his legal research, rather than be satisfied with the comments found in newspapers, which are secondary sources.

> *guilty under the "command responsibility theory,"* which by deduction, the Supreme Court "has no inclination to dispute." (Pp. 12-13, italics supplied).

It is understandable, however, that the boldness of denying the existence of the doctrine of command responsibility in the penal laws of the Philippines is a common attitude of those who are familiar with the rules, precedence and procedure in military circle. In fact the author is a retired army officer with the rank of Brigadier General; he utilizes the technical manuals and literature used by army personnel in defining his position. The author has overlooked, however, the fact that command responsibility is recognized in this country under the second category of *principal, i.e., by inducement* as defined in Article 17 of the Revised Penal Code. For example, one by reason of his official position or influence may direct another to commit or to omit something; under this situation, the former does not *directly participate* in the commission of the act (as in the first category of *principal: by direct participation),* nor does he *indispensably cooperate* in the doing of an act (as in the third category of *principal: by indispensable cooperation),* yet his act is blameworthy by inducing another to do or not to do — *command responsibility.*

Furthermore, in purely civil transactions there is also in the Philippine legal system a prevailing doctrine of *respondeat superior;* this is another aspect of legal relation which is akin with, if not analogous to, command responsibility in another terminology. Of course, as understood in military parlance, command responsibility has a wider meaning.

Confusion is created in the minds of those who go over the text of *Command Responsibility: Its Legal Aspect;* upon reading only its Table of Contents, the reader will be prompted to ask: Does the author like to justify the validity of the proceedings in the trials of War Criminals? or Is he intending to give legal aspect of War Crimes Trials?

The inquiry into, or examination of, the laws governing the proceedings in the trials of War Criminals, the identification of "War Crimes" and "War Criminals," the laws violated by them, the jurisdiction of the tribunals trying the War Criminals, the evidence in War Crimes trials, the punishment to be imposed upon those guilty of war crimes, and the different defenses offered — all these point to one conclusion: the validity of the proceedings or the legal aspect of the War Crimes trials.

It should also be noted here that the authority to try War Criminals before an International Military Tribunal is definitely settled; history has recorded that trials of this nature of crimes were made before two famous International Military Tribunals — one at Nuremberg and the other for the Far East.[2] However, in addition to what the author has cited in his book, there was a mild attempt in the Philippines to question the authority of the Republic of the Philippines to try War Criminals. Thus when Lt. Gen. Shigenori Kuruda, Commanding General of the Japanese Imperial Forces in the Philippines, was tried before the Philippine Military Commission, convened by the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines by authority of Executive Order No. 68, series of 1947, issued by the President of the Philippines, he challenged the jurisdiction of the said Commission on several grounds. Chief Justice Moran of the Supreme Court of the Philippines resolved the issues, among which, in this language:

> In accordance with the generally accepted principles of international law of the present day, including the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention and significant precedents of international jurisprudence established by the United Nations, all those persons, military or civilians, who have been guilty of planning, preparing or waging a war of aggression and incidental thereto, in violation of the laws and customs of war, of humanity and civilization, are liable therefor. Consequently, in the promulgation and enforcement of Executive Order No. 68, the President of the Philippines has acted in conformity with the generally accepted principles and practices of international law which are part of our Constitution. (Kuruda vs. Jalandoni, *et al.*, 83 Phil. 171, 177).

This book could have been reduced to more than one-half of its length and thickness, if several long direct quotations or flagrant lifting of long materials without enclosing them with quotation marks were avoided. For example, the direct quotations running to several pages which are picked up at random may be cited: Pages 10 to 12, 13 to 16, 74 to 91, 135 to 137, 138 to 142, 157 to 160, 198 to 200, 202 to 207. These citations of long direct quotations do not include those that occupy one full page. It should be noted, however, that "an excerpt from a periodical, a book, or a report should be as short as possible, rarely occupying more than one-half of a thesis page, and never made more than one full page."[3]

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[2] For details of the documentary records of negotiations for this kind of Tribunal, please refer to the Report of Robert H. Jackson, *International Conference on Military Trials,* Department of State Publication, No. 3080 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1949). Pp. xx + 441.

[3] William Giles Campbell, *Form and Style in Thesis Writing* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1954), p. 12.

Also attention should be made that there are evidences of lifting *verbatim* of long materials without enclosing them with quotation marks. The following examples taken at random may be cited: The materials on pages 36 to 40 of the book were lifted from pages 142 to 143 of the *Lawyers Journal* (Vol. XI, No. 4, April 30, 1946), under "War Criminals," prepared by The American Historical Association; pages 151 to 156 were lifted from the said *Journal (ibid)* page 140; pages 161 to 164, from *Journal (ibid)* page 141; pages 169 to 170, from *Journal (ibid),* pages 143 to 144; pages 180 to 182, from *Journal (ibid),* page 144; pages 237 to 239, from *Journal (ibid),* page 146; pages 266 to 268, from *Journal (ibid)* pages 144 to 145; pages 292 to 293, from *Journal (ibid),* pages 145 to 146. Similarly the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Murphy appearing in the book on pages 307 to 314 has been lifted from the same *Lawyers Journal* (April 30, 1946) on pages 154 to 158, which have been the reproduction of the whole decision published in Volume 327 of the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and still reproduced in the *Lawyers Edition* of the same Reports, Volume 90, pages 449 to 545.

Some inaccuracies either in the historical facts or in the statement of facts have been noted. For example, in the middle of the second paragraph on page 43 of the book this statement appears:

> Hence, thus command responsibility after decades of quiescence had taken a new life. This was carried into the *Constitution of the Revolutionary Government* at Malolos, Bulacan, which was proclaimed, with General Aguinaldo as President, on June 23, 1898, and contained in Chapter III of Military Justice, Articles 23-31-87 . . . (italics supplied).

In the first place, this Document of June 23, 1898, is not a *Constitution.* Gregorio F. Zaide in his *The Philippine Revolution*[4] calls this a *Decree* (p. 203), while Maximo M. Kalaw in his *The Development of Philippine Politics*[5] calls this a *Proclamation* (p. 115). There were only five known Constitutions under Filipino workmanship noted by Teodoro M. Kalaw in his *Planes Constitucionales para Filipinas,*[6] namely: (a) "Constitucion Provisional de la Republica de Filipinas" prepared by Isabelo Artacho and Felix Ferrer and approved at Biak-na-Bato on November 1, 1897; (b) "La Constitucion de Makabulos" (for the Government of Central Luzon) of April 17, 1898; (c) "Constitucion Provisional de Filipinas" prepared by Mariano Ponce in Hongkong as directed by

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[4] Published by The Modern Book Company, Manila, 1954, Pp. 382.

[5] Published by Oriental Commercial Co., Inc., 1926. Pp. 491.

[6] Published by Bureau of Printing, Manila, 1934. Pp. 480.

Aguinaldo, of April, 1898; (d) "Programa Constitucional de la Republica Filipina," prepared by Apolinario Mabini, June 6, 1898, and (e) "La Constitucion de Malolos" (Constitution of the Philippine Republic) proclaimed by Aguinaldo on January 21, 1899. Furthermore, this Decree of June 23, 1898 (called *Constitution* in the book) contains only 33 Articles; it has no Article 87.[7]

Another error noted is found on page 45: " . . . the Constitution of the Philippine Republic, *drafted and approved on January 20, 1899* . . ." The truth is that said Constitution, after prolonged debate, was finally approved by the Malolos Congress on November 29, 1898, signed by Pedro A. Paterno on January 20, 1899, and proclaimed and promulgated by Aguinaldo on January 21, 1899.

Care should be observed in lifting materials from published works. For example, on page 41 of the book appears on its footnote: "Wm Winthrop, *Military Law and Precedents,* . . . page 1"; this should be *page 15;* the first name of Winthrop is not abbreviated. And in the discussion on pages 42 to 43 of the book, the materials were lifted from Winthrop's from pages 45 to 46, and the materials of the book on pages 46 to 54 were lifted from Winthrop's from pages 878 to 889.

Caution should also be observed in incorporating materials from other sources. Winthrop on page 878, in discussing *double amenability,* uses the following language:

> . . . The officer or soldier may be brought to trial by court-martial for offence against the Articles of war and by a civil tribunal for civil crime, the offences not being the "same" but distinct, the court which first assumes jurisdiction, by the arrest of the offender or otherwise, being the one to be permitted to pass upon the case . . .

The lifting continues until the end of the paragraph without enclosing it with quotation marks. But this is not the only question here. While the situation as cited may be true in the United States, it may not be true here, for our Constitution provides under the "double jeopardy" clause:

> No person shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same act (Art. III, Sec. 1(20)).

The second sentence of the foregoing constitutional provision does not appear in the "double jeopardy" clause of the Constitution of the United States (*vide* 5th Amendment); the test is not "the same offense" but "the same act."

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[7] For complete text of this Decree, please see Appendix "C" of Kalaw, *The Development of Philippine Politics,* Pp. 423-429.

Lastly in citing a case, care should be observed in giving the correct name or title and the correct dates when the case has been promulgated. For example: on page 307 of the book, Chapter XII has this caption: "Dissenting Opinions of Mr. Justice Murphy and Rutledge in the Case of *U.S.A. vs. Tomoyuki Yamashita ...*" and in the footnotes on pages 314, 315, 316, and 319, this case has been labeled: "U.S.A. vs. Tomoyuki Yamashita," bearing different dates. But as recorded in the official Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, the title of the case appears: "In the Matter of the Application of General Tomoyuki Yamashita (No. 61, Miscellaneous); General Tomoyuki Yamashita vs. Lieutenant General Welhelm D. Styer (No. 672)", published in Volume 327 of the Supreme Court Report, pages 1 to 81, reproduced in the Lawyers Edition of the Same Reports, Volume 90, pages 449 to 545, and still reproduced in the local *Lawyers Journal* (Vol. XI, No. 4, April 30, 1946), pages 148 to 168.

Except for the observations noted, these compilations entitled *Command Responsibility: Its Legal Aspect* may serve as good *Readings* for all the topics therein indicated.

Doctor Tallow, however, should be congratulated for this honest attempt to consolidate in one volume some materials relating to War Crimes and War Criminals. Those who have no sufficient time to go to libraries for information on the matter will find this volume a handy reference. As correctly expressed in its *Preface,* this book is "the first of its kind in the Philippines."

ABOUT THE REVIEWER

Dr. Ricardo A. Arcilla is at present the Director of the Graduate School, and concurrently the Dean of Discipline, Professor of Law, and Head of the Dtpartment of Social Sciences in the University of Manila.

He is a holder of Ph.B. (1934), Ll.B. (1938), Ll.M. (1948), and Ph.D. in Political Science (1950) from the University of Santo Tomas, Manila.

Dr. Arcilla is also a reserved officer, Judge Advocate General Service, Armed Forces of the Philippines with the rank of Captain.

During the Japanese occupation he joined the Sixth Military District Guerrilla Movement under then Colonel Macario Peralta, Jr. He took an active part in the defense in the case of Kuruda vs. Jalandoni, et al. *(83 Phil. 171) when the jurisdiction of the Philippines was challenged to try war criminals. He is a life-member of the Philippine Historical Association.*

THE ETHNOHISTORY OF NORTHERN LUZON

By Felix Keesing, Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1962, 362 p. Indices.

Reviewed by:
Mario D. Zamora
Department of Anthropology
University of the Philippines

This book *The Ethnohistory of Northern Luzon* by Felix Keesing, a well-known American anthropologist and specialist on the Philippines, illustrates how the disciplines of history and anthropology can be of great use to each other. The main aim of this significant book is to examine in detail "the various existing theories of migrations and relationships" between the lowland and highland peoples of northern Luzon by the use of early Spanish accounts of the region. A secondary objective is to show "how the use of such a documentary record makes it possible to demonstrate processes of cultural persistence and change." For this purpose, northern Luzon is grouped into nine areas, each comprising a lowland zone and adjacent mountains. The author has drawn heavily from ethnographic, ecological, demographic, linguistic and archaeological evidences. The book concludes with a summary, an interpretation of the documentary materials, a discussion of suggestions for further investigation and the wider comparative implications of the research.

This book is the product of the collaborative field research efforts of the late Felix Keesing and his wife in the northern Luzon mountains; it has evolved from the work done on contrasting two groups: the Lepanto or Northern Kankanai (wet-terracing villagers) and the Isneg or Apayao (dry-gardening hamlet dwellers). With this preliminary detailed exploration of the records of Spanish times that has significance for interpreting the Isneg history and culture,

> "The experiment appeared so rewarding that, after consultations with several anthropological colleagues interested in the Northern Luzon mountain groups, the same method of complication and analysis was applied to the rest of the Cagayan valley and its mountain hinterlands. With the northern and eastern parts of this zone so treated, it was decided to round out the picture by assembling corresponding materials on the south and west sides of the mountains, that is, the Pangasinan plains and Ilocos coast."

The author has attempted to utilize Spanish and other sources for ethnohistorical synthesis and interpretation. His main period of concern is from 1572, the date of the arrival of the first Spanish expedition in northern Luzon, to the end of the 18th century. Later records have been consulted for demographic and cultural data. Keesing's sources include mainly Blair and Robertson's *The Philippine Islands, 1793-1898,* 54 volumes; Professor H. Otley Beyer's documents and unpublished records; a collection of Augustinian mission documents by Angel Perez (1904); Isabelo delos Reyes' *Historia de Ilocos;* Julian Malumbres' 3-volume *Historia* covering Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and Mt. Province and Manuel Buzeta's encyclopedic *Diccionario* of the Philippines compiled in the mid-19th century. Other sources include bibliographies from the Newberry Library in Chicago in relation to its Ayer collection of Philippine publications and unpublished documents. Professor Fred Eggan, an outstanding American anthropologist and specialist on northern Luzon, has also been cited by the author. John Phelan's book *The Hispanization of the Philippines* has likewise been studied. Old and modern maps have also been consulted for identifying place names and other geographic materials.

In order to give the historian and other readers an idea of his approach his research design is hereby presented:

> "1. The numbers, distribution, and characteristics — racial, linguistic, and cultural — of the lowland populations at the time of initial Spanish contacts.
>
> 2. Subsequent changes among such populations in the course of Christianization and Hispanization.
>
> 3. The presence of any groups in the mountains when the Spaniards arrived, and the retreat of lowlanders into the high country in the face of Spanish pressures.
>
> 4. River and ridge systems between lowland and mountain areas which could best serve as migration pathways; trading routes which might be clues to such pathways.
>
> 5. Varying ecological zones marked by differences in terrain, rainfall, natural resources, and other features which would have called for reformulations of culture by groups occupying them.
>
> 6. The numbers, distribution, and characteristics of the mountain peoples as records make them known.
>
> 7. Penetration of the mountain areas by Spanish military expeditions and missionaries, and the responses of the different populations.
>
> 8. Comparison of mountain groups with lowland groups at all periods, to weigh the extent of likenesses and differences, and to test hypotheses of possible relationships.

A number of critical, or diagnostic, factors have been especially noted:

1. Stability and change in ethnic and linguistic boundaries.
2. Locations of gold where rivers enter the plains, which could have brought about occupation of the mountains to work this resource, wanted by pre-Spanish traders from neighboring Asian areas.
3. Scattered or concentrated settlement, taking account of early Spanish resettlement policies.
4. Dry and wet cropping, and the distribution of irrigated terracing.
5. Use of different crops, including plants introduced in historic times.
6. Distribution patterns of a number of specific cultural elements, such as use of work animals, the ceramic arts, tooth-blackening, betel-chewing, and ritual drinking of sugar-cane or rice wine.
7. Extent of development of leadership and class structures.
8. Value systems for the individual and group, as expressed in religious beliefs and other matters.
9. Warfare and headhunting as shaping intergroup relations.
10. Trading and other ties, especially between lowland and mountain peoples.
11. Anti-Spanish movements, including revolts and regressions to older cultural patterns."

The regions covered in this study are: The Pangasinan-Ilocos region, Pangasinan area, Southern Ilocos area, Central Ilocos, Northern Ilocos, Cagayan region, Northwest Cagayan area, lower Cagayan, Chico river area, middle Cagayan and upper Cagayan.

According to the author, "the materials do not disturb the current theory that the Negritos represent the oldest human stratum among the Luzon populations." The records show a context of change over nearly four centuries. Mission documents, especially for Pangasinan and Cagayan, greatly reveal a wealth of data on social structure, religious beliefs and activities, material equipment etc.; "Local groups are then seen responding and the first Spaniards, variously remaining or retreating, accepting or resisting innovations, being converted and resettled, and often drawing back after initial change."

There has been noted an "ethnic leveling of the lowland cultures through Hispanization and Christianization, together with the spread of *lingua franca* verbal media." On the other hand, the author feels that for the mountain peoples "the beginning records have little substance, and only as military expeditions and mission workers make their sporadic penetrations does the picture start to fill out."

The author has also tried to validate his earlier assumption that the major river systems are crucial in the habitation of the mountains of northern Luzon. He believes that the gold-making areas are the first upland residence to be occupied. One major characteristic feature of historic times in all nine of the sectional studies is retreat into the mountains under Spanish pressure so that "By the time military expeditions and mission workers were able to make effective enough contacts with the upland peoples to give factual reports of substance, the varied patterns of mountain living appear to have become well established." Keesing's sources also reveal that throughout the period under review, the mountain peoples have migrated in varying number to the lowlands.

The author thinks that this study has implications for ethnohistorical research in other regions of the world: "The basic or minimal theoretical case or model of such relationships involves migrants from a lowland group moving into an adjacent mountain area." One significant phenomenon in northern Luzon, according to the author, which is useful for comparative study and for cultural theory is "the repetitive nature of certain phenomena of resistance and change." This pattern is reflected by the response to Spanish penetration and pressure:

> "The initial resistance and retreat; the subsequent expectancies of benefits to be gained; the later violent reversionary tendencies and continuing, more sophisticated revolts; the flights to available hinterlands where self-conscious conservatism could flourish; the development of no-man's-lands between the pacified and the unpacified, where the stranger's life was unsafe, yet through which essential commerce could move."

For both lowlander and mountains, syncretism (selective merging of old and new elements) has been a pattern.

This book is not only a rich source of data on northern Luzon but is a scholarly piece of ethnohistorical research by one who has an intimate firsthand knowledge of this culture. Increasingly, the cultural anthropologist has been drawing heavily from the historian's sources of material — a fact of great significance to both the historians and the anthropologists in this country.

All serious students of Philippine culture and society should read this outstanding *magnum opus* by one of the more prominent American specialists on the Philippines.

ABOUT THE REVIEWER

The reviewer is Assistant Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, University of the Philippines.

He holds the degrees of A.B. (cum laude) *and M.A. from the University of the Philippines, 1956 and 1959 respectively, and a Ph.D. from Cornell University, 1963.*

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Ambeth Ocampo

AMBETH R. OCAMPO